Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 25)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
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1. On behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the Joint Board of Cloak Makers' Unions, I have this day informed its members in the cloak and suit industry appointed by Governor Smith that its recommendations, etc., be accepted in entirety by the

(Continued on Page 2)

Unemployment Payments Start Week of June 28

Preparations Now Being Made.

The Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund in the Clothing and Textile Industry of New York issued an announcement that preparations are now being completed for the payment of insurance to the workers for the spring season which ended on the first of April. Payments will be made to shop workers, if possible, during the week ending June 14, and at the office. The pay- ers not attached to shops soon thereafter. Lists and checks are being made out for shops with complete reports for the season and payment dates are being scheduled for such shops. Shop workers will be notified of the date of payment through the press and the unattached workers will be notified through their unions.

An estimate was made on the basis of information now in hand, which indicates that approximately $800,000 will have to be made the necessary payments for the season.

Designers Meet This Saturday

This Saturday, June 19, the designers of New York City will have a special meeting at Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 2. The executive board of local 46, has something of special importance to report to the members. No designer should fail to come to this meeting.

Other news concerning the designers, the reader will find in the news published in the next issue of the Industrial Council on page 1 of this issue.

Forest Park Unity House Opens This Friday


The International Unity House at Forest Park, Pike County, Pa., will throw its doors open to receptionists this Friday, June 18. This event will mark the beginning of the eighth season of the existence of this unique institution in the labor movement.

A Unity House opening night is always a festive affair in the life of the I. L. G. W. U. and today one social event of this type is expected to be represented at this occasion. Secretary-treasurer Abra- ham Barlow will head a group of G. E. B. members in the absence of Presi- dent Sigman who on that day will be in Boston, and attend a necessary jubilee of Local 12 of that city. Guests leaving for the Unity House on the early train or by automobile will have the place at the right time by boarding the Lackawanna train in Hoboken, at 3:59 in the afternoon, daylight saving time.

Free Concert for Saturday Night

On Saturday night, the opening day guests of the House will be treated to an excellent musical program and a dancing party. Robert J. Hobb- over, popular sopranos, and Gregory Matsuwich, concertina virtuoso, will take part in the concert. Robin Gold- berg, star of the Yiddish stage, will read humorous sketches.

The members of the Players will present a one-act play.

UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII. No. 25

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1926

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The members of the Players will present a one-act play.

Gusts from New York, in order to be accommodated, should not fail to register from the Unity House office, I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 west 16th, 3rd floor, telephone Chelsea 1346.
Cloakmakers Will Vote on Strike at Madison Square Garden Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

workers for the reasons set forth in the enclosed declaration.

"The purpose of this season will find the different factors in our industry, jobbers, manufacturers, contractors, and workers without working agreements unless such agreements are reached in the meantime through the negotiations between the parties concerned.

"The purpose is to view the union takes the liberty of inviting your association to an early conference. If you are favorable to the suggestion, the time and place of the conference may be arranged by the respective managers of your association and the union without delay."

Letter to Chairman Battle

The Union's letter to Mr. George Goldberg

"Encloses a copy of a declaration adopted at a general meeting of shop committee members of the Commissions of the Cloak Makers' Union, which sets forth the reason why the union does not accept the recommendations of your commission in their entirety.

"In behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the joint board of the Cloak Makers' Union, I take this occasion to express to you our deep gratitude for the time and trouble you have so generously given up. I sincerely hope that you will not consider your efforts as having been wasted. Through your tactful intervention at a critical time, you have succeeded in avoiding open hostilities between the workers and employers in the industry for two years, you have created and organized vital institutions in the industry, such as the system of employment insurance and the sanitary label which, I am confident, will remain permanent and lasting achievements; you have made the first comprehensive and scientific survey of conditions in the cloak and suit industry of this city, which will prove of incalculable value in all future arrangements between the various factors in the industry and I sincerely hope that some of the recommendations will help to pave the way to an eventual understanding among them.

"Permit me to add a word of personal appreciation of the courtesy, fairness and good will which has characterized your attitude toward all parties before you in the course of your arduous labors, with which you have been called upon to deal in the course of the two years, your arduous and public-spirited service in behalf of industrial justice and peace."

The Industrial Council Accepts Invitation

The group of the "inside" cloak manufacturers represented by the Industrial Council, promptly accepted, through its president, Mr. Henry J. Frisk, the above invitation to the conference. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Frisk, however, stressed the point that the organization accepted officially the recommendations of the Governor's Commission as basis for those negotiations.

The conference took place on Tuesday evening, June 15, at the Hotel McAlpin, and was attended on behalf of the Union by President Sigman, general manager Louis Hyman of the Joint Board, and full executive committee of the Union, including all the managers of the big cloak locals. President Sigman was elected chairman of the conference.

Morris Hilfig, speaking on behalf of the Union's executive committee, opened the discussion by reading a statement embodying the Union's demands. The statement, among others, included a guarantee of thirty-six weeks of employment annually, higher wage scales, a 6 1/2 hour week instead of the present forty-four hours, the union status for examiners and signers, limitation of sub-contracting for such manufacturers as are employing outside contract work, a three hour employment bureau under the control of the Union, etc.

The manufacturers, without advancing any counter-demands of their own, insisted that they would consider arbitration only on the basis of the Commission's recommendations. President Sigman and Mr. Hilfig replied that they would not consider any limitation of the scope of the conference but that every demand or demand made by either side is pertinent and should be discussed.

When, after four hours of discussion along these lines, the conference broke up President Sigman announced that the next move, if the manufacturers desire to continue negotiations, would be upon the Union, and that the Union is ready to strike to enforce the demands of the workers.

44 Chicago Dress Pickets Begin Serving Prison Terms for "Violating" Injunction

(Continued from Page 1)

van's injunction prohibiting picketing of shops which employed scales during the strike of 1924. The sentences range from ten to sixty days, and some received fines of $15 to $100 in addition. Seventeen more pickets will report for jail service before the work is over.

March in a Body

The convicted strikers met at the hall of the Union, 326 Van Buren street, to prepare to give up in a body at the sheriff's office in the court building. An informal march through the loop district of Chicago and a weigh on the scale in the lobby of the City Hall preceded the surrender, and then a trip to jail in taxicabs. A week ago Tuesday, June 8, when it became apparent that the effort of a further appeal would have to be abandoned, the convicted strikers met in the office of the Union, where they were addressed by President Sigman, who took to Chicago to consult with the local attorneys of the Union with regard to these cases. They all were in excellent spirits, ready to do their "time," and just as ready to go out and "do it again" for their union and for their fellow workers.

Mothers of Families Among Imprisoned Workers

Among the jailed women workers are Miss Marion Bostwick, for ten days; Miss Anna Berenbaum, ten days, $25 fine; Mrs. May Borenreich, ten days, married and with three children dependent on her; Mrs. Florence Cora, who slapped a policeman, thirty days; Miss Caroline Wittiglah, ten days; Miss Frieda Reicher, thirty days and $350 fine; (Miss Reicher, incidentally, returned from a tuberculosis sanitarium in Colorado Springs to serve her sentence); Miss Evelyn Dorfman, ten days and $250 fine; Mrs. Rose Goodman, a supporter of three children, ten days and $150 fine; Miss Rosco Gittman, ten days and $350 fine; Miss Yetta Horstein, sole support of a sick mother, 30 days and $350 fine; Mrs. Kate Koppa, twenty days; Miss Jennie Miller, twenty days and $350 fine; Miss Lena Merlitz, twenty days and $200 fine; Miss Rose Silver ten days and $350 fine; Miss Esther Hirschman, ten days and $320 fine; Miss Sara Borell, ten days and $125 fine; Miss Minnie Seldes and $150 fine; Miss Jennie Chalm, ten days and $350 fine; Miss Eva Jacobs, ten days, and Miss Lillian Greenberg, thirty days. Sister Greenberg started her term last week, as she was planning to take a summer course at Bryn Maw and was anxious to finish her term in time for school.

Oscar Simon, the man already in jail, got thirty days and $350 fine.

Group of Chicago Dress Pickets Prior to Leaving for Cook County Jail to Serve Terms for Violation of 1924 Injunction.

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Joint Board Appoints Strike Committee

(Continued from Page 1) should consist of nine persons, to be elected by the General Strike Committee.

The following is the personnel of the various committees:

Picket Committee:
Groseisky, Chairman; Chatziasellis, Picket Watch, Vice-chairman; Kohler, Secretary.

Law Committee:
Fiish, Chairman; Dox, Vice-chairman; Rodziewicz, Secretary.

Settlement Committee:
Nino, Chairman; Miller, Vice-chairman; Dubinsky, Secretary.

Railroad Committee:
Halperin, Chairman; Assel, Horowitz and Caruso, Vice-chairmen; Levin, Secretary.

Finance Committee:
Bardet, Chairman; Rountree, Secretary, and the regular Finance Committee of the Joint Board.

Speakers on Industrial Committee:
Steinman, Chairman; Pankin and Read, Vice-chairmen; Korets, Secretary.

Hall Committee:
Brochowski, Chairman; Ruben, Vice-chairman; Rosenblatt, Secretary.

Organization Committee:
Kaplan, Chairman; Perlmutter and Cottone, Vice-chairmen; Rogers, Secretary.

Relief Committee:
Zirin, Chairman; Molissa and Ruben, Co-chairmen; Rubin (Local No. 3), Secretary.

Brooklyn—Clarke, Chairman; Ruben, Co-chairman; Harlen and Bren—Katz, Chairman.
The additional persons on these two committees and the General Manager together with the Chairman of these districts, were authorized to be in the field in the work of the general strike, so as to make the work as effective as possible for the benefit of the Members of the Union.

The recommendations are approved, with the following modifications:

1. Section No. 4, concerning the Executive Board of the General Strike Committee, is referred back to the Board of Directors for consideration.

2. Brother Fiish is voted down as vice-chairman of the Picket Committee.

3. Brother Rosenblatt is assigned as a vice-chairman of the Organization Committee, and Reitman is appointed as Secretary of the Hall Committee.

The election of Secretary of the Hall Committee is referred to the Board of Directors.

Pioneer Youth Announces Camp Opening

The summer camp for children, conducted by labor's youth organization, Pioneer Youth of America, enters upon its third year on Sunday, June 27, with opening to an announcement by secretary, Sidney Z. Lieberman.

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J U S T I C E

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
Office: 2 West 10th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SISHMAN, President
MAX D. DANN, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance: $1.50 per year.

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New York, Friday, June 18, 1926

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized.

Pioneer Youth of America also conducts a camp in the state of Pennsylvania, near the city of Meadville.

The Pioneer Youth camp accommodates boys and girls from six to sixteen years of age and is conducted during July and August. The object is to give children every opportunity to conduct their own activities under their own control and management, and it distinctly appeals to the children of trade unionists, because of its support by labor unions and the State, and because it gives children in an atmosphere favorable to the labor viewpoint.

The camp is located in Dundee County, New York, is an attractive one, being situated on the large farm belonging to the Morris Sishman family. The tents are pitched on a sunny, sanitary slope, facing on one side, rolling meadows and woods, and on the other deep woods and hills. The registration fee is $12.50 a week for children of trade unionists and $20 a week for other children. This program for the camp is made possible through special arrangements with interested unions.

The camp opens June 26th, with registration until Saturday, September 5th, and children may remain there for as long as they wish. A limited number of applicants. Attendance at camp is made at the office of Pioneer Youth, 1. L. G. W. U., 239 West 10th Street.
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Friday, June 18, 1926
EDITORIALS
CLOAK CONFERENCES BEGIN
Before this week is over, direct conferences between the Union and the Needle Trades Association, which in the New York cloak and suit industry will have begun in an effort to pave the way for a renewal of collective agreements. At the time of this writing, the Industrial Council, the group representing the "inside" manufacturers, has already submitted to the other employers' association, the National Garment, its invitation for a parley to take place without delay, and there seems to be but little doubt that the other employers' associations, the jobbers and the submanufacturers, will follow suit.

There is obviously a realization throughout the industry that no time should be lost in bringing the various points in controversy between the chief factors in it—the workers and the employers—before the respective organizations, and that a settlement, if possible, the Union, in particular, is convinced that the time for protracted deliberations is now past and that the concrete problems affecting the industry and the workers must now be met squarely, frankly and expeditiously.

The new conferences, we are, therefore, inclined to believe, will be to some extent of a different mold than the agreements in the industry have but less than two weeks to run and they must be replaced, if at all, by new contracts in quick time. It is doubtful that any of the important new wage issues will be brought forward, it is known to all that the Union has not been inclined to allow the negotiations hang in abeyance, after the old agreements had run their course. Second, never before, on the eve of concluding with employers, the workers' organization will have been so closely involved as definitely their mind as to what they want in the way of industrial reform and work improvements, as they know at this time. We do not wish to underestimate the fact that the comprehensive and scientific survey in the New York cloak and suit trade made by the research bureau of the Governor's Commission, the first successful effort of the industry to study the problem in its broadest aspect, has given the workers' organization material of inestimable value for the support of the major demands of its program.

The negotiators, on each side, will this time be spared the necessity of going through the same routine proceedings, the most noticeable difference between then and the usual slow cautionness and wasting time on "feeling out" each other's position. We all know now what is amilling the cloak trade today, what is in the air, and it is known to all with no less certainty what can cure this industry from its devastating illness. This knowledge, supported by the experience of the last few weeks, will make a period out of the molding of the conclusions revealed to it by the exhaustive work of the mediators' investigation, has now ripened into a conviction that the cloak industry is in dire need of the long-sought and so much discussed equitable shifting of responsibility for labor standards and methods.

That the Union is determined to translate this conviction into a reality is further evidenced by the fact that, in addition to displaying its readiness to confer with the employers on the renewal of the agreements, it is simultaneously completing its mobilization plans to meet the emergency that might arise should the negotiations with the employers fail. The Union is making no secret of its determination, by the present machinery of the Joint Board has been overhauled and put shipshape, the strike committees all appointed, and the auxiliary strike groups fully staffed and equipped.

We look to the coming conferences in the hope that out of them may emerge a collective understanding that might make a struggle in the industry unnecessary. We are geared for peace, if the terms of such a peace will mean a healthier, and a better ordered industry, but it is equally prepared for a conflict, if such a conflict should be forced on it.

THE VICTORY OF THE FUR WORKERS
The remarkable strike of the New York fur workers which lasted full seventy weeks will have ended. The workers in the needle Trades, in particular, have given the striking fur workers undivided support, financial and moral, and have watched their progress with keen, breathless interest.

The fur strike has just closed will be recorded as one of the most stubbornly and spectacularly fought labor battles in the history of this city. There have been lessor strikes in the same industry in other cities, and perhaps a local strike in any other needle trade, been marked by more grit, color and determination.

The net result of this strike is the achievement of a modified 40-hour week, the abolition of section contract work and an increase of ten per cent in the minimum wage. The modification of the 40-hour week consists in the stipulation that during the last four months of the year the workers shall work 44 hours, with single pay.

A frankly stated by the leaders of the fur strikers at the final meeting of the strikers when the terms of the settlement were read to them,—"it is not a 100 per cent victory, but a victory nevertheless." It is to be hoped that in order win these terms, the fur strike committee had to abandon the original demand for an all-year round equal division of work, the general adoption of which was supported by the employers only, and had also to relinquish three of the ten legal holidays enjoyed by the workers, but in view of the fact that in the past few weeks of the strike, the importance of the strike has shifted to the winning of the 40-hour week, the substantial gain scored by the fur workers on this point is a victory of material importance.

The jubilant mood in which the fur strikers received the terms of the settlement of their strike and the outburst of enthusiasm which followed the triumphs which were gained, the enthusiasm, and the enthusiasm, and the rapturous welcome of the workers at the Bridgeport, Conn. strike, and of the workers in every other city, and the enthusiasm which will continue to be felt as the great issues raised in the struggle come to be understood, so that the rapturous welcome of the workers at the Bridgeport, Conn. strike, and of the workers in every other city, and the enthusiasm which will continue to be felt as the great issues raised in the struggle come to be understood, so that

THE STRIKE OF THE BRIDGEPORT CORSET WORKERS

A very interesting strike, which so far has received but little attention in our press, is the strike of the cutters and of a large number of women operators in the corset department of the Big Walker Brothers Manufacturing Company. The Walker Brothers is one of the largest manufacturers of corsets in the United States. At Bridgeport Union and the operators reach a settlement. The refusal of the firm to distribute the work during the "slack" season equally among all the cutters and its insistence on the retention of the key men have seriously affected the morale of the workers and have caused a great loss.

The cutters were later joined voluntarily by some sections of the operators' department, who have since loyalty remained outside to help fight the battle of the cutters.

It is worthwhile remembering, in speaking of the unique strike, that, while the Bridgeport cutters are one-hundred cent organized, the women workers, in the Walker Brothers department, have been able to organize the women workers in the rest of the corset industry of Bridgeport, are but fractionally organized. The corset-making trade has its peaks in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories and its low points in the smaller houses. The workers in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories are organized, and the corsets made in the Walker Brothers, the Felt & Co. and other large factories are of excellent quality, and are known as the bridgeport corset industry. The corset-making trade has its peaks in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories and its low points in the smaller houses. The workers in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories are organized, and the corsets made in the Walker Brothers, the Felt & Co. and other large factories are of excellent quality, and are known as the bridgeport corset industry. The corset-making trade has its peaks in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories and its low points in the smaller houses. The workers in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories are organized, and the corsets made in the Walker Brothers, the Felt & Co. and other large factories are of excellent quality, and are known as the bridgeport corset industry. The corset-making trade has its peaks in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories and its low points in the smaller houses. The workers in the Walker Brothers and the Felt & Co. and other large factories are organized, and the corsets made in the Walker Brothers, the Felt & Co. and other large factories are of excellent quality, and are known as the bridgeport corset industry.

The strike of the Bridgeport corset workers, we have every reason to hope, will soon be settled favorably for the workers. When strikes are matters of practice, and when such strikes are properly conducted, the public spirit, the firm will, in all likelihood, soon seek to settle the controversy and meet the just demand of the cutters. We hope, however, that the cuts out of the strike will be made in a manner that will not prejudice the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of the settlement of this single issue, but that a strong union embracing the whole corset trade of Bridgeport will emerge of this clash. We hope the further organization of all cutters and operators in the corset shops of city.

The excellent conduct of the workers in the Warner Factory certainly offers valid justification for this hope, and we shall look keenly forward to the early day when this ideal of the loyal group among the Bridgeport corset workers who have kept their dignity, their pride, and their comity in the face of severe weather for a number of years past, is finally realized.
A Retailer’s “Philosophy”

By HARRY LANG

Gleanings From Talks With Closet and Dress Retailers Here and There Over The Land

And what is true with regard to my own business is true with regard to shop management and the ability to regularize and stabilize production. And that is our complaint and our idea in these producers. They are not managing things right, or else they might be able to introduce more certainty in production relations, even in the face of the baffling and uncontrollable factors that are influencing the retail market.

I allowed my retailer to go on un-interrupted as I felt that he was leading up to an interesting thought. He soon came out with it.

"Those who can introduce more certainty in production relations are to be found not in one camp alone; they are all the factors jointly, all without exception. Let me make that clearer: The parties in the producing end of the industry should learn from us, the parties in the consuming end. I know, for instance, that I depend on my customers, on the people who pass up and down the street, where I am located. I want to show these people my goods well, my service; I treat them squarely, I respect them, I am interested in them. I know that no matter how cheaply I might buy and how sensibly I might price my garments, I could not become a success, if I treated them carelessly. Similarly my customers are invited to treat me with fairness, for I have, in turn, a professional dignity and confidence in me, I am likely, in the end, to get the best of them. The result is that, while we have differing interests, my customers and I have established a code of decent and rational relations that works to the benefit of both.

"But see how different things are in the production end of this business? The jobbers, for instance, treat their contractors not as fellow business men but dictate to them conditions as bosses; they disregard conditions that surround the submanufacturer but are eager to take every possible advantage, fair or unfair, of him, to work at his expense. The contractor assumes a similar attitude towards the work- ers, the same grasping, greedy treat- ment that he receives at the hands of the jobber. He does not regard them as we do a customer, upon whom we depend and whose good will we are compelled to cultivate; he does not be- lieve that he owes them anything at all, a duty as to an important factor in the business of production, but looks upon them as a mere means of grind- ing out, a few pennies without regard to future consequences. Naturally, the workers pay back the contractor and the manufacturer with the same coin. They don’t like their work; to them it is a drudgery they would like to get through with the quickest, and, as a result, the whole atmosphere in the producing line is one of oppression, distrust and shabbiness that is reflected in every other part of the business.

"If they could only bring into the shop the same relations we cultivate in the retail store toward the consumer, things would have been ‘memed a great deal.” continued my retailer, “If only instead of kicking each other, and at each other they would learn to satisfy each other, a good deal of that uncertainty and distrust and disruptions today these trades would have disappeared.”

Another retailer, on a different occasion, spoke to me in the same vein. Instead of belligerent class relations, those folks would have introduced the relations of merchant and customer in the shops, between all the factors in the producing market. And to my queries that their “idea” was nothing novel in it, that it has been spoken of in connection with other industries, that it is a question of equal letting, my informants would only shrug their shoulders and add that, while they professed no patricular rights to this idea, it should be tried in the garment trade just because this inus- ture is so much invoked and our retailers demand more understanding and a greater measure of harmony for its welfare. Only, all of them placed more emphasis on the fact that this spring season the jobbers had raised the prices for garments as a result of which the sale of spring garments had dropped to a low level in many of the smaller towns. Only the fact of the new uncertainty in the trade and of the talk of strikes during this sum- mer, had heightened the emphasis of the retailer and the consumer.

“AND what would you do, what don’t you do anything to bring that understand- ing about?” I asked.

“We,” the reply would come invariably, “are too busy with our own af- fairs, what, indeed, could we do.”

Thus, these “busy folk,” with their eyes open to some of the evil of the trade, thought it would be enough to spend a half hour or so in friendly discourse concerning the worrying differ- ences that separate the lines of trade—the making and merchandising of cloaks and dresses—by their own practical suggestion, to make it even more uncertain. These retailers have a “philosophy” of their own in the sense that it is shaped by an ostrich, and probably as influential and as improving.

Appeal for Striking British Miners

The calling off of the general strike in England on May 12th has left the impression in the minds of many people that the strike of the coal fields is likewise at an end. Nothing could be further from the truth. The lock-out put in force by the coal owners on April 30th still continues. The notices reduced the dis- trict minimum by 16 per cent and in some cases brought the wages down to the 1914 level. Even such an im- partial person as Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Coal Commission, says that the owners’ terms are indescribable. Over and above the wages of the workers are held to thirteen hours a day to 8½ hours and to return to district agreements. They ignore completely the most elementary steps towards reorganizing the indus- try, as shown in the report of the Royal Commission. And so the miners are continuing their strike, for they maintain their standards of life, but to guaran- tee that the coal industry undergoes no appreciable changes. They will assure more efficient service to the pub- lic. The appeal for help printed in this issue deserves the most immedi- ate response.

They Will Starve Unless You Help

Four million men, women and chil- dren in the coal fields of Great Brit- ain will suffer starvation unless you help. These are the strikers, the coal miners and their families who are waging a courageous fight against a wage cut.

The present lockout comes at the end of a period when warines ranged from 17 per cent to 37 per cent. The present lockout comes at the end of a period when warines ranged from 17 per cent to 37 per cent. The present lockout comes at the end of a period when warines ranged from 17 per cent to 37 per cent.

This, however, is a matter which they themselves can hardly hope to solve.

“What they could, nevertheless, ac- complish without regard to the retail market, is this: they should bring about a normalcy in the purely production methods of their business, and that means to compelling jobbers, jobbers, submanufacturers and workers. I say, for instance, that the success or failure of my own store depends, naturally, on the prices that I have to pay for garments to the job- ber. If I am capable of fighting not only the price but also the quality, just as much, if not more, on my abil- ity to manage my business property.
Review of Our Educational Activity for 1925-1926

By FANNIA M. COHN

We think it will be useful and even necessary to examine the educational activities of the C.I.O. for 1925-26. We have been greatly encouraged by the results of the past year. We are sure that this movement has not been disturbed during that time, and that a conviction and general excitement have not distracted our members from their studies.

We are chiefly grateful for the increasing number of our classes in the subjects presented to them, and especially satisfied with the teaching methods which we have succeeded in developing. These, of course, owe much to the splendid cooperation of the members of our staff, the general encouragement and personal interest they have taken in our educational activities.

In spite of this achievement better when we consider the difficulties our instructors are confronted with. First, most of our classes had no previous systematic instruction. Second, our New York branch is the place where these classes are located. Third, the hours daily required for the work are several hours daily traveling to and from work. Besides, the attractions which a city offers would naturally pull students into other occupation with our educational work. Many of these are artificial, but cannot fail to exert an influence on our work. To meet these difficulties we have drawn a new picture of our students' work to our classes. As a result, the instructor can hardly expect: the students' workers' classes to do some work.

But necessity is the strongest stimulus and the publicity of our examinations, which we have found the war out. With the assistance of our Educational Department, the instructors can solve the problem of presentation of subject matter. We have begun to use lesson outlines and have gained such success with them that they have been universally adopted in the workers' schools of the C.I.O. in the country.

We need not dwell long on the usefulness of the lesson outlines, as we have discussed them several times before in our publications. Our instructors teach now by a combined lecture and discussion method. The instructors analyze the class with the subject matter by giving them a body of information and then subjecting the material for discussion. The course is so divided and the subject matter so treated that the student understands the main points before he leaves the classroom and carries with him from the discussion ideas which he is to work over the following week. Of course, reference reading in connection with the course is encouraged for those who can do it.

Again, while it is true that most of our members lack systematic education, some of them easily compensate for that lack by their experience as members of human society and industrial activity. They are citizens of an industrial democracy; they must set on every problem and concern. Our instructors must keep them informed on the most complicated problems. If a worksite is a school and the function of the organization is apt to develop in him initiative, personality, and character. To think about so many problems develops his mind.

If the instructor knows how to draw on the students' experiences

he has a solid foundation on which to erect his structure of new material to be presented in the course. Our Educational Department has always tried to present material in a really helpful way, taking into account the potentialities of the active trade unionists. We are happy to believe that the courses we have gauged much success in the work.

During this year as in the past most of the workers concerned in our members were concerned with social, labor and economic problems. These were discussed in our classes of understanding of present day society and the position occupied in it by organizations. We are also effecting progress in the history, aims and methods of the American Labor Movement.

We feel particular the importance for workers of a knowledge of all these things, because as citizens of an industrial democracy and members of trade unions, they may be called upon by their organization to act on many different types of issues, on which they cannot act wisely unless they are intelligently informed in advance.

While we gave most of our attention to the above-mentioned subjects, we also means neglected the cultural side. We tried to stimulate an interest in cultural activities, in the appreciation of the beautiful, and we made an effort at the same time to satisfy that interest. Our courses in American Dramatic Art, English, Yiddish and Russian were most popular. Our courses in social history were also well attended. Of course, although these subjects may be classed among non-material sources of the workers' culture, they are closely on the interpretation of life and society in connection with the conditions of the workers.

We developed an important course in the Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry,傍 the local retail trade and industry. This course is extremely important for all our members, officers as well as rank and file workers. We felt the necessity for workers to have an intellectual knowledge of the industry in which they work to fight for better wages and working conditions.

We believe that the workers should have an economic point of view of the industry than the employers may of whom have only a transitory place in this industry. They find that the workers go while workers remain permanency. It is our plan to develop this course further, and in this and we are preparing a series of outlines covering all phases of the industry.

Our educational program was a rosaceous for gratification because of the additional activities our Educational Department. We were able to arrange courses in the works for the wives of members of the L. L. G. W. U. The courses were a great success with a large number of women was most encouraging. We have every reason to believe that this year's next edition our Educational Department will develop further.

Our Educational Department endeavors to bring to the workers cultural opportunities of New York City. The general programs have been interested in an educational program. The secured tickets at reduced prices for the workers for the various dramas, recitals, performances, thus enabling our members to attend the best concerts and cultural events. The idea of playing of artistic value. We also continued our arrangements with the leading publishers so as to supply our members with the best books at lower costs.

The Educational Department brings to you, to encourage a healthy social life with numerous entertainments, musical programs, and bikes. Some of these activities are planned by the students' Council. They were all attended by thousands of our members.

As in previous years, our Educational Department assisted in the organizing of educational activities for the workers in our members. These activities are complete, for the workers in our members. These activities are complete, for the workers in our members, and other cities, the spirit which permeated these activities was especially gratifying. It was reflected in the reunion of our students and the structuring of a group of the most inspiring affairs our Educational Department ever considered.

Together with the rest of the Labor Movement, we are beginning to appreciate the fact that the union must meet the many needs of the workers, spiritual as well as economic, that the latter are as important as the former, and also that economical changes depend upon a clear understanding of the aims of those who want the changes.

We feel confident that the work of our Educational Department is becoming more effective every year. We are also pleased that this movement is no longer confined to our International Union but is spreading out. With such encouraging results we are sure that the rest of the labor movement are to have more experience in the field of workers' education and our experience can have no other effect than to teach our members a more intelligent approach to the problems of our union, the labor movement, and humanity as a whole.
The meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, June 15, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 23rd Street.

Committees:

Alber Weisbord appears in behalf of the Passaic Board. He places that the strike is now entering on its twenty-first week and since the season is about to begin, all efforts are required to keep the strikers in a solid mass as up to now. He requests the Joint Board to participate in a demonstration and conference of needle workers of the City of New York so as to demonstrate the workers solidarity and thus aid the strikers; also to adopt a resolution through which the Union will not force its members to work on cloth woven in Passaic.

The Joint Board decide to participate in such a conference when called.

Communications:

Local No. 13 of Passaic that they have acted on the report of the Governor’s Advisory Commission and the question of their request of manufacturers for the renewal of the agreement, and have decided to recommend to the State Board the advice of the Governor’s Advisory Commission, only the unseasonable death of Meyer London.

Finance Committee Report:

The Joint Board reports that they recommend the donation of $50 to the Unity House Committee for the purchase of an installation of a radio for our members.

The recommendation is approved.

General Manager’s Report:

Brother Hyman reports that the shop is working fine. The agents are satisfied that the Board has controlled the strike and adopted the following resolution:

Brother Hyman believes that such a conference will be held on Tuesday, June 15th. He recommends that the conference committee should consist of: Local Managers, general officers of the Joint Board and the International, one member from each of the larger cloth local.

Brother Hyman also recommends that the Board be called on to discuss the entire membership in the very near future.

The report and recommendations are approved.

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

In the month of June many members of the Joint Board have been engaged in attending various conferences and conventions which have been held throughout the country. One of the most important of these was the Annual Conference of the Union of Needle Trades and Garment Workers, held in New York City on June 21st and 22nd.

The purpose of this conference was to discuss the problems of the needle trades and garment workers and to consider ways and means of improving the working conditions of these workers.

Among the resolutions adopted by the conference were:

1. The establishment of a minimum wage for all members of the Union.

2. The adoption of a standard working week of 40 hours.

3. The establishment of a pension fund for members of the Union.

4. The establishment of a health and welfare fund for members of the Union.

The Joint Board was represented at this conference by its Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph Fish, and by its Chief Steward, Frank Tarshis.

The conference was attended by members of the Joint Board from all parts of the country, and the discussions were热烈.

The Joint Board was pleased to participate in this conference and to hear the reports of its officers.

In conclusion, the Joint Board wishes to express its gratitude to all those who have contributed to the success of this conference.
Unanimous approval of the recommen-
dations of the commission is needed to sustain the action of the Joint Board and the shop chairmen in the matter of the contract. The Industrial Mediation Commission was voted to be approved by the membership at the special meet-
ing on Thursday night, June 14th, in Arlington Hall.

The Week in Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The union is being extremely cooperative in its response to negotiating working agreement. . . . The union will take action and make it clear that it is necessary for the interests of the workers to have the company take steps to bring about a decent livelihood in return for their labor.

The first conference, the invitation for which they accepted, was held last Tuesday night with a committee of the Industrial Commission that is the recom-
mendations of the commission. No word reached the union as regards their opinion of the status of the Union or the recommendations of the commission.

Morrison Hilligoss, counsel for the union, sent a letter to the American Trash and Machine Manufacturers' Associa-
tion, inviting it to an early con-
currence with the union to work out agreements in the industry. Mr. Hilli-
goss, chairman of the Special Media-
tion Commission, thanking the com-
ication and stating its readiness for its efforts to stabilize the industry.

At the time of writing only the present President of the 6-hour work, limit-
S of the country is still using a 7:30 to 11:30 work day, said that the new agreement signed by the union and the industry will be put into effect. The union is still in the process of negotiating the agreements with the manufacturers.

Complaints with very few excep-
tions coming into the office deal with the national strike in the．. . . work. As to the strikes which the Joint Board declared against a num-
ber of these, the action was taken after the strike had been settled. Most of them send their work to contractors, the number of which seems to be increasing.

The question arose as to whether the union would move to investigate the Union's leases of the co-partnership papers. This decision had to be made by the General Executive Board two years ago. The only change adopted from among a few suggestions was the removal of the number of weeks work in the guarantee of the period of the lease, which was changed from 32 to 35 weeks. Any concerns demanding the removal of the clause of the joint employment between the unions as a threat to the organization and its affiliated members.

Unanimously, the major issue was the election of an official to fill the position of a member of the Joint Board. The decision was made by a simple majority vote.

The question of the possibility of new joint meetings came up. It was decided that the next meeting will be held at a later date.

The unions are still working to improve the working conditions and to achieve better working conditions in the industry. The unions are still in the process of negotiating agreements with the manufacturers.

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