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The Wisconsin School for Workers seventeenth summer session brochure. 1941

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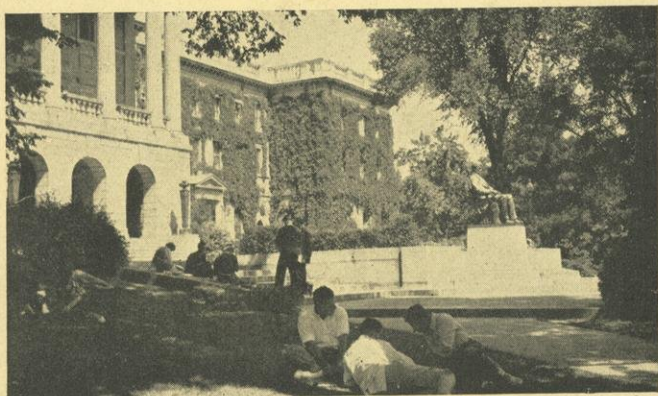
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The Wisconsin School for Workers

Seventeenth Summer Session
1941



Bascom Hall

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*"Whatever progress the labor movement makes
rests upon an educational basis."*

—SAMUEL GOMPERS

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THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

Milestones In the School's History 1924-1940

1924—Eight working girls attended regular Summer Session classes. Results unsatisfactory, but a seed is planted. YWCA industrial secretaries did the planting.

1925—"Summer School for Working Women" established as a result with special faculty appointed by University Board of Regents. Forty-one students enrolled.

1928—Four men admitted. The camel's nose was now in the tent. By 1933, men were 73% of total enrollment. Proportion since then somewhat less. School's name changed to Summer School for Workers in Industry.

1932—President Frank calls three organized labor representatives to act on School's policy committee.

1937-39—Service of School for Workers expanded by the legislature to include winter extension program.

1938-40—Summer program includes one and two week institutes supplementing six weeks session.

Contrasts, 1925 and 1940:

In 1925, union members were 10% of enrollment; in 1940, they were 99% of enrollment. In 1925, local scholarship funds were raised almost 100% by middle class groups and individuals; in 1940, barely 25% were so raised—the other 75% were raised by labor itself; in 1925, one session of six weeks was held; in 1940, three short course institutes supplemented the six weeks session.

The 1940 Summer Session Record

One hundred forty-three workers from nine states, forty-three cities and twenty-seven unions

Were enrolled as students in the

Six Weeks School (June 24-August 2)	12
Hosiery Workers Institute (June 30-July 6)	27
Garment Workers Institute (July 7-July 20)	64
General Two Weeks Institute (July 21-Aug. 2)	40

Had the following record as to

Age average: 29 years.
Sex: 42 men, 101 women.
Marital status: 55 married, 84 single (4 not stated).
Place of birth: native born, 133; foreign, 10.
Education: 8th grade or less, 28%; high school, (1-4 years) 59%; college (1-4 years), 13%.
Employment: 94% working; 6% unemployed.
Union relationships: members, 99%; officers of unions, 51%.



On the shore of Lake Mendota

The Costs

For six weeks session: Wisconsin students, \$95.00; out-of-state students, \$100.00. For institutes: two weeks, \$35.00; one week, \$18.00. These amounts cover board, room, and tuition. The tuition is the usual University enrollment fee required of all Summer Session students. For scholarships to meet these costs apply to your union or scholarship committee, or inquire of the Wisconsin School for Workers, 1214 W. Johnson Street, Madison.

Some Summer Session Features

Informal class discussion. No formal examinations. No marks or credit ratings.

Free discussion of differing points of view in and out of classroom.

Interchange of ideas and experiences with workers from many states, industries and unions.

Individual aid from understanding teachers.

Intensive study of worker problems.

Use of the University Labor Library with its hundreds of current labor periodicals.

Special lectures by University and labor experts in the field of labor problems.

Alumni Day Song Fest



Milestones In the School's History 1924-1940

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The Summer School for Women Workers, 1926

For 1941, the School Offers These Services

A General Six Weeks School. June 27-August 8. Open to workers from all industries and to a limited number of household and office workers. A total of twenty-five students required to insure this school.

A General Two Weeks Institute. July 13-25. Open to workers from all industries and to household and office workers. Minimum required for an institute, 40.

Hosiery Workers Institute. July 27-August 1. A special institute for members of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

Public Employees Institute. August 3-8. A special institute for members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

One of the Four Institutes of the School for Workers, 1940



Courses of Study, 1941 Summer Session

The School for Workers each year adjusts its emphasis, in the courses of study offered, to the economic and social issues that face workers at the time. Thus, during the past ten years, such problems and issues as unemployment and attempted means to recovery, national and state legislation affecting labor, the conflict in labor's ranks, social security, and similar problems have been emphasized.

Today and for some time to come, our nation's defense program will hold the center of attention. Labor's part in the program will undoubtedly be of great importance to us this coming summer. Already plans are being made to include for study such problems as defense planning, employment, job training, labor standards—in brief, all phases of the defense program as it affects organized labor. Since, also, far-sighted observers are thinking in terms of our post-defense economy and the readjustments then necessary, that also will probably be included as part of next summer's discussion in the economics courses.

Worker Problems. This course will emphasize: the program and policies of the organized labor movement; its history; its relation to government and industry; the rights and responsibilities of labor in the national defense program; the stake of labor in the present world crisis.

The Economics of an Industry. (A course given for unions holding special institutes.) This course is concerned with: production and distribution problems of the particular industry with which the worker is connected; industry's relation to other industries and to the economic system as a whole; the union's bargaining relations with the employer; the union and the industry in the national defense program.

Psychology for Workers. A course planned to help workers understand why individuals think and act as they do in relation to other individuals and groups with emphasis upon leadership and employer contacts; develops insight into human behavior as a basis for more effective group living, particularly with respect to minorities; stresses the problems involved in maintaining sound national morale in the present world crisis.

Conducting Union Meetings, a course in:

Parliamentary Law—the practical elements in democratic union practice.

Public Speaking—means to self-confidence and ability in clear effective speaking.

Writing—practice in writing union minutes, resolutions, press reports.

Electives: (Offered depending on sufficient request.) Labor Journalism, Labor Drama, Radio Broadcasting.

Translating Knowledge Into Service. A period will be set aside each week for discussion of the practical problems workers face on return to their home communities. This course will be in the nature of an informal round-table discussion where experience and suggestions may be pooled on what to do and what not to do in practical situations that may arise on the job, in the union, and in the community. The course illustrates the fundamental philosophy of the School for Workers which is that knowledge is of little or no value if not used intelligently and for the common good.

THE SCHOOL FOR WORKERS of the University of Wisconsin welcomes all qualified workers and makes no discrimination because of race, creed, or economic or political belief. To provide comfortable quarters, residence houses are rented on the shore of or near Lake Mendota. Both men and women of the School are served meals at common dining halls in the houses—the houses being the center of social activities. Lake Mendota and its environs make possible excellent recreational activities such as swimming, boating, hiking, picnics, and other outings. Labor song fests, labor drama and forums, motion picture and radio programs, and the Annual Alumni Week-end have become established special features.



An Economics Class

For further information write

E. E. SCHWARZTRAUBER, Director

THE SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

1214 W. Johnson Street

Madison, Wisconsin