"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. VIII. No. 6. NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1926 PRICE 3 CENTS

New York Joint BoardElectsNew Officers For 1926

Joseph Fish, Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer — I. Steinzor Chosen Chairman.

At the last meeting of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, on Friday, January 29th, the regular election of officers and of standing committees for the current administrative year took place with the following results:

I. Steinzor, of Local 2, was elected presiding officer, and M. Kudrinetsky, of Local 35, and Rose Kaplan, of Local 9, were elected first and second vice-presidents respectively. Miss Kaplan was also elected as chairman of the Finance Committee to the Joint Board. Brother Cohen of Local 22 was elected third vice-president and chairman of the Appeal Committee. Brother Kravitz, Local 2, was elected fourth vice-president and chairman of the Grievance Committee. Brother David off of Local 35 was chosen as Sergeant at Arms.

Brother Joseph Fish was elected as secretary-treasurer by a roll call vote —44 voting for him, 4 voting against, and 10 abstaining from voting.

The Joint Board also elected a board The Board also elected a permanent finance committee, an appeal committee, a grievance committee, and a committee to revise the constitution of the Joint Board,

of directors for the current year, consisting of the following delegates: Moskowitz, Berlin, Stoller, Arch, Lugin, Konsky, Kudrinetzky, Prokop, Ambrosini, Cipes, Molen and Egito.

An Hour's Work For The Striking Miners

Joint Executive Boards of All New York Locals of I. L. G. W. U. Act Favorably on Proposal of General Executive Board—John Kronetz, Representative of Strikers, Makes Stirring Appeal—Secretary Baroff, Chairman of Meeting, Pleads for Big Relief Fund—Members in Other States Urged to Gather Money for Mine Strikers—One Hundred Thousand Dollars Is Goal.

At the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. early in January, the question of collecting a relief fund among the women's wear workers for the strikers in the anthracite coal fields, was given careful consideration, and the Board decided to call, without undue delay, executive board conferences in all cloak and dress centers, where practical steps for the raising of relief funds would be adopted.

The first conference held in New York for this purpose took place on Thursday, January 28th, at 3 West 16th Street, and was attended by all the executive boards of the New York locals of the Union. The meeting was presided over by Secretary Abraham Baroff, who delivered a stirring address touching upon the urgency of giving aid to the miners and pointing to the sacred duty resting upon all members of organized labor to come to the help of the striking coal diggers in this hour of their need. John Kornetz, member of the executive board of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers, in the anthracite territory where the strike is raging, appeared at the meeting and pleaded in the name of the common bond that unites the ladies' garment workers with the striking miners and in the name of working class solidarity to help relieve the distress and the want which now prevail in the mine camps and settlements of Pennsylvania and Ohio as a result of the long and bitter battle.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision that each member of the International donate an hour's earnings to the relief fund of the miners. It was also decided to endorse the appeal of the General Executive Board addressed to all the bodies of the I. L. G. W. U. throughout the country which aims to make this movement for relief to the miners nation-wide in scope. The appeal of the General Executive Board reads as follows:

Sisters and Brothers:

160,000 miners have been out on strike in the hard coal fields of the United States for five months. During these long, cold winter months, the miners and

(Continued on Page 2)

$20 Referendum Carried by Substantial Majority

Members of New York Cloak and Dress Locals Approve of Raising Big Defense Fund.

The general balloting on Tuesday, February 2nd, in all the New York cloak and dress locals on the proposal submitted by the Joint Board to raise a big organization and defense fund through the levy of twenty dollars on every member belonging to the locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board, resulted in the adoption of this measure by a substantial vote.

A total of 9,964 votes were cast, of which 5936 were in favor of the assessment and 3,920 were against. 43 votes were void and 55 blank. The Board of Directors of the Joint Board will fix this week the method and time period for collecting the assessment.

Unemployment Insurance Fund Notice

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of unemployment insurance for the Spring Season of 1926 has started last Monday, February 1st, and will continue during the season. Every worker who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register with the Unemployment Insurance Office, No. 123 West 18th Street, every week during the time of his unemployment.

This registration of the unemployed workers takes place every week as follows:

Members of Local No. 2—on Mondays.

Members of Local No. 9—on Tuesdays.

Members of Local No. 10 and 25—on Wednesdays.

Members of Local No. 48—on Thursdays.

Members of Local No. 3, 22 and 23—on Fridays.

Pres. Sigman Returns From Chicago and Cleveland

Five Meetings and Conferences Held With Active Workers in Chicago — Enthusiastic New Campaign Launched in Dress Trade—Cleveland Workers Tax Themselves for Miners' Relief—Vigorous Effort Being Made to Organize Non-Union and Suburban Cloak and Dress Shops in Cleveland.

President Morris Sigman returned on Thursday morning, February 4th, from the second half of his Western trip, which covered Chicago and Cleveland.

He spent nearly a full week in Chicago, from January 26th to February 1st, and held five executive and general meetings with the organized ladies' garment workers of that city. At the meeting of the Chicago Joint Board and at the general meeting of all the cloakmakers, held on Saturday afternoon, January 30th, the principal subject of discussion was the finding of ways and means for securing more adequate employment and a better livelihood for the cloakmakers, who in Chicago have suffered greatly for want of work in the last three seasons. At the dressmakers' meeting, the problem of organizing the unorganized portion of the trade was given special attention and a big organizing committee which undertook to shoulder the responsibility for this work, was put in the field.

Cleveland Workers Help Miners

President Sigman attended a joint meeting of all Joint Board delegates, executive members of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees in Cleveland on Tuesday night, February 2nd, held in the Statler Hotel. It was an unusually fine gathering of representatives of the Cleveland ladies' garment workers, and the meeting decided, among other things, to donate at once $1 per member to the fund of the striking miners, such money to be collected and forwarded not later than the 15th of the current month. The meeting also formed a

(Continued on Page 2)

Union Wins Tuckers' and Hemstitchers' Strike

Walkout of 1,500 Workers in Tucking, Pleating and Hemstitching Trade Results in Collective Agreement with Employers' Association—Strike Lasted Less Than a Week—Secretary Baroff Active in Reaching Settlement With Employers.

The conflict which broke out last week in the tucking, hemstitching and other novelty shops in New York City, when Local 41 called out the workers in these trades in a general strike on Tuesday, January 26th, came to an end on Monday, February 1st, after six days' duration, resulting in a settlement between the Union and the Pleaters' and Stitchers' Association. The strikers, who have headquarters were located in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, ratified the settlement, and returned to the shops the following day.

The settlement included the workers of the Star Pleating Co. and of the Kramer Pleating shop, two storm centers in the trade for the past eight months. Under the terms of the agreement, the date of its expiration is changed to November, a point for which the Union has contended right

(Continued on Page 2)

Cloak Shops and Dress Jobbers' Center of Attention in New York Joint Board Drive Now

Large Number of Non-Union Cloak Shops Taken Down — One Dress Jobber After Another Plan of Organizing Committee.

As outlined in last week's issue of Justice, the organizing committee of the Joint Board, headed by Charles Zimmerman, with headquarters in Stuyvesant Casino, has turned its attention now to the non-union and substandard cloak shops, on the one hand, and to jobbers in the dress industry employing non-union contractors, or such as have no agreement with the Union at all, on the other. A large num-

(Continued on Page 3)

An Hour's Work For Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

their families have been fighting and suffering, loyally and uncomplainingly and with unparalleled devotion because the striking miners are fired with the ideal of fighting for a great principle and for a cause that to them means everything in life. The miners have now dug themselves in their winter trenches.—men, women and children—and have staked their all for the preservation of their organization which they see is threatened with destruction if the operators win and they are driven back to work as defeated men.

The coal miners, who spend most of their working hours under ground, in the dark bowels of the earth, exposing their life and limb every hour of the day to peril and hazard, have long since learned that their one salvation as workers lies in solidarity. From the first day they have organized their great union, twenty-five years ago, the miners have shown the world that they know how to fight for this idea of solidarity in unity, despite bosses' coalition and the destitute condition of their kin and folk. There are no scabs in the hard coal mines of Pennsylvania and even the brutal Black Cossacks of that State cannot keep the mines open for strike-breakers.

The miners in the hard coal fields demand an increase in wages because they cannot make a living on their present earnings. Only a few weeks ago, the press carried the blood-curdling news that 93 miners met their death from suffocation in a mine in Oklahoma. The next day another news item informed the world that a second horror had occurred in a West Virginia mine, snuffing out the lives of several scores of coal diggers. On the surface, near the pits, near the yawning mouths of the death-bearing mines, there stood huddled together in endless misery and pity the crying wives and children of these victims of Coal, hoping against hope for the safety of their dear ones, of their breadwinners,—a hope as barren as the bleak life of the toiling coal diggers.

And it is to these martyrs of American industry, who even in the better paid portions of the coal industrial region earn less than thirty-five dollars a week per year, our fabulously rich industrial America refuses a raise in wages that would add a ray of sunlight to their existence after they emerge from their underground toil; it is these valiant workers, their children and the mothers of their children, who are fighting these long and bitter months and battle for the preservation of their union—without which their existence would be practically intolerable.

Brothers and sisters, members of the I. L. G. W. U., we surely know what it means to suffer hunger and privation in time of struggle. The miners are not appealing for aid to the outside world,—they are calling for aid to their fellow workers in their army, to their brothers and women who know from their own bitter experience what it means to fight a long and soul-trying conflict against a cynical and relentless enemy whose resources are inexhaustible. Our workers, the ladies' garment workers' organizations in particular, who in the past few years have come frequently to the aid of the miners in time of strife and need, should, and no doubt will, rise to the call on behalf of the embattled mine strikers with open hearts and open purses,—to the best of their ability.

The General Executive Board recommends that every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union donate an hour's earnings to the relief of the striking miners and their families. Such a donation will not affect us individually to a great extent but it will, when compiled with by the tens of thousands of our workers, raise a fund of $100,000—a contribution, if carried out swiftly and generously, will not only relieve a good deal of the want and misery among the fighting miners and their dependents, but will also raise their spirits, their militancy and their morale, as it will demonstrate to them in a practical way that in this battle they are not alone, but that the whole American Labor movement is with them, ready to help them carry on the fight to a victorious end.

Do your duty, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union! Men, women and children in the anthracite region are hungry. The intense cold of mid-winter has added to their sad plight and has intensified their suffering. Hungry children are calling upon us for help. Come to their rescue!

MORRIS SIGMAN, President
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

Salvatore Ninfo
Jacob Halpern
Luigi Antonini
Max Amdur
Elias Reisberg
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Tuckers' General Strike Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

along. The matter of security, which proved a stumbling block to all previous attempts at settlement, is taken care of by a provision that each member of the association is to deposit security to the amount of $100.

On behalf of the Union, the settlement negotiations were conducted by Brother Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Sister Pauline Morgenstern, manager of Local 41. The Pleaters' and Tuckers' Association was represented by Adolph H. Cohen, president of the employers' organization. About fifty "independent" shops also settled directly with the Union, depositing substantial security for proper performance of the agreement.

President Sigman Returns From West

(Continued from Page 1)

large organizing committee, consisting of fifteen members of the Joint Board and of all the executive board members of the Cleveland locals, to concentrate in a drive on the non-union shops in and around Cleveland. In this connection, the Joint Board decided to place Organizer Merola in Ashtabula, O., where a number of unorganized dress shop are located and to make an effort to unionize them.

A more complete and detailed report of President Sigman's trip and the situation in Chicago and Cleveland will be given in next issue of Justice.

Drive Centers on Jobbers and Cloak Shops

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of cloak shops were taken down during the first few days of this week, of which some have already reopened and a great many more will be tackled by the committee's organizing staff before the week is over.

The managers of the drive took down early this week the twelve contractors working for the dress jobbing firm of Claridge Frock Co., 226 West 37th Street, New York, and after keeping the workers out for two days, forced the firm to unionize all its shops, giving a substantial security for future faithful performance of the agreement. Another group of shops, 22 in number, working for a non-union jobber, were taken down and this drive is also expected to come in terms with the Union in short order.

More Morning Pickets Wanted

The Organizing Committee is now strongly appealing for more workers to come to its aid to do picketing in the morning hours around the numerous new cloak and dress shops taken down in strike this week. Such picketing will not involve loss of working time, as it is to be done only between the hours of seven and eight in the morning and is will be a valuable contribution to the present important organizing activity of the Joint Board.

Designers Install Officers For 1926

Last Saturday, January 20th, at Hotel Pennsylvania, Local 45, the designers' organization in the women's wear industry of New York, held a meeting to install the newly elected set of officers of the local for 1926.

Compared with meetings in the past, it was an unusually successful affair—really an event in the life of this group of workers. Nearly a hundred members came to this meeting, and heard addresses delivered by Secretary-Treasurer Abraham Baroff of the I. L. G. W. U. and by Vice-president Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board.

Secretary Baroff in a short and warm talk inducted the officers, and was followed by Brother Hyman who, in a longer speech, dwelt on the changes which have affected the women's wear industry in recent years and which have greatly influenced the status of the designers in the trade. Among the others who spoke were Brothers Rosenfeld, Fisher, Blum, Goldman, Shlagman, Marcus and the manager of Local 45, Adolph Scheck.

The speeches sounded a call to continued activity and went forth an appeal to all the live elements in the designers' local to take a close interest and part in the present drive to unionize the entire craft—with the aid

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"Prosanis" Label Talks

By DR. HENRY MOSKOWITZ

I.

Heretofore, we have referred to the "Prosanis" Label as a means of helping the Union prevent the flow of garments into non-Union premises where the workers get paid below the scale, and work unreasonable overtime under unsanitary and unsafe surroundings contrary to the agreement; thus undermining Union standards. Every time we prevent garments from flowing into such shops, we help the Union workers get more work at Union pay and Union hours. This is a Union argument for the "Prosanis" Label.

I desire to call your attention, however, to another phase of the "Prosanis" Label, and write about your duty as consumers. Today, employers use the Label because they must because you force them to through the Union agreement. There are some employers who appreciate the importance of keeping an agreement, but a great many would not use the Label if the Union did not force them. We want, therefore, to make the Union shop; one where the workers get the Union scale and enjoy humane conditions of labor "stand out." We want you to make civilized industrial conditions pay the manufacturer as well as the worker. For, after all, it becomes a not good-Union shops; then, Union workers do not get employment; and in the measure that the employers having contractual relations with the Union are prosperous, that prosperity is shared by the Union workers of their shops.

The "Prosanis" Label is a device by which the purchasing public can encourage the Union in its work of civilizing conditions of industry. You very well know that the public very seldom cooperate except after there has been a long endless struggle in suffering to the thousands of workers. When your efforts, as strikers, attract the attention of the public, then its representatives sometime intervene and influence a settlement. But, when the strike is over, the public forgets the struggle of the workers and lapses into indifference, not because it is apathetic to civilized industrial conditions, but because it has no way of which it can cooperate with the organized parties in industry to strengthen them in their efforts to elevate labor standards. Through the "Prosanis" Label, it now has a simple device by which it can cooperate with the Union and the employers in contractual relations with it to encourage and maintain civilized labor conditions.

We have recently organized a committee of representative women consumers to educate the purchasing public to bring pressure to bear upon the retailer to sell only "Prosanis" Label garments. They are influential women who do not represent the working class; they are middle-class women with a social conscience.

What these women are doing, certainly the working women should do with even greater enthusiasm. The Union members should not consider their work done when they merely force the use of the "Prosanis" Label in the shops. They must also help elevate labor conditions, not only as producers, but also through their Union, but as consumers.

If the wives and dependents of the one hundred thousand members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union would organize themselves into a militant army of purchasers demanding the "Prosanis" Label on every coat and dress which they want to buy, we should experience little difficulty in getting the cooperation of the manufacturers to use the Label. For, then they have provided both the manufacturers and the retailers with a commercial incentive for the Label, and have helped to make decent labor conditions a paying proposition.

I therefore urge the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, their wives and daughters, not to forget that they must work for the Label, not only in the shops where the garments are made, but in the stores they patronize where the garments are sold. Just as the middle class women are helping you in your struggle as producers, so must you also remember the slogan of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in its appeal to the shopping public and "Let Prosanis' Guide Your Buying."

Italian Chamber of Labor Forms Council

Among the present activities of the Italian Chamber of Labor and its general campaign to organize the Italian workers of the different trades in the city and vicinity, an invitation has been extended to all Italian unions and local unions having Italian members to send an Italian-speaking delegate to the general meeting of Italian labor representatives, to be held at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, on Monday evening, February 8th.

The purpose of this meeting is to establish a permanent central body of all the Italian representatives of the different labor unions and labor organizations of the city and vicinity. Over one hundred labor organizations were invited to participate at this gathering, and asked to affiliate directly with the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The Italian Chamber of Labor will have its Annual Convention sometime in April. To this convention all labor bodies of the city are asked to send an English-speaking fraternal delegate.

Arturo Giovannitti, General Secretary of the Chamber, who is now on a nation-wide speaking tour against Fascism, will be present at the inauguration of the Central Council on February 1st. Other prominent labor leaders will attend this meeting also.

Health Center Starts Education Campaign

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has started a special health education campaign namong the members of the union. At this time when the various locals of the Union are undertaking intensive organization plans in the industry, the Union Health Center through its affiliated locals is also making plans for an intensive health education program.

Long ago when the Union Health Center was organized it was recognized by the workers that health is as much the concern of the worker as wealth. The dominant tendency of Union was the first to make this proverb a reality. Since the time when the Union Health Center was first established it has succeeded in giving health advice, health information, as well as actual treatment to thousands of workers.

The work of the Union Health Center among the workers in the garment industry is unique, for every industry has concerned itself as much with the health of its membership as this industry. However, the actual report of the Union Health Center indicates that only about 9,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have used the Health Center. Though this is a very large proportion of the 50,000 workers in the industry, nevertheless, the Union Health Center is now undertaking for each and every member of the union, and to impress upon him or her the necessity of health preservation.

Fifty years ago, the average life of a worker was forty years. Today the average life is about fifty-eight years. This life extension has been made possible through improved living and working conditions, shorter wages, shorter hours, and a more universal knowledge of health protection.

The trade union movement has been responsible for many improved economic conditions. The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is now assuming the responsibility of helping the workers of this generation prolong their life through the care of their health.

Recently the American Fund for Public Service contributed to the Union Health Center a special fund for health education. The Health Center is now preparing special leaflets on diet, constipation and various diseases that the workers in our industry have been subject to. These leaflets will be printed in English, Yiddish, and Italian and will be available upon request at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street.

Meanwhile the Union Health Center is eager to receive suggestions from the members of the Union as to what is the best way of reaching those members of the Union who need the means of health.

If you have any suggestions send them immediately to the Educational Department of the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street.

Out-of-Town Department Reports Many Shops on Strike

Vice-president Jacob Halperin, the manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U., reports unusual activity of his office during the last three weeks. A number of cloak and dress shops are out on strike in Connecticut, New Jersey and Long Island cities, while several others have signed agreements with the Union. Vice-president Halperin ascribes this condition to the fact that, in view of the unsettled situation in New York, a number of cloak and dress jobbers are making efforts to open up shops in near by towns.

The following shops are still on strike: Stamford Dress Co., Piper & Salerno, both of Stamford, Conn., Schwartz Bros., Corona, L. I., doing work for the New York firm of Louis Cohen; Rabinowitz Dress Co.—this firm was formerly a union shop working on a 40-hour basis and week-in week system; firm demanded 44 hours or a change to piece work, which the Union refused to grant. The shop was thereupon declared on strike. Both Corona firms are working for non-union jobbers.

The following shops signed agreements with the Union: Royal Cloak Co., of 65 Kansas Street, Hackensack, N. J.; the Hackensack Co., of Bayonne, N. J.; the Fox Co., of Hackensack, after a strike lasting nine weeks; S. Milman of Bridgeport, Conn.; Fibkin & Adler, Newburgh, N. Y., and Levine & Levine of Colchester, Conn.

Preparations are being made to stop some additional non-union shops in Corona, L. I., and Stamford, Conn. During this period the Out-of-Town Office has had trouble in carrying out cr discharge cases in many cities and succeeded in reinstating all the discharged workers in their jobs. The United Cloak Co. of Stamfrod, Conn., demanded from their workers a reduction of wages and a reorganization of the shops. The Union refused to grant the demand of the firm and the controversy was finally settled to the satisfaction of the workers.

Special Offering at Dental Clinic

During the month of February the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center is making a special offering to the members of the union and their families.

For the minimum fee of $1.00 every worker will be entitled to a thorough dental examination and treatment of his or her teeth. This offering holds good for the month of February only.

Members of the Union take advant age of it now!

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor
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EDITORIALS

THE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD FOR 1926

Last week saw the induction into office of the delegates and the election of the permanent officers of the New York Joint Board for the current year.

The 1926 Joint Board is organized on the basis of the compromise resolution adopted by the Philadelphia convention on the subject of proportional representation giving to the larger locals a considerably bigger representation than to the smaller locals. The new system does away with the old method of equal representation for all locals, big or small, and in this sense the 1926 Joint Board is a new body not merely because the personnel of its delegations is nearly all new but because it meets to a large degree the demand for proportional representation which for a long time has been a fighting slogan for the opponents of the old five-delegates-per-local system.

The new Joint Board will, beyond dispute, be fully controlled by the several big locals affiliated with it and this control will approximately represent the majority of the membership of the cloak and dress organizations in New York City. But this power acquired by the few big locals in the Joint Board carries with it a responsibility toward the smaller locals which, we hope, the bigger units will not overlook. Our industry, it must always be borne in mind, is composed of many crafts, each with a specific craft and branch problems and difficulties which to each of them individually are all-important and vital. Upon the ability and the earnest desire of the controlling forces in the Joint Board to harmonize these often contrasting needs and to build a solid whole of their varied problems, will depend the success of the new system which vests the directing force in the hands of a comparatively limited number of locals.

This can be done, and will be done, we hope, when the powers that be in the central body of the New York cloak and dress organization resolve to cast aside narrow parochialism and local or group ambitions and are guided solely by the constructive spirit of true unity, for which Secretary Baroff made such a warm appeal at the installation meeting of the Joint Board.

* * *

There is hardly a doubt in the minds of every officer of the new Joint Board—as well as among the rank and file members of the Union—that such a spirit of unity will be very much in need in our organization during the current year.

1926 is going to be a big year in the annals of our Union. The New York Joint Board and the International Union as a whole are faced today with tremendous problems the solution of which will tax the strength of our organization to the limit. The preliminary work, the advance movement for clearing the field and for laying a sound foundation for the big task that is to come, has already begun. The first steps of this skirmish have already proved quite gratifying, but they are only a beginning. To win conclusively, we shall have to muster into our fighting ranks every man and woman who earn their living in the cloak and dress shops and we shall have to imbue them with the unconquerable spirit that recognizes no division or disunion but treats every fellow-worker as a comrade in arms and as a member of one big united family.

The burden of creating such a mass spirit and such a mass revival rests to a great extent on the new Joint Board. The mass of the New York cloakmakers and dressmakers will look to it for guidance in the difficult days to come, and we fervently hope that this guidance and leadership will be of a nature that will cement the ranks of our workers—irrespective of political opinion, party lines or factions — and will make them invincible against the maneuvres and schemings of our common enemy.

PRESIDENT SIGMAN'S TOUR

President Sigman's "swing around the circle," which had taken him out of New York for the past several weeks, is a piece of constructive effort of which he may be proud of lasting benefit to the organizations covered in his itinerary.

Boston, Montreal, Toronto and lastly Chicago have in the last year felt the effect of the unsettled economic conditions and the disturbing internal controversies which have racked our International Union. It has weakened our organizations in these cities and has given many of the employers, individuals and organized groups, an added weapon of aggression against our workers.

* * *

President Sigman has had numerous meetings during his tour with all the active workers and with the rank and file members in these cities, at which he told them in plain, blunt words the truth about the condition of their local bodies. He also informed them that they can only hope to regain their strength and to be able to fight back against the unscrupulous bosses in their local markets if they determine to forget irrelevant quarrels and bitter personal rancor and get down to essential work, to rebuild the organization and to put it in real fighting trim.

President Sigman's meetings were uniformly a huge success from the viewpoint of attendance. And the reports that have reached us also tell of a new spirit that prevailed at these meetings, of a cleansed, new atmosphere that augurs well for the future. Boston, Montreal, Toronto, and to an extent Chicago, will have to do a good deal in order to regain their houses in order, in an organizational sense of the word, and President Sigman's visit has contributed materially toward this goal and has made the task of the active and loyal men and women in these cities materially lighter.

THE VICTORY OF THE TUCKERS AND HEMSTITCHERS

The strike of the tuckers, hemstitchers and other cloak and dress novelty workers in New York City came to an end last Tuesday after less than one week's duration resulting in a sweeping victory for the workers.

The importance of this victory, while it involves only a few thousands workers, cannot be overestimated at this moment. In recent years, these auxiliary or accessory trades have come to play quite an important part in the cloak and dress industry insofar as the men and women employed in them have been making a considerable part of the work formerly made in cloak and dress shops proper. Small wonder that the International Union began making serious efforts to organize these trades, and two years ago, after a strike, succeeded in forming a substantial local among these workers.

* * *

This first attempt, nevertheless, did not prove entirely gratifying. Like all young trade unions, lacking sufficient trained and experienced man material, the local found itself in straits after having been forced to endure a few protracted shop controversies. Fortunately, Local 41 began an organizing counter-drive in time during last summer, with the aid of the International Union and of the New York Joint Board, and in the course of a few months succeeded in rallying the workers around their union. This campaign came to a head last week when a general walkout in the trade brought nearly all the tucking and novelty shops to a standstill and, after a few days of striking, forced them to agree to sign up with the Union as a body giving substantial security for faithful observance of the union agreement and meeting all the other terms of the workers.

* * *

The workers in the tucking, hemstitching and the other novelty shops in New York deserve sincere congratulations on their fellow workers in the International Union. They have earned for themselves a place of honor in the fighting lines of our Union, and they have won a good, strong organization that will be in a position to defend their daily interests in the shops. The tuckers and hemstitchers must, nevertheless, remember that they still have a duty to perform—to organize the remaining unorganized minority in the trade, and this they can do now, without loss of time. The members of Local 41 must also bear in mind that it is much easier to lose a union—through indifference and neglect—than to win it. Vigilance, devotion and eternal loyalty is the only price of a vigorous, fighting and influential trade union.

AN HOUR'S WORK FOR THE MINERS

The decision of the General Executive Board of our Union to raise a big relief fund for the striking hard coal miners is fast being translated into a reality.

The joint meeting of all the executive boards of the New York locals last Thursday gave its unanimous approval to the one-hour-work plan advanced by Pres. Sigman. The result of itself was a heartening demonstration of working class solidarity, and brought back to mind a similar gathering in the same hall four years back, when the late Samuel Gompers and President William Green, at that time secretary of the United Mine Workers, came to appeal to the representatives of our Union for financial assistance to the miners in a similar critical situation.

* * *

The ladies' garment workers in 1922 responded to the call of the miners in a generous, comradely fashion. And the miners of America have never forgotten it. And now the organization of the ladies' garment workers and have, in turn, helped our workers in the same modest and unostentatious way, whenever we needed aid. The ladies' garment workers, the cloakmakers and dressmakers of America, surely keep this in mind, and now that the appeal is out, will respond quickly, readily and like one person to this signal of distress.

* * *

At this hour, after the second conference between the miners and the operators had again broken up through the arrogant stand of the mine owners and their backers—Wall Street and the railroads, it looks more than ever that it is a fight to a finish, a endurance struggle, and in this contest the miners will need every possible assistance that the Labor movement of the country may give them.

Elsewhere in this issue, will be found the appeal of the General Executive Board on behalf of the miners. Let our readers peruse carefully the fervent words of that call for aid to our fighting brothers in the hard coal fields. Aid is necessary, speedy aid, the kind that counts double. Let the slogan in our ranks from this day be: An hour's work for the striking miners!

From Factory To Department Store

What Western Retailers Think and Say About the Next Moves in the Cloak and Dress Trades of New York.

By HARRY LANG

One should like to hope that, after all the woes and tribulations the I. L. G. W. U. had lived through in the last few years, its active spirit had by this time learned the lesson that the processes of their industry do not end in the shop; that no trade question of theirs, no organization problem can be properly solved before every angle and position of each of the important factors in the industry is understood and considered. And by every factor we understand not every step involved in production proper—in the shop and show-room—as well as every move in the merchandising market, in the retailers' realm.

I hear a brother of ours, a union member, saying:

"But, what's the news in all this? Haven't we always known it?"

To which I reply:

"If I should like to I might say that such has never been the case; I might say, for instance, that our needle trades' unionism with all its "progressivism" and "modernism" is still enmeshed in the old. And in the outdated tradition where "Damn the boss!" is about the highest form of expression of the class struggle. But I am not at this moment bent on saying criticism. I am raising this point of taking cognizance of all the important factors in the industry as a mere preface to the information that I should like to impart to the readers of "Justice".

* * *

What will be the next step in the cloak and dress trades of New York?

I know that this question agitates the mind of every thinking union man and woman—nay, of every thoughtful manufacturer, jobber and contractor. What will be the next move? Demands, counter-demands, "commissions," "arbitration" — all this has somewhat lost its glamour in the needle trades. Matters will no doubt come to a climax—and then, a strike! Isn't it clear? Isn't it simple?

Yet, this ostensible simplicity has hung a cloud over the cloak and dress market all over the land. Questions are being asked and answers are being given, but this endless chain process so-called only tends to thicken the cloud and make it more impenetrable. And by the "cloak and dress market" I do not mean the labor market in the production centers alone; nor the showrooms of the jobbers from where the driving competition between contractor and contractor is being manipulated; nor even the big department stores in Chicago and New York which are closely in touch with the manufacturing processes of the industry and are familiar with the hundred and one questions that agitate these processes. I have in mind the hundreds of stores in the hundreds of cities and towns in the hinterland of the country, which live on the "styles" that come from New York and where the arrival of a new New York coat or dress is an event like a holiday.

Their interest in the manufacturing process with its labor problems may be thoroughly egotistical, inasmuch as the cries of the jobber about increased labor costs ordinarily reflects itself in raised prices and, consequently, increases prices for garments on their store shelves. But, for that matter, every factor and every group in the industry is primarily concerned with its own interest.

Just the same, the opinions voiced by these retailers, at a great distance from the producing centers, are worth while listening to. There is not in these opinions a trace of that bitterness which one discovers among such as stand near the battle ground where the employer and the worker contend for supremacy, and there is, besides, in these voices an element of naivete which at all times is interesting and revealing.

* * *

Within the last few months, I chanced to pass through a number of small "interior" cities,—towns with populations of fifteen, twenty and ten thousand. New Yorkers will, of course, regard such towns as mere specks on the map, but such towns are an open book to an observer, and they surely reveal the great and ever increasing importance which the retailer plays in the life of the inhabitants of every town, hamlet and village in America. No sooner does a style make an appearance on Fifth Avenue and State Street as it is copied, to some degree, in the far-away towns of Utah, Oregon and California. In these towns the cloak and dress stores are, as a rule, the most important part of the general or department store, and I have made it my business to speak to the proprietors of these emporia in Elks' clubs, in Masonic Temples and in "Kiwanis Centers" clubs where local business men foregather to mingle an hour of leisure with discussions of politics and business conditions.

These folks are mystified by the complexity of the problems which seem to involve the production of cloaks and suits more than any other trade. Of course, they realize that the ever-changing styles play an important part in these complications. Life in the Western cities, dependent as it is, to a great extent, on the speculative nature of agriculture, and they know only too well that with a sudden drop of the purchasing power of their clientele —farmers and miners—they had been, more than once, left with merchandise stocks on their shelves which could be sold, at the next season, only at old stuff. They, therefore, have all the capricious influence "styles" exert in the cloak and dress market, and they can fairly well realize that this unbridled change of styles, which has such a feverishness in the merchandising end of the cloak and dress industry, is more or less a sick-making condition in the producing end of it.

Nevertheless, they all, in a voice, insist that the production problems of seasonal and unit making could be solved or reduced to a minimum provided there is "good will" and an earnest intention for it among all the parties to the industry. And they put their viewpoint before you not in words of lackward, out-of-the-way small business folk, but in the following manner:

"Here you have trades that are fairly well organized. The workers have solid unions and the employers—the manufacturers, jobbers and contractors—substantial associations. In addition to these industrial associations there are also a number of merchant groups, such as the "United Women's Wear League", and similar bodies. Through his belonging to one or another of these groups each of these merchants and manufacturers has by this time become to a greater or lesser degree 'socially minded' and is not any more the 'individualistic' business man he was in the highly complicated ladies' wear industry, indeed, it could hardly be otherwise."

"But what about competition," I asked, — "Have not the competing forces in this industry sharply opposed interests?"

"True," comes the answer, "but there is enough of a general interest in the industry to keep it on a level that would yield a livelihood or a profit to all concerned."

Follows a comparison of the industry to a store or shop partnership; the partner, then, is moved by self-interest and ambition, but he is, nevertheless, concerned with the welfare of the business as a whole, in the sense that a decline in the business would mean a decline of his own share and interest. There should take place, my shrewd-eyed retailer goes on, a getting together of all parties, factors and interests in the industry, a meeting without desire, barring of assets and contentation, and without any demands being presented by any of the parties to the other. This assembly should analyze and dissect every condition and circumstance in the industry — from the production end of it, worker, contractor, manufacturer, and jobber — to the business and merchandising side of it, the relation of the jobber to the department store, the smaller stores, which often are merely the branches of the larger emporia. And after all of these angles are analyzed carefully, a program of action could surely be found and a basis may be determined for the proportion of the labor cost for the labor unit.

And what about specific labor rights? What about the job and wage questions, where the workers find themselves opposed by all the other factors in the industry?

The Western retailers appears, however, optimistic even in the face of these questions. The trouble is, he says, in playing the game under cover. If discussed in the open, candidly and without hard thoughts, questions could be adjusted. One of them shows me a New York Times clipping of July 19th, 1925, of a statement alleged to have been made by Henry H. Finder, chairman of the Industrial Council of the former Protective Association. In this statement, addressed to the trade directly, Mr. Finder says that the cloak market of New York had contemplated that prices of garments last Fall should be lower than in 1924, whereas, Something, however, happened which compelled the employers to keep up the prices as high as in 1924. It was obviously the refusal of the Governor's Commission to give the manufacturers a "free hand" in their shops which moved the latter to maintain high prices for the Fall season, as the labor costs were to remain the same.

"You see, therefore, Mr. Finder is agreeing to the retailers because he cannot force down labor costs in New York. Mr. Finder is probably a partial, but if all the factors in the industry got together and sifted through every contention and opinion, it could quite likely be proved that wages could be increased without compelling the retail market to pay high prices which make it impossible to sell garments in the smaller towns."

In my discussions with these retailers, I frequently would point out to them that it is not always wages that typify the principal points of conflict between worker and employer in the cloak and dress trades—that there is the problem of "discharge", "reorganization," "steady job," and similar little and big questions that are interwoven and interlinked closely with each other. The Western retailer appears, however, not to be dismayed by this prospect either. To him openminded discussion is the only and final remedy to all these ills. Most everybody, he adds, has come to agree by now that the cloakmaker or dressmaker is entitled to a steady job not only during the season but between the seasons as well.

As to the jobber. The far-western retailer is aware of the benefits which the rise of the jobber has given him by having simplified for him the process of buying garments. On the other hand, it has cut him off from contact with the producer and he deplores that greatly. But, in general, the jobbing system, he considers it a "natural evolution". Here is how he puts it:

"The jobbing system brought with it an overdevelopment of the contractor business and injured the workers. If production could be brought back into its bigger shop units the jobbers could again deal directly with the manufacturer without the aid of the jobber, it would probably benefit the retailer as much as the worker. Which makes it all the more important for all parties concerned to get together and talk things over."

Three definite questions shoot out from this exchange of ideas:

First: Is there a way to bring back production into the shops of those which would place the garment retailer in direct touch with the producer?

Second: If such a way exists, does it involve a "cut" in the jobbers?

Third: After these questions have become clarified to all sides concerned, how can they all be brought together for a discussion and study of the whole situation and for an adjustment of all the chief points of dispute and antagonism that would be brought to the surface?

The retailer appears to have his opinion on this matter, too, and I shall try to present his viewpoint in another letter of the "Justice". The readers should, however, bear in mind that neither the Union, nor the editor of "Justice", are responsible for the opinions above given. The writer will state them as he had heard them told to him, in the belief that no matter how artless they may sound they are, nevertheless, interesting. The readers may only infer therefrom that the interest in the problems affecting the cloak and dress industry is, indeed, countrywide, and that every step and move made along Broadway or Fifth Avenue finds an echo across the limitless spaces of America, in the small and big cities of the Far West and the Southwest.

The road from the New York cloak and dress shop to the small and large department store in every nook and corner of the land, indeed, lies open and quite unobstructed.

Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won, can be won,
Single stones will form an arch
One by one, one by one.

"And by union, what we will
Can be all accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill,
Single sons, singly sons."

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Should Unions Help Manage Industry?

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in the Workers' University, Saturday Feb. 6, 2:30 P. M., at Washington Irving High School

The new wage policy adopted by American Labor emphasizes the workers' right to a share in the production of industry. Various undertakings launched during recent years by American unions have demonstrated their intention to share both in the management of present day business enterprises, and the launching of their own enterprises.

The railway workers are cooperating in the production of aspects of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway operations; unions have extensively established what are known as union banks, insurance schemes and various forms of production enterprises.

The president of the American Federation of Labor recently spoke before a meeting of the Taylor Society on Labor's interest in scientific management.

The needle trade unions, especially the I. L. G. W. U. have been pioneers in the whole program of labor interest in management and production.

The students will be asked to consider the significance of this movement, the attitude that Labor should adopt to it, and especially the future meaning in the program of the Fourteen Points adopted by the International.

Brookwood College Players to Come to N.Y.

I. L. G. W. U. Members Will Take Part

The Brookwood Labor College Players are coming to New York on the evening of Friday, March 5th to present three one-act plays. The performance will be given at the Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue. The plays to be given deal with subjects from the lives and problems of the workers in America.

All the work in connection with the acting and producing of these plays has been done by Brookwood students who are members of the American Labor Movement. In addition to our own International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union members at Brookwood, representatives of the Machinists; A. C. W. of A.; United Mine Workers of America; Teachers Union; Painters; Shoe Workers' Protective Association; Railway Clerks; Finnish Cooperatives; Plumbers; and Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union will take part. Tickets at $1 each may be purchased at the door or in the Educational Department of the Union, 3 West 16th Street.

Look for further notice in Justice.

Ladies' Garment Industry — As A Modern Industry

By Max Levine

The Underlying Priniples of Modern Indstry.

A. General Purpose of Industry:
1. To convert things found in nature to man's use.
2. To satisfy human wants.
3. Man's wants increase with civilization.
4. Industry may be defined as the process whereby desirable things are extracted, transformed, carried and stored until consumed.

B. Nature of Industry:
1. Industries are classified into:
   Basic, Essential, Non-essential, Luxury and Cultural.
2. Principle elements in Industry:
   Natural resources, Capital, Labor.
3. Four types of industry:
   Family, handicraft, mercantile, factory.
4. The factory type is distinguished by the regimentation of large bodies of men under conditions of routine and discipline.

C. Characteristics of the Factory or Capitalist Economy are Differentiation, Integration, and Standardization.
1. Advantages of differentiation of division of labor are:
   a. Affords an opportunity of exercising one's natural aptitudes.
   b. Aquisition of special skill.
   c. Saving of time in passing from job to job.
   d. Saving of machinery in point of time and use.
2. Disadvantages:
   a. Human element completely lacking.
   b. Mental deterioration.
   c. Resultant physical impediments.
3. Integration is the process whereby separated and specialized functions in industry fall in the hands of concentrated control.
4. Standardization is the process of manufacturing huge quantities of the identical article.
   Standardization requires man's production; is based on complicated and expensive machines, tends to concentrate industry in the hands of the few; invites scientific management; and consumer is not consulted directly as to style, quality, etc.

Recommended reading—"The Women's Garment Workers" History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—By Dr. Louis Levine.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, February 6

1:30 P. M. B. J. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature—Arlen, Mansfield, Sinclair.

2:30 P. M. Dr. Sylvia Kopald—Should The Union Help Manage Industry?

Sunday, February 7

11 A. M. A. J. Muste—History and the Workers
The French Revolution and the Russian Revolution.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16th STREET

Wednesday, February 10

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—Social Psychology.
This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS
1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, February 7

10:30 A. M Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

RUSSIAN-POLISH BRANCH
315 East 10th Street

Friday, February 5th

M. Karpowich—"Old and New Theories of the Development of Russia"

LOCAL 9 BUILDING, 67 LEXINGTON AVENUE

Saturday, February 27

1 P. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

P. S. 25 — 225 E. 14th St., Manhattan.
P. S. 171 — 163rd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.
P. S. 43 — Brown Place and 135th St., Bronx.
P. S. 61 — Cretona Park E. and Charlotte S.I. Bronx.
P. S. 150 — Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Outstanding Lectures and Courses

TRAINING COURSE FOR LABOR INSPECTORS

Course of Lectures Given by Lydia E. Sayer, A. M., At Columbia University Mondays 2:10 to 3:25 P. M.

Lydia E. Sayer, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of N. Y., is giving a training course for Labor Inspectors at Columbia University.

This course is designed especially to offer practical training to those who are planning to become labor inspectors either in New York State or elsewhere. It will also be valuable to industrial secretaries of various organizations and to social workers who wish to become more conversant with the problems of industry.

The Spring session will start on February 8 and is open to new students, who should apply for a permit to register from the Instructor, Miss Lydia E. Sayer, Consumers' League of New York, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York. Students are required to enroll in the office of the Registrar, Room 315 University Hall. The fee is $6.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS FOR OUR MEMBERS IN P. S. 40, THIS TUESDAY EVENING

On the request of a number of our members we have arranged to start a gymnasium class this Tuesday, February 9, at 6:30 P. M. in the gymnasium of P. S. 40, 329 East 20th Street, between 1st and 2nd Avenue.

The session will be divided into two periods, one for physical exercises and the other for social dancing.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Only those who can endure physical exercises should come.

L. I. D. Lectures

William H. Kilpatrick, professor of Education of Columbia University, will be the principal speaker at the final weekly meeting of the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held at the People's House auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, on Tuesday evening, February 9, at 8 o'clock. The subject of this final meeting on "Problems of the New Social Order" will be "Incentives and the New Social Order".

Professor Kilpatrick, in this talk, will deal with the way in which people are motivated in industry and in other lines by other incentives than the profit incentive and the possibilities of developing such non-profit incentives in our industrial life. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the famous woman suffragist and socialist, will lead the discussion. Paul H. Brissenden, professor of Economics at Columbia University, will act as chairman. Professor Kilpatrick is the author of the Source Book, "The Philosophy of Education" and is regarded as one of the leading educational authorities in the country today. His contribution in the light of new education experiments is being looked forward to with keen interest. Tickets at 75c may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue or at the door of the auditorium on the night of the meeting.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, January 29, 1926, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 West 16th Street, Brother Louis Hyman acting as chairman.

Communications:

Local No. 3 advises the Board that Brothers F. Berlin, A. Schwartz and A. Freier have been elected to represent them at the Joint Board.

The delegates are seated.

Local No. 9 advises the Board that Brother William Greenberg had been elected to the Joint Board to replace Brother Abe Zirlin, who is now the manager of Local No. 9.

The delegate is seated.

The Trade Union Committee to Organize the Purcell Meeting, to which Brother Reisner has been delegated by the Joint Board, requests the approval of a resolution adopted by them for the formation of a trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, who shall report back accurately and authentically to the organized labor movement of America on the true state of affairs of the working class in Soviet Russia.

The resolution is adopted.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee reports that they have had several requests for assistance and they recommend:

1—That the International Labor Defense be given an ad for $35 and $25 worth of tickets be accepted for the bazaar.

2—That the Italian Socialist Almanac be given an ad for $25 the same as last year.

3—That $11 worth of tickets to be accepted from the Peretz Shreiber Verein, and

4—That a donation of $10 be given to the Jewish Workers' Musical Alliance.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee are approved.

Special Committee Report:.

Brother Moskowitz reports that the committee, appointed to participate in the bazaar arranged by the International Labor Defense, has decided to have a booth at this bazaar. They request that an appeal be issued to the members to contribute whatever articles they can to be sold at this booth, in order to help make this undertaking a success.

The report is approved.

Brother Boruchowitz, Manager of Local No. 2, then recommends that a roll call be taken at each meeting of the Joint Board as to the attendance of its officers.

The recommendation is approved.

The following delegates are appointed to serve on the Referendum Committee:

Local No. 2—Cooper and Cohen.
Local No. 5—Kravitz and Reppe.
Local No. 9—Reuben and Hoffman
Local No. 10—Forer and Jacobs
Local No. 21—Arch
Local No. 22—Himmelfarb & Cohen
Local No. 23—Reiss and Malmut
Local No. 35—Seller and Weiss
Local No.—Prokop and Schwartz
Local No. 48—Cardella and Bono
Local No. 64—Cipes and Burg
Local No. 82—Molen and Breitberg
Local No. 89—Epstein and Miranda

The following committee is appointed to revise the Constitution of the Joint Board:

Reisner, Berlin, Goldberg, Pankin, Arch, Klein, Konsky, Gerchikoff, Prokop, Molinari, Cipes, Bushlowitz, Mireida and Davidoff.

Election of Officers:

Nominations in selections of officers for the year 1926 are then taken up.

Brother Steinzor, Local No. 2, is nominated as President of the Joint Board, He accepts and is unanimously elected.

Brother Hyman thereupon gives the chair to Brother Steinzor. In a brief talk, he thanks the delegates for the honor conferred upon him in electing him President of the Joint Board. He states that the delegates of the Joint Board must bear the burden of building up this organization, and that in his capacity as president of the Joint Board, he will do his utmost to assist in this work. He promises to conduct the chair in an unbiased and impartial manner and hopes that these delegates will give him their assistance and cooperation.

Brother Stoller, Local No. 10, and Brother Kudrinetzky, Local No. 25, are nominated for the office of First Vice-President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Both accept. The nominations are taken to a vote, Kudrinetzky receiving 53 and Stoller, 24. Brother Kudrinetzky is declared elected.

Rose Kaplan, Local No. 9, is elected to the office of Second Vice-president and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Brother Cohen, Local No. 22, is elected Third Vice-president and Chairman of the Appeal Committee.

Brother Kravitz, Local No. 3, is elected Fourth Vice-president and chairman of the Grievance Committee.

Brother Davidoff, Local No. 25, is elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Brother Fish is then nominated as Secretary-Treasurer. He accepts the nomination.

A motion is made that he be elected by acclamation. A number of delegates vote against this motion. A motion is then made that he be elected by a roll call vote.

The Chairman thereupon declares Brother Fish elected as Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board for the ensuing term 1926 by an overwhelming majority.

The following delegates will constitute the Finance Committee:

Local No. 2—Colow; Local No. 9—Rose Kaplan; Local No. 10—Forer; Local No. 22—Miller; Local No. 22—Frumchick; Local No. 35—Friedman; Local No. 48—Molisani; Local 89 — Lazarus.

The following delegates will represent their locals in the mentioned standing committees:

Board of Directors

Local No. 2—Moskowitz
3—Berlin 35—Kudrinetzky
9—Hoffman 48—Prokop
21—Arch 48—Amelsini
22—Lupin 64—Cipes
25—Konsky 82—Molen
89—Egrito

Grievance Committee

Local No. 2—Radish
3—Kravitz 35—Greenberg
10—Gordon 48—Calanda
22—Pearl alperin 82—Bushlowitz
22—Reiss 89—Mirenda

Appeal Committee

Local No. 2—Gerbit
3—Preler
10—Pankin 35—Gerchikoff
22—Abe Cohen 48—Spiles
23—Landsberg 89—Barone

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На массовое собрание членов Р. П. Отдела Союза Дамских Портных, созываемое в понедельник, 1-го февраля, обсуждались и решались важные вопросы.

По принятию повестки дня, председатель тов. Коэтын в своей речи об'яснил членам, для какой цели была созвана массовый митинг.

Он обратился к членам с призывом, приступить к обсуждению и решению стоящих важных вопросов после серьезно, что Генеральная исполнительная забыть старые личные обиды, и приступить к творческой работе, которая необходима в настоящее время.

Были прочитаны протоколы очередного собрания от 18-го января и Исп. Ком. от 25-го и 30-го января.

По протоколам Исп. Ком. оказалось, что Комиссия от Ген. Исп. Ком. Интернейонала (Джонреа Экзекутив Борд) имел общее собрание с нашим Исп. Ком. по вопросу о создании Русско-Польского локала.

Комиссия присутствовала в лице вице-пред. тов. Портного и Антонини.

При обсуждении упомянутого вопроса, было известно членам, что предпрос: для какой цели Р.-П. Отдел требует разрешения (чартер) для создания Р.-П. Локала, а также, что выбудет Отдел в этому? В ответ на дальный вопрос, как члены Исп. Ком., так и присутствовавшие приглашенные старые работники Р.-П. Отдела, заседая Комиссии, что нас побудило к такому требованию.

Комиссия была всю указано, что наши требования не только заключаются в получении прав наравне с другими локалами, но самый главный вопрос в том, как получить тот авторитет, чтобы Р.-П. Отдел имел возможность организовать неорганизованных рабочих в организацию одной семьи. Такой авторитет можно иметь только тогда, когда Отдел будет иметь влияние, основанное на другие комиссии, необходимые для той работы, какая ведется в нашем комоне. А так как конституция не может нам разрешить получить, то мы и решили потребовать разрешения на создание локала, не с той целью, чтобы создать национальный локал и отделится от общих среди рабочих других национальностей, а наоборот, чтобы еще больше укрепить их и помочь организовать широкие русских и польских рабочих, работающих по ред организационную труд.

По вопросу об'единения Исп. Ком. Комиссия высказала свое мнение. Тов. Антонини сказал, что он не против того, чтобы Р.-П. Отдел имел свой локал, но что он не видит пока нужды все свои силы, чтобы мог существовать.

Тов. Портной, равшие чем высказать свое мнение, заявил, что в виду того, что происходит в нашем комоне. Он указал на вред, существующих малых локалов, которые не могут сами направить свою работу и Д. Б. старается от этого.

Он также указал, какие дефекты имеются в существующих локалах и все это потому, что они не нужны. Задача рабочих должна быть в том, чтобы все эти стороннее локалов слить в один индустриальный локал, тогда будет меньше контор, меньше служащих и меньше расходов.

Он просил, чтобы наши члены подумали над этим вопросом и старались не расширять наш союз, а к соединению его в одно целое.

В заключение тов. Портной заявил, что тот он и против создания новых локалов в нашем комоне, но будет стараться, чтобы Р.-П. Отдел был представлен во всех учредилных комиссиях, нарядах по всем локалам.

В заключение комиссия заявила, что она должна обо всем Ген. Исп. Ком. на первом его заседании в ближайшем времени и последний локалом будет вынесен свое решение по этому вопросу.

По протоколам также высказалось, что Д. Б. на последнем своем собрании подняло вопрос о том, на каких правах должны оставаться представители от Р.-П. Отдела в Д. Б. Дорешено. По этому вопросу делегатам локала 9-го было внесено предложение, чтобы до решения Ген. Исп. Ком. по вопросу о Р.-П. Отдела Д. Б., должен принять представителей от Отдела с полными правами в Д. Б., а также входить в Е. Директорию и выдобную комиссию Д. Борда.

Этот вопрос был передан для обсуждения в Д. Директорию.

По этому вопросу была принята резолюция Исп. Ком. о том, чтобы сегодняшнее собрание назвало то предложение, которое было сделано в Д. Б.

Вопрос о положении дел в производстве женской одежды был высказ секретарем и председателем Отдела. После продолжительной дискуссии члены пришли к заключению, что необходимо немедленно избрать Организационную Комитете для организации не-живых мастериях, — для этого приказать всех рабочих, работающих на дому, снятвующих скопительных, обязан не менее одной недели проработать в организационном Комитете.

Во время такого времени будет заплачено, размазано его заработной платы и мастерской.

Для этого будет 20-долларовое забастовочной фонде, члены пришли к тому заключению, что забастовка неизбежна, и приняли решение, что если не имевшая забастовка не может быть успешной, если организация не будет иметь в своем распоряжении средства, сказано решили голосовать за принятие 20 долл. забастовочного фонда.

Делегаты со всех учреждений, а также от комитета сделали доклад, которые были выслушан и принят.

Было также доложено, что клочковщики-контрактовщики одни чи своей заработной платы для стрейкующих майеров.

Для этого, на проголосовании голосования за принятие 20 долл. забастовочного фонда — за принятие такового голосовало 5936, против 2890.

РЕГИСТРАЦИЯ БЕЗРАБОТНЫХ ПО ПЛАТЬЯНОМУ ПРОИЗВОДСТВУ.

В понедельник, 1-го февраля начались регистрации безработных клокмейкеров для того, чтобы получить сезонный безработный фонд. Локальщики работы и не имеющий мастерской рабочий, должен регистрироваться каждую неделю для назначенный для его локала, к которому он принадлежит. Если рабочий не будет регистрироваться, то он потеряет свое обеспечение и не получит пособия из безработного фонда.

Каждый клокмейстер, как только прибитка работы, или локала которого вышел из дела, немедленно должен регистрироваться. Регистрация будет производить в комнате — 122 Вест 18-я улт с следующие дни:

По понедельникам — часы от. 2-7-й.
По вторникам — часы от. 8-9-й.
По средам — часы от. 10 и 35.
По четвергам — часы от. 48-го.
По пятницам — часы от. 3, 23 и 82-го.

ЛЕКЦИЯ В Р.-П. ОТДЕЛЕ.

В пятницу, 5-го февраля, в 7:30 ч. вечера в Народном Доме, 315 Вест 10-ая ул, состоится лекция на тему: "Старые и новые теории о пятом Евангелии". Лектор М. Кармани.

Отдел просит всех посетить эту лекцию. Вход свободный.

Секретарь А. Сауков.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

$20 Assessment Becomes Effective

By the participation of some ten thousand cloak and dressmakers, the referendum on the $20 assessment resulted in its being carried by approximately sixty per cent voting in favor. The result, as announced by the tellers in the headquarters of the Joint Board on Tuesday night, February 2, gave 5,936 as voting in favor and 3,930 voting against.

As will be remembered, the decision to tax the members $20 was first reached by the shop chairmen in the cloak and dress industries at a meeting in Cooper Union on January 12th. It was later decided by the Joint Board that the question be submitted to a referendum of the fifty thousand cloak and dress makers.

The voting on the referendum took place Tuesday, February 2, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning in eight polling places in New York City and Brooklyn. And it lasted until twelve eight o'clock Tuesday night. According to Brother Joseph Fish, Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board, the collection of the assessment will begin shortly, or, as he put it, as soon as he can have the stamps printed.

Manager Dubinsky first reported the decision respecting the referendum on the question to the members at their last regular meeting, held at the Executive Board meeting on January 28th, he submitted a letter which he ordered to send to the members, urging them to participate in the referendum and vote in favor of the assessment. This letter was approved and was mailed to the entire membership, reaching them on Monday, February 1st.

However, according to the reports received only a small portion of the cutters participated in the referendum. This is due to two reasons: first that the season is on and the bulk of the men are working overtime and could not reach the polls before closing.

And second, the members of Local 10 are not in the habit of participating in voting on week days. They usually take place on Saturday afternoons on which they are wont to participate in a leisurely manner.

Drive Duly Continues

The organization drive against the open shops in the dress trade continues effectively though the number of shops being unionized now has begun to lessen. This is due to the fact that the number of shops unionized in the first days of a campaign is always greater. Secondly, the dress trade sees a drop in work in the smaller shops.

However, the organization work proceeds and settlements are being made every day. Thus far, some two hundred sixty shops have been stopped, of which one hundred fifty have been settled. The response of the cutters to aid in the drive is good and they are rendering considerable help in the work. Brother Henry Robbin takes care of the cutters' end of it in the organization headquarters. No shop is permitted to return to work until the cutter is granted an increase. The minimum demanded is a five-dollar raise and efforts to bring wages up to fifty-five dollars a week are successful.

According to another arrangement made by Dubinsky a report of the settled shops is turned over to the office of Local 10 daily and controllers are assigned for the purpose of investigating whether the cutters are members of the union, whether they got their increase and whether cutters are employed.

Seeks To Secure Injunction

The strike against the firm of Maurice Reutner goes on as effectively as on the day on which it was called. The twenty-five cutters are to be found every day on the picket line. The usual echoes is being resorted to by this employer to break the strike. That is by means of an injunction.

The firm applied for and secured a temporary injunction which the union is preparing to argue shortly. That this did not take the union by surprise is based on the fact that the firm was paving the way for this by means of wholesale arrests.

The behavior of the strikers on the picket line is orderly. The police, however, managed to provoke disturbances which made for excuses to arrest some of the pickets. In this way the firm will no doubt attempt to base its claim for the securing of a permanent injunction.

Upon what grounds the firm bases its claim for an injunction is difficult to ascertain. During the three weeks that the strike has been in effect no disturbance of any kind was created by the workers. And when the police sought to make an arrest they could not do it except by first jostling the pickets. The matter has been turned over to the union's attorney who is preparing to oppose the making of the injunction permanent.

Campaign on in Cloak Trade

Preparations have been completed this week for the launching of a campaign against the contracting shops in the cloak trade. Already a number of shops have been unionized. This number, however, is not significant in view of the fact that the drive was not a concentrated one as yet.

In the meantime the cloak shops are being carefully gone over and the likelihood is that by the time this week's issue of "Justice" reaches the hands of the members the drive will be on in full swing.

Up to the present time the cloak trade continues in a fair condition, the great majority of the men working. However, the office is by no means satisfied that with the coming on of the busy season violations lessen. The controlling of the cloak shops continues.

The work of the controllers will become intensified later as the drive for unionization progresses. There will be need for the looking after of the newly-settled shops.

1926 Joint Board Organized

With the election of the various officers of the Joint Board at its meeting on Friday, January 29, the 1926 Joint Board stands fully organized under the representation decided upon by the last convention.

The present system of representation is of a gradual form. The number of delegates rises in proportion to the membership of a local union. Local 10, in accordance with this system, is entitled to six delegates. And when at the meeting on January 29th the Joint Board was completely represented under the new system the election of officers took place.

Joseph Fish, Secretary-Treasurer, was re-elected by a large majority of the delegates. His election, in accordance with the rule governing the Joint Board, was submitted during the course of this week to the affiliated local unions for approval.

The elections for the various committees so far as Local 10 is concerned resulted as follows: Max Stoller was chosen as a member of the Board of Directors; Louis Forer as a member of the Finance Committee. Louis Pander became a member of the Appeal Committee and Max Gordon will serve as a member of the Grievance Committee.

Miscellaneous Division Active

With the expiration on January 31 of the agreements in the children's and house dress and bathrobe trades, the work began this week of renewing them. Brother Philip Ansel has been assisting in the settlements and has secured increases for cutters from a number of employers.

This work is as yet by no means complete. The method of renewing these agreements is by going around to shops on some days and during others appointments are made in the offices of Local 91. No agreement is signed up without an increase in the wages of the cutters.

The matter of agreement renewals in the miscellaneous trades is due for later consideration. The problem that faces the union right now is one with regard to organization work.

The system to be applied towards this work will have to be the same in the future as that used by the dress and cloak trades. The underwear industry is no longer the stable trade that it used to be in the past. A survey of the shops reveals the fact that this trade too has become a seasonal one owing to the varied styles.

Organization work in this industry will in all probability be made more frequent. This, however, is a matter for consideration, no definite plans having been formulated as yet.

A more detailed report of the activities in the Miscellaneous trades will be rendered at the next meeting of this division. It will take place on Monday, February 15th, in Arlington Hall. Cards will be as usual mailed to the members, containing this announcement.

However, it is possible that some men will not receive them. The members of this branch are therefore urged to bear in mind the date of their next meeting and make it known to those of the members of the Miscellaneous Division that they have come in contact to be sure and attend the meeting.

Active Campaign of Dress Cutters in Philadelphia

The dress cutters of Local 50, Philadelphia, have started an organization drive to unionize all the cutters employed in the dress industry of that city. A committee consisting of the newly-appointed organizer, Samuel Wishick, appeared before the Executive Board of Local 10 requesting financial and moral assistance in their campaign.

A recommendation for financial assistance in their drive was made by the Executive Board which will be reported at the next membership meeting. In addition, the committee also requested that some of the officers of Local 10 be assigned to go to Philadelphia and address some of their meetings. Business Agent Isidore Nagler was appointed and visited Philadelphia last Friday night, where he addressed a specially arranged meeting of head cutters and graders.

Brother Nagler reports that the meeting was very well-attended and the spirit encouraging. There good hopes that the cutters will be successful in their present slogan that every cutter employed in a dress shop shall work only with the protection of the union.

Besides Organizer Samuel Winick, Brothers Migler, chairman of the Local, and Stein, the secretary, are very active in this campaign, and coupled with the activity and cooperation of the members of the cutters' Branch it is expected that this drive will be a complete success. The progress of this campaign will be reported occasionally in these columns.

SPECIAL NOTICE

IN CONNECTION WITH $20 ASSESSMENT

As is known, the $20 Assessment has been carried. Arrangements will be made to start collecting the tax within one week's time.

According to the procedure long-established within the organization the collection of taxes takes precedence over the collection of dues. No doubt the members who are in arrears, and whose dues would ordinarily not be accepted before the payment of the tax, would therefore find it difficult to pay up the tax and the dues.

We therefore will allow one week's time to all members in arrears to pay up their dues before the assessment will be collected. Members of Local 10 should take advantage of this opportunity and pay up their dues and become good-standing.

Cutters, Special Attention !

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are instructed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themeseves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Regular Meeting .....Monday, February 8th

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.