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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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Hikers Walk 'This Sunday To Alpine, N.J.

Another hike arranged by the International garment takes place this Sunday, June 13, 9:30 a.m., to Alpine, New Jersey. Directions are as follows: Leave the Broadway to Dyckman Street. Our members will gather at the foot of Dyckman Street where they will be met by the hike leaders, Geraldine Selberg, an experienced hiker and instructor in dramatics, and Hyman Schwartz who led the hike last week.

This hike, like the last one, will include exercises, exercises and singing, and singing. If you want to enjoy this hike to the full, make an effort to arrive at Dyckman Street at 9:30 sharp so that we can start on time. Bring with you and plenty of food and wear comfortable clothes.

In the future no personal commentaries or essays about the hikes will be permitted. Please watch for announcements in "Justice." The following hikes will be Sunday, June 27. Details will be announced next week.

Presigman
In Cleveland and Chicago

Will Consult Union's 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 render will find included in 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. The strike picket case, a decision by Judge Sullivan last year in connection with an alleged violation of an injunction during the Chicago strike in 1924. These sentences have recently been affirmed by a higher Illinois court, and the International is now preparing for a new action 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 picket pickers by Judge Donald O' Sullivan, which incites jail terms for 45 of the 91 condemned workers.

The Federation also decided: To give a 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 All Chairmen Past 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 9th, after two 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 cloak and suit industry, and of the officers of the Union to begin at once negotiations with the manufacturers, jobbers, and contractors 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 Shop Chairmen's Union of New York, represented by the chairman 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 agreements for the workers engaged in it. We are particularly appreciative of the Commission's clear and analytic analysis of the evils of the Jaber-supplementers' system 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 reasonable employment and earnings and are protected against arbitrary treatment by employers, the 45,000 employees in the industry will inevitably sink back into the disgraceful system of sweating and starvation, and the recommendations of the Commission fall short of these requirements in several essential particulars.

We instruct the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' 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 a fair and just agreement.

(Closed 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 Sigman Honoring Union's 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 7, after an all-day hearing, to award an increase of about five percent in the wage schedules of all workers employed in the cloak and suit shops of that city to counterbalance the increased cost of living over the period of April, 1923. Under the new scale in the cloak industry male workers will operate in the future receive $46 a week, instead of $44; female operators $32 instead of $30; and apprentices $21 instead of $20, and so on through the list.

In accordance, dress workers will receive $44 instead of $42; full skilled cutters $41.50 instead of $40.

(Closed 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 Service 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 commander, leader and organizer of Jewish trade unions, including the cloakmakers' and dressmakers' organizations of New York, struck down after a long illness by an automobile last Sunday, June 6th, was buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday, June 9th, accorded to his final resting place by one of the greatest processions that ever paid tribute to a leader of men in New York City. London's funeral was a phenomenal pageant of grief, enacted spontaneously by a half million men and women of varying ages, nationalities, religions and social positions who followed the body of the ex-Congressman through the neighborhood he had served so well and so loyally all his life, in windows and fire escapes, doorways and staircases the watchers stood, while sidewalks were jammed six deep in most places.

All New York Labor Turns Out

It appeared as if every organized labor group in the city was represented by its massed ranks of dreamers, clothing workers, furriers, bakers, actors, bootmakers, labor leagues, Socialists, CIO locals, members of the Socialist Party and other progressive bodies with which the late Meyer London was associated throughout his life, marched in groups. Services were first held in the big hall of the Jewish Workingmen's Union.
Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers Gain Wage Raise

(Continued from Page 1)

$11; lifting cutters $1, instead of $9; electric machine operators, $4 instead of $4; skilled pressers, $4 instead of $10; machine operators, female, $21 instead of $29; head sizers, $21 instead of $20, etc.

Male beginners are increased from 50 cents to $1 each, and female beginners will receive $1 per week more than 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 rise was about the same through the entire list.

Katavsky 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. Cooks of Philadelphia, in the chair. Mr. Cooks commented on the situation and said that the wage scale had not been revised since 1923, but this year the workers asked for an increase over the present wage that averaged about 17 per cent. The other important de- mand was the classification of un- classified workers.

Bro. Abraham Katavsky, business agent of the Cleveland Joint Board, outlined the general conditions in the Cleveland cloak and dress shops and stated that they were such that such a wage advance was impossible to put the local workers on a basis of earning equality with other markets.

Bro. Elmer B. Chase, of the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York, read the brief of the Cleveland Joint Board and explained why the workers felt that an increase in wages was due. Wages should keep step with production, he said, and should at no time be allowed to lag behind the cost of living. He discussed the increased purchasing power of the farmers and dwell on the improvement in the small city and country business of the women's garment manufacturer. Mr. Chase also discussed the fact that the garment workers of Cleveland took a reduction in help to cut out the situation several years ago and later got back in the level of 1923, no change having been made since that time.

Fred C. Butler, manager of the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' As- sociation, presented the brief oppos- ing any increase in the present wage scales on behalf of the local cloak and dress manufacturers.

Board was represented by general manager Louis Hyman and secretary Joseph Fish, and was resolution of sorrow which was adopted unanimously at the shop chairman's meeting last Tuesday.

Entire Labor Movement Mourns Loss of Meyer London

(Continued from Page 1)

Building, where the body, delayed by florists and postmen, lay in state since Tuesday morning. Here nearly a thousand of Meyer Lon- don's closest friends and relatives gathered in the labor movement gathered to bear him enshrined, while about 65, 000 workers lined the streets in the city, the addresses being carried to them through megaphones. Men and women went to the body 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 re- called the hard labor of the London years and his work in Congress, where he, the representatives of the New Yorkers for six years "survived, we did it, by a sea of hatred." "It is hard to be a pioneer, whether in poli- tics, science or religion" he said. London was truly a pioneer. Like every Socialist in public life, he was the subject of ridicule and the butt of jokes in the capital press. But his irrefutable propositions brought him the admiration of the workers, who served with him and he in re- membered favorably today in Wash- ington.

"That London's Chicago's first words after he was struck down were a plea for better things to hit him be released speaks volumes for his character. His love of the downtowners and men who love all over the world indicates the type of his ideals. It is the people who also have high ideals such as he who will keep his memory sacred now that he is gone. Among those who delivered spee- ches of eulogy at the Forward Hall were Morris Hilfiker, Abraham Kahan, Norman Thomas, Miss Missika Waid, head worker of the Henry Street Settle- ment, and Abraham Baroff, secretary of the Local Union No. 1. First five thousand persons assembled at the grave, where Albertson Lee, director of the Mitchell Designing School, the elder brother of the New London, Abraham Becker- man, manager of the Anafigriata Tube Works, and his son, Abram, and that Ham I. Shipilaskoff, manager of the Leather Goods' Workers' Union, Aug- ust Kutiba, a survivor of the Amsterdam, Y vonokay, Max Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and several others spoke.

President Sigman Telegrams

Message from Chicago

President Max Sigman of the L. L. G. W. U., who is away this week in Chicago on organization business, sent the following mes- sage to Mrs. London and the family of the killed ex-Connoristan, when heard of the tragedy: "A great misfortune has struck the Labor movement. Our organizations have lost in Meyer London one of their beloved leaders. London was adored by all classes of workers in America, and the ranks of the Local 1111, L. L. G. W. U. he was regarded as one of our own members. Many of our Local 1111 members have visited London so as a member. He was at the cradle of the movement and helped to make the life of every worker a little happier. We cannot imagine the ad- vance of our own International Union without the help of Meyer Lon- don. I have no words to express my deep sorrow over his death." Secretary Baroff forwarded the fol- lowing telegram on behalf of the "I'm international membership: "On behalf of the International La- des' Garment Workers' Union and its membership in New York City and all over the country, we extend to you in this hour of your great bereave- ment our heartfelt condolence and sympathy. The cruel blow that has struck you and all your near and kin robe us of words adequate enough to express our sorrow over the irre- parable loss of Meyer London. Our workers whom he has served so nobly, consoled me by his fine words. For a quarter of a century have lost in him a faithful comrade, a loyal brother, a counselevel and ever reliable friend. In our midst his memory will always remain great and his noble and won- derful record a beacon light forever to follow." Messages were also sent by nearly all the L. L. G. W. U. locals union in New York, some of which were repre- sented at the funeral by committees.

Local 1111, with whom London worked at the top of the head, was represented by a large committee and sent several floral arrangements. The New York Joint

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Friday, June 11, 1926
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, by the combined might of the employers and the workers. We already had occasion to speak in these columns about the praiseworthy attitude of the Commission toward the fundamental problems effecting the industry and a great deal of good was accomplished in the solution of its conditions and ills. This the cloakmakers of New York fully realize and genuinely appreciate. It must be borne in mind that seldom in the history of our organization has the group of leaders been so united in the resolution of the problems we face, and their decisions will be accepted with the confidence of those who have been in the cloak industry. 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 facts of the case, and that the employers, whether their Union had presented to the employers' organizations more than two years ago and which today more than ever before stand forth with the keenest interest in a solution of these problems. They realize furthermore that, without a material shortening of the work-week, the disheartening brief seasons in the industry can never be lessened and their earnings shrunken to a standard that would give them and their families a reasonably decent livelihood.

And it is principally because of that basic conviction of the justice and logic of the demand of their organization that the workers, speaking through their shop chairmen, are compelled, with due respect to the honesty and integrity of the Commissioner's recent report, to reject the report as a basis of negotiations. We beg to inform the employers at the present state of affairs in the industry, without obtaining in return some substantial reforms that would actually diminish the drain on the income of the small workers, the workmen 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 could terrorize at will such workers as they might consider as "undesirable" and as "interfering with peace and order in the shops."

The nearly unanimous vote of the shop chairmen, simultaneously, places in the hands of the leadership of the Union a mandate for negotiating directly the new agreements with the three principal employers' associations in the cloak industry in place of the old control which are to expire in two years. It is a task to which the leaders of the Joint Board will have to apply themselves without delay.

The mandate includes the presentation to the employers' group of the Union's full set of demands, the presentation of the Union's viewpoint, and which subscribe fully to the analysis of work and production conditions made by our organization. And the spokesmen for the employers will feel doubly reassured that they have the solid and undivided support of the workers, that they speak their mind and voice their thoughts, so clear and undistorted by a mere apologist.

To these conferences with the employers, the representatives of our Union will come strengthened by the theoretical and factual findings of the Commission and the International's historic conference, and that to the present views of the workers with their Union, will feel doubly reassured that they have the solid and undivided support of the workers, that they speak their mind and voice their thoughts, so clear and undistorted by a mere apologist.

For, while to the rest of the world Meyer London was a brilliant, inspiring orator, a courtly legislator and the idol of the working masses in general, to the cloakmakers and to the dressmakers the name of London for almost a generation has been inseparably interwoven with the name of Meyer London. It was he who embraced the sincerity of the cause to which he had consecrated himself from his youth.

Our workers, to the cloakmakers, dressmakers, and other garment workers, the death of Meyer London means a special loss, a personal, irreparable loss. He will be as long as memory, as sympathy, and the reminiscence of the youngest among us will travel back. For, while to the rest of the world Meyer London was a brilliant, inspiring orator, a courtly legislator and the idol of the working masses in general, to the cloakmakers and to the dressmakers the name of London for almost a generation has been inseparably interwoven with the name of Meyer London. It was he who embraced the sincerity of the cause to which he had consecrated himself from his youth.

The death of Meyer London removes from the arena of our movement one of its few remaining builders and pioneers, who three or four decades ago began preaching to the masses a gospel of reform, who led the organization of such sterling souls that do not burn after it. Those who came in contact with him, professionally, in the course of his work for the movement, and socially, invariably carried away an impression of utter frankness, radiating sincerity, and of a faith that was inconceivable and shock-proof. And during the darkest days of the labor movement in the past ten years, Meyer London has retained his optimism, his unshakable belief that, despite themselves, the workers will eventually strike the right path, that the workers' movement will straighten itself out and will once again continue on its road of glorious achievement.

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At the fresh grave of Meyer London, we stand with head bowed down and heart broken with grief.

A brutal, senseless accident has snuffed out the life of a remarkable man, of an unusual personality not only in the Socialist and Labor movement but all over the international social reform movement. The death of Meyer London has occupied a unique place in the movement which he loved best next to his immense love of the movement of the workers for the sake of which he was prepared to do anything for the workers. For, Meyer London was not only a leader,—he was a man with a great, warm heart, with wide, genuine sympathies and he lived for his fellow workers. And we feel in the utter desolation and sorrow that Meyer London left us. The death of Meyer London is a deep sorrow for the whole international movement. It is a deep sorrow for the whole international movement. And Meyer London's spirit will live on forever in the hearts of the workers. The death of Meyer London is a deep sorrow for the whole international movement. It is a deep sorrow for the whole international movement. And Meyer London's spirit will live on forever in the hearts of the workers.

Meyer London was not merely a leader in the cloak-makers' organization of New York, not only its legal adviser for twenty years. He was practically one of its first organizers, an indefatigable worker and speaker at its meetings, a crusader for the workers' cause, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class, a man so devoted to the working class.
Shorter Workday As Unemployment Cure

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

rator with charging machine replaces forty hand chargers.

"With traveling chance, twelve men pouring thirty-seven. "Two men unloading pig-iron, pouring electric crane and magnet crane replace one hundred and twenty-eight. "In the clothing trade six men, operating two boarding machines replace twenty. One girl operating six rib-

machining machines produces twenty-five times more than by hand. "In men’s clothing in various process machines with a single operator replaces six to eight workers.

Statistical Data Rare

In the shoe industry one existing machine produces the equivalent of six to ten hand workers and it is rumored that other and more marvelous machines that have not yet been placed in factories are in existence. "In the glass industry one type of bottle-making machine replaces fifty-four workers. "In window-glass production with a machine increased twenty to fifty times. "In handling cool an automatic con-" be per unit. "In wrapping machinery for bread, tobacco, chewing gum, cigarettes, soap, sugar, and sour milk, one wrapping machine with one operator replaces two and five, and eight and even more."

These observations were made a few years ago. Progress made in factory development and efficiency has been tremendously rapid since. The deplorable insufficiency for governmental machinery for eschatology and correlating valuable statistical data makes it difficult to obtain information in depth. How much machinery development and machinery unemployment has been known to apprise labor and the public generally of the trend of modern industry. Machinery is replacing men and gradually aggravating our already tremendous unemployment problem, when it should be used to cure this evil.

Should Provide Leisure

Do not misunderstand me, super-"machinery—time and labor-saving machinery—is one of the greatest blessings the human race has ever re-ceived. I am making the point that we are not realizing the full benefit of this blessing, Relief from drudgery afforded by machinery should be extended to allow for an increase in the greatest civilizing and cultural agency known to man—leisure. British labor fought the machine as a competitor. They sought to destroy it. When a similar problem arose to vex the American prater some years later in the form of the power grist and type-setting machine, he wisely followed another course—the same course that I am proposing to the en-
tire American labor movement now. The printers declared against destruc-\ntion of his ink and steel adversary and proposed a profitable alliance with it. The trade was fairly well or-

Please go to the end of this section of the document to read the next part. •
Educational Program for Unity House

The Educational-Department will carry on its educational activities in Unity House, Brookwood, near New York. An interesting program is being prepared. Lectures and discussions will be given both in 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 changes of American and European social, industrial and intellectual life as reflected in the more important literary movements.

"Modern Drama--Its Atoms." What place does the drama occupy in literature?

"Current Labor Problems." This will be a discussion of recent developments in the "Industrial Development of Modern Society." A discussion of the developmental history of labor in the United States and Europe.

"Giant Power." Its effect on industry

Last Sunday's Hike

A group of members, men and women, representing different tendentious in our Union, joined the hike last Sunday to Hunters Island. This outing was a combination of sport and education. Our members were represented by I. L. G. W. U., Brookwood group, Miss Rosita Nettina and Anna Skokie of Local 22, Minnie Brame and Rosie Goren of Local 22, and John Bering, an exchange student from Germany at Brookwood.

The hike took place on Workers' Education, Pioneer Youth and the Youth Movement in Germany. There was a series of games and exercises. There was much laughter and dramatic in which the entire group participated.

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

Remaking The Miners' Union

By ARTHUR W. CALHOUN
Instructor in Economics, Brookwood

A speaker at a manufacturer's meeting not long ago proposed that the United Mine Workers be made over. Of course if he had really provided this program, he got the right sort and do the right things. You know the lines.

Now what will the U. M. W. be like when this beauty doctors gets through? Well in the first place, its committees will be composed of women.

There will be no "foreigners" in positions of importance. Probably the Slavs and Italians and the rest of the rank-and-filer still may belong to the organization; but one will need to be a union member in order to rise in the high places.

That's all not. No ordinary workers needs in order to be a member of the ranks of the revamped union. Power is to reside with a small group of key men, men who are essential be-cause they have a monopoly of the skill that is needed in the industry.

Workers' Art Scholarships

By FANNIA M. COHN

The workers' education movement has entered the field of art. Through the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee of the Workers' Art Movement, the Art School of the Educational Alli-ance is able to offer two gifted young stu-dents to continue studies abroad in art.

On May 22, at the exercises attending the opening of the Annual Exhibit 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 Dina Millcloc, a promising sculptor, and Mr. James 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 Abbe Ostofoy, director of the Educational Alliance Art School and himself a distinguished artist. A year ago he organized the Workers' Art Scholarship Committee to give the enterprise the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Cap and Bag Workers, the Shearers, the Milliners, the Watch Makers, the Hebrew Actors' Union, the Fanny Leach Work-ers, the Workers' Alliance, the Wood-workers, the Woodworking Union, the United Traders, the American Federation of the Jewish Daily Forward joined to form the Committee. Its work was carried on by the Executive Board composed of: Philip Geisler, as secretary; Abraham Barfield, Secre-tary-Treasurer of the International La-dies' Garment Workers' Union; Arthur Steinberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; J. Baikin, Secretary of the Workers' Alliance; Max Pine, Secretary of the Wood-working Union; Miss Fannia M. Cohn; and Abbe Ostofoy, Director of the Educational Alliance Art School. These Communications with the Typographical Union Local 51, and the Peret Vereen contributed the funds of the school.

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 were extremely appreciative of the interest of the labor movement and delighted that it went so far to create the Workers' Art Scholarship.

The arts are not only a recreation but a medium for the expression of ideas, and they have been a vehicle for the development of the individual talent and the spirit.

The砌r ART SCHOLARSHIPS scholarship was awarded to Miss Dina Millcloc, a promising sculptor, and Mr. James Boyer, a talented painter, the two students showing the greatest ability and potentiality.

The hope that the future art movement will be more successful than the past, is not confined to the galleries and the museums, but that these artists will cultivate the love of beauty, and develop a new sense of art, for the workers, in the homes and streets where the workers live.

Abo Ostofoy, the artist, made an inspiering address, biding the occasion. He told the fortunate students that they were under no obliga-tions to any committee, 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 class by Robert Aftkin, instructor in sculpture at the National Academy of Design, William Auerbach, instructor in etching at the Na-tional Academy of Design, and Jerome Myers, painter, all prominent Ameri-cans in their field. Miss Millcloc and Mr. Boyer will sail for Europe in a short while carrying their scholarships which will enable them to study abroad in art.

The aim of the scholarship is the be-coming of a new development in the movement for workers' education. Workers' education does not mean the mere repetition of the trade union, workers are given practical knowledge of the problems only of their own group and indus-try, but to those of society as a whole.

To millions of workers their union is not only the organization that pro-vides them with a means of livelihood, but also the organization that gives them opportunity to develop character and personality. It is given these duties of education, self-confidence, and self-respect as citizens, and as human beings. The trade union movement, for the most part, is a machine where the trade unionist wants new activities to be developed to embrace the whole of society. He no longer cares only for the activities that lie on the economic field beside his own or on the spiritual field in such things as art.

Students' Council Meets

An interesting meeting was held by our Students' Council, made up of representatives of our various classes. Concerning the plan of the Educa-tion 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 last year were analyzed. On the basis of the year's events, criticisms, sug-gestions and recommendations were made to our Educational Department.

We feel that the Students' Council, the creation of the Educational Department, is a most valuable institu-tion. We believe that in bringing students themselves able to ad-vise and recommend improvements, it is a step forward in touch with the rest of their fellow students with whom they discuss their problems of the class room. Needles to say the Educational Department is happy to lend its ears to the criticisms, suggestions and recommendations of these representatives of our body.
Payment of Unemployment Insurance for Spring Season of 1926

BY MORRIS KOLCHIN,
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."