

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII No. 12.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Pres. Sigman Will Answer Questions At Next Lecture, Sunday, March 28

Lecture Last Sunday at Bronx Lyceum a Huge Success.—The Talk of the Week in Cloak and Dress Circles.

The lecture delivered last Sunday morning by President Morris Sigman in the Bronx Lyceum, 170th Street and 2nd Avenue, before an audience of 1,500 which filled the hall to capacity, was a success from every point of view. He spoke on "The Most Important Events in the I. L. G. W. U. in the Last Three Years," and received an ovation.

President Sigman dwelt in his address on the ills and problems, industrial and organizational, which confronted the Union since 1923 and spoke in vivid language of his own experiences as the leader of the organization in trying to meet and solve some of these evils.

After the lecture, President Sigman was for a while bombarded with volleys of questions, some of them relevant to the address, while some were obviously brought in ready-made and were calculated to cause tumult and disturbance. Owing to the lack of time, President Sigman announced that he would be ready to answer all questions asked of him, without regard to motive, at a special lecture on Sunday morning, March 28th, at the same hall, Bronx Lyceum.

Boston Raincoat Makers and Worcester Dress Makers Next in Line

Vice-President Hochman Returns to Boston to Wind Up Remaining Work of General Strike—Unemployment Insurance Fund to Be Formed in Boston at Once—Drive to Organize All Raincoat Workers Begins—Strike Looms in Worcester Dress Shops.

Vice-president Julius Hochman spent two days in New York City, where he arrived to present to President Morris Sigman a personal report of the Boston general strike and the gains scored by the ladies' garment workers of that city through the successful movement carried out there, culminating in the collective agreement entered with all the employing groups after a walkout lasting less than two weeks.

The immediate work in Boston now consists in consolidating the gains made by the workers and in perfecting the machinery formed for carrying out the provisions of the agreements. Among these are the organization of joint board of sanitary control, the arbitration machinery, and an unemployment insurance fund. The last named innovation will very likely be fashioned after the unemployment fund operating at present in New York City in the cloak industry.

Raincoat Makers and Worcester Dressmakers Next

While in New York City, Vice-president Hochman was authorized to proceed without delay with an organizing drive among all the waterproof garment workers of Boston, recently realigned with the I. L. G. W. U. as Local 24, and to make an effort to put all the raincoat shops under uniform

Cleveland Workers Prepare For Wage Raise Hearings

Local Unions Wage Lively Organizing Activity.

The Cleveland cloak trade is having an active spring season. There are no unemployed in the ranks of the workers, and even such cloakmakers as have been idle during the preceding season find work aplenty now.

The Cleveland Joint Board, quick to take advantage of this favorable situation, formed an active organizing committee to tackle the few remaining non-union cloak and dress shops in the local market. The committee is concentrating its fire on individual shops, one after another, and expects to reap gratifying results. For the

present, the shops which have been singled out for the committee's work are Schwartz Bros., and Cook & Hilewels.

Prepare for Hearings

The officers of the Cleveland Joint Board with Vice-president Charles Kreindler and Abraham Klatovsky at the head, are making preparations for the wage hearings before the Board of Referees to be held in April. A mass of data and wage tabulations from all shops is being accumulated, and the workers are making ready to ask for a raise in wages.

To Work Half Day for Passaic and Fur Strikers

Joint Board Office to Be Kept Open Nightly Until 9 for Dues and Assessment Payments.

The meeting of the New York Joint Board of last Friday, March 12th, voted to issue an appeal to all cloakmakers to work a half-day this Saturday, March 20th, for the relief of the Passaic, N. J., textile strikers and for the New York fur strikers. As there is little work in the dress trade, the

appeal is extended to the cloak shops only for the time being.

It is expected that the New York cloakmakers will give a generous response to this appeal, and that their voluntary contribution will result in a big sum of money that will be divided between the fighting weavers of the New Jersey towns and the striking furriers of New York City.

Joint Board Office Not to Close Until Nine
Bro. Joseph Fish, secretary-treasurer

Reunion of Students Tomorrow Night

In Dining Room of Washington Irving High School

To-morrow, Saturday evening, March 20th, at seven o'clock, former and present students and instructors of the various classes conducted by the Educational Department, with their

Covered Button Workers on Strike

Walkout Involves All Shops in Trade

About 400 workers employed in making covered buttons left their shops on Tuesday morning, March 16th, in response to a strike call issued by Local No. 122.

The strike was decided upon at a mass meeting of button workers held the preceding evening in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U., and is supervised by the Eastern Organization Department, of which Vice-president Jacob Halperin is manager.

The workers in the covered button trade, not a large one and today the only one that remains of the button making industry of New York, are poorly paid, and just as poorly treated, and are compelled to work in unsanitary, filthy shops long non-union hours. They are striking for union shops, a raise in wages, week work, 41 hours a week, and clean shops.

The prospects for a quick and decisive victory for the strikers are reported to be excellent. The headquarters of the strikers is at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

er of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Unions announces that the office of the Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street, will be open until 9 o'clock in the evening during the next few weeks, in order to enable such members of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board as work overtime, to pay their dues and the \$20 assessment.

Philadelphia Dress Agreement Still In Abeyance

Week End Developments Will Decide Whether Collective Understanding May Be Reached.

The discussions between the Philadelphia Dress and Waistmakers' organization and the Philadelphia Dress Manufacturers' Association, which have been going for the past three weeks, with Judge Horace Stone of Philadelphia as mediator, have brought no concrete results yet. The Union, represented by President Morris Sigman, President Elias Reiberg, manager of Local 56, met once more with the representatives of the manufacturers, but was unable to agree on any mutually acceptable proposals.

By the end of this week, it is expected that the situation will come to

a head. If an understanding is reached, the workers' organization and the manufacturers' body will enter into a collective pact governing work conditions and establishing a machinery for the adjustment of disputes. In the event of a break, the Union will be free to pursue its own course with regard to the shops owned by the members of this employers' group.

In the meantime, Local 56 has renewed its agreements with all the other dress shops in the city, which have been in contractual relations with the union for many years past, and with a number of other firms which were unionized in recent months.

friends, active members and officers of the union, will assemble in the dining room of Washington Irving High School, fourth floor, for the annual reunion.

The dining room will be decorated for this occasion in spring colors—red and green. The tables will be covered with baskets of delicious refreshments. In addition to the "vats," there will be a musical program performed by the following artists: Ray Porter Miller, soprano, Gustave Reinhardt, violinist, and N. L. Szalavsky, baritone and leader of group singing, in which the entire audience will join. After the musical program is completed, the audience will gather in the Gymnasium, on the same floor, for social dancing. The guests will be served by a committee of students.

Local unions in New York and vicinity have appointed committees to join our students in their celebration. No effort is being spared to make this evening an artistic and spiritual success. Members of our International Union, men and women, young and old, are invited to come to this "Vet."

(Continued on Page 2)

Selection of Dress Chairman Is Temporarily Delayed

Union and Sub-Manufacturers Await Action of Jobbers

For the while, the selection of a permanent chairman to settle all disputes that might arise between the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., the dress sub-manufacturers, and the New York Joint Board is being held up, largely on account of the failure of the dress jobbers to reach a definite decision whether their organization be willing to join the Union and the sub-manufacturers in choosing and maintaining an arbitrator for the entire industry.

Following the clash between the Union and the sub-manufacturers' association, which occurred during the organizing drive of the Joint Board last month, a committee of six, each organization being represented by three

members, was selected for the purpose of picking the permanent chairman.

Jobbers May Join

It subsequently developed, however, that the jobbers might join the plan for an impartial chairman for the whole trade, an arrangement which would probably be looked upon favorably by the Joint Board. This matter is now being discussed by the jobbers' body, which has held two meetings already to consider it.

In the meantime, the dress sub-manufacturers' association and the Joint Board have temporarily refrained from considering a candidate for this position until the jobbers are definitely heard from.

Stuyvesant Casino Headquarters Given Up

Activities Moved Back to Joint Board Office.—Some Strikes Still Continue.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Joint Board, Brother C. S. Zimmerman, who for the past six weeks has been in charge of the organizing committee of the Joint Board in the dress and cloak industry, reported that the special headquarters of this drive in Stuyvesant Casino, 116 Second Avenue, New York City, is to be given up and that by next week the committee will be back at the office of the Joint Board.

Brother Zimmerman also reported that for the period this organization

committee has been in operation, 498 dress shops and 131 cloak shops were stopped from work, involving 4,329 workers. Of these, 212 dress shops and 43 cloak shops have been settled, employing 2,961 workers. The office also received \$22,400 from dress firms and \$6,725 from cloak firms as security. Of the 43 settled cloak shops, 12 were settled through the American Association and 2 through the Industrial Council.

The strikes against Morris Bontser and the Roth Costume Co. are still in progress.

United Hatters Celebrate 30th Anniversary

President Sigman Attends As Representative of I. L. G. W. U.

Thirty years ago, the United Hatters of North America came into existence—on March 16, 1896—following a century of trade union organization of either local or semi-national character that existed during that time. The first authentic record of organized journeymen hatters is referring to a Fourth of July parade of 1787, in which hatters as a group took part.

Until 1896 there existed two national organizations of hatters' unions, one consisting of makers of felt hats, and the other of fur-brave hats. In March, 1896, both organizations met in separate conventions and decided to amalgamate by holding a joint convention.

The event was celebrated at a national anniversary dinner held in New

York City on Tuesday evening, March 16th, at the Broadway Central Hotel. President Sigman, who was present by invitation, delivered to the hatters the greetings of the ladies' garment workers. Max Zuckerman of the Cap Makers and Milliners also spoke.

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Pres. Sigman In Washington for Labor Life Insurance Meeting

President Morris Sigman left this Friday night for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company of America, of which he is a member.

It will be recalled that this company was organized last Fall, after being sanctioned by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The workers' life insurance company is now nearing the end of its preparation

work, and will soon be launched as an active organization.

The headquarters of the new company are in Washington, D. C., in the A. F. of L. Building. It is completely union-owned and will be just as completely union-controlled, when it begins its operations within a few months. Matthew Wolf, president of the International Engravers' Union and member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., is chairman of the company's board of directors.

Among the Cloak Examiners

By LEON ROSENBLATT

During the early days of the present season, we were confronted with the problem of unemployment in our trade. Our executive board, together with the officers of the Joint Board, discussed this matter jointly, and we obtained their assurance that nothing would be left undone to find places for all examiners.

Frankly speaking, we were rather pessimistic about these promises. We knew that the business agents were a busy lot of people and we feared that they would be unable, regardless of their best wishes, to help us. Today, however, we are able to state that our fears were unfounded. The members of Local 82 are today, with the exception of a few, all employed and we have no idle in our midst.

And now a few words to our members concerning their debts to the local.

There is a \$20 assessment coming due that will have to be paid up in the course of the next few weeks. It would, therefore, be advisable that our members bestir themselves in time and not allow their indebtedness to the local to accumulate to a point where they might find themselves loaded with too heavy a burden. Get the habit of

Students' Reunion

(Continued from Page 1)
cherish" and spend a few hours in sociability and good fellowship.

To cover some of the expenditures involved the arrangements committee decided to charge 35 cents admission. Those who have not yet obtained tickets can get same at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street, at Washington Irving High School, Room 530 in the afternoon, or at the door in the evening.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF DESIGNERS

A special meeting of the designers, Local 45, will be held on Saturday, March 20th, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at Hotel Pennsylvania, Room 6.

The principal subject of discussion at this meeting will be the advisability of the designers going out on strike in the event the Special Commission of mediators render a decision unfavorable to the designers.

MOTHER OF BRO. LOUIS MAGGIO DIES IN ITALY

Bro. Louis Maggio, of the Out-of-Town staff of the I. L. G. W. U., in charge of the Westchester district, received the sad news from Italy that his mother has recently died after a short illness.

The Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, of which Bro. Maggio is a member, and his fellow-workers in the Out-of-Town Department extend to him their condolence and true sympathy in this hour of bereavement.

meeting your obligations regularly, weekly, and you will save yourselves a good deal of trouble in the future. Our new organizing committee is doing good work. It is visiting the shops to observe that no examiners remain in the shops Saturday afternoon. Remember, examiners, that it has taken the union years of hard work to gain this privilege of quitting work sharply on Saturday noon. And bear in mind, also, that the Union will go hard after the violators of this rule.

Have in mind too the local intends to strictly enforce the rule calling for regular attendance of meetings by all members. The dollar fine for negligence to attend meetings will be rigidly collected. When you get a letter announcing a meeting, leave all other business or pleasure aside and come to take a part in the work of our local, of your own organization.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMBIA

THE WORKER'S TEETH

There is an old Arabian proverb to the effect that "Death enters through the mouth." The average worker does not think of death when he is engaged in the daily job of earning a living. He certainly does not expect it to come as a result of bad teeth. And yet all sorts of complications, infections and disease are possible through the neglect of the small cavity in a tooth, or bleeding gums, or a tiny pocket of pus in the root of the tooth.

It is only in the last few years that health educators have stressed the necessity of guarding the condition of the teeth and guarding them as carefully as one guards one's most precious belongings. The infections which come from small abscesses produce secondary infections in other parts of the body such as pains in the muscles and joints, anemia, rheumatism, stomach trouble, etc.

Without good and healthy teeth the worker cannot chew his food thoroughly. If his food is not chewed thoroughly and properly it affects his digestion and digestive system. Faulty digestion means poor nutrition. Poor nutrition means poor health. The worker's health is his life. Without it he is worth nothing.

Have you had your teeth examined at the Dental Department of the Union Health Center, 223 Fourth Avenue?

The Union Health Center has been furnishing lectures on health to the striking furriers at the various strike halls. The particular health problems of the workers are discussed by the physician. Questions are answered and general discussion of the problems of sanitation and ventilation of the fur industry have been taken up at these meetings.



A PERMANENT PADLOCK BY BOSTON STRIKERS

Courtesy Boston-Telegram

What Local 91 Is Doing

By HARRY GREENBERG

It is quite a long time since I have talked to our members through the columns of Justice. It is a wrong that I readily admit, but which, of course, may be easily explained by circumstances. At this time, I will briefly inform the members of our local and the others who are interested in our work, of our recent activities and of the work that we are planning for the near future.

The most important item, of course, is the renewal of agreements with our employers, both manufacturers and contractors. I am glad to be able to report that nearly all of our employers have signed the agreement with the union, granting wage increases which range from one to three dollars per week. Our employers knew that we were ready to take up a fight with any of them that would refuse to grant an increase and they, therefore, deemed it wise not to court any trouble. In each instance, we held shop meetings with the workers in the shops and the agreements, before being signed, were first submitted to the workers and received their endorsement.

Drive in Bathrobe Industry

The second and very important matter that is now being considered by the executive board of our local, is a drive in the bathrobe trade. This activity will no doubt result in a general strike. It might be stated here that the bathrobe workers, who became a part of Local 91 in 1923, are surely entitled to better earnings and improved work conditions. The bathrobe workers are determined to get that, and in order to win better conditions they will have to make a success of this campaign.

On Tuesday next, March 22nd, there will be a special meeting of all the workers of this branch of our union, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the local, 7 East 15th Street. It is a special meeting, and every bathrobe maker, whether employed in a union shop or in a non-union factory must be present. Absence without excuse will mean a fine of one dollar, and the local certainly would rather see every worker attend the meeting than collect the fine.

One Day's Work for the Local

Another important event in the local, is the fact that our members are beginning more and more to recognize the value of the organization to themselves.

On the recommendation of the executive board, coupled with the fact that Local 91 is due to pay up its International assessment of \$2.50 in the near future, the membership voted at its Browerville and New York branch meetings to relieve the stringent financial conditions of the local by levying an assessment of a day's wages upon all the members. It was an unanimous decision, and the workers will be permitted to work off this day, if they so choose; in reality it will, however, mean one day's wages for the union.

The money to be realized from this assessment is to be used for the following purposes.

1. To pay up the \$2.50 tax to the International.
2. To help the textile strikers of Passaic.
3. To be used for organizing work.

It is expected that the bathrobe workers of New York and the Brooklyn members will act upon this proposal in the same spirit as their fellow workers in the other sections have acted.

A Message of Greeting

At the last meeting of our executive board, among other communications, we received one from the "Frobel," in which we were asked for a greeting to its 4th anniversary. The board, after a lengthy discussion, decided to forward to this paper a contribution of \$5.00, together with the following message:

"The Executive Board of Local 91, I. L. O. W. U., greets the 'Frobel' on the 4th year of its existence. We hope that in the very near future the 'Frobel' will realize that its tactics of blemishing and condemning every one who it considers an opponent, and that with such literary pearls in its columns as 'prostitute' and similar expressions it will not succeed in its aim to become the leader of the Jewish progressive working masses. Education and not mauling must be the motto of a daily that pretends to be a workers' daily."

Our members will observe from this report that our local is actively engaged in promoting the cause of our workers. We can upon all active men and women in our ranks to enroll themselves in the organization drive to organize the unorganized in our trades. I shall communicate with greater frequency with our members hereafter through the columns of our weekly organ, the "Justice."

AN EASTER SALE OF DRESSES

The Women's Trade Union League has announced an Easter Sale of dresses, lingerie and novelty jewelry for March 19th and 20th to raise funds with which to send delegates to the biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in Kansas City in June.

The sale is being arranged by members of the League who will also serve as mannequins for a fashion show at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The latest styles in dresses and lingerie and novelty jewelry in the popular vogue will be offered at reasonable prices.

Rose Schneiderman is president of the Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Mand Swartz, vice-president, Mary E. Dreier, vice-president, Miss Leslie, secretary and treasurer. Miss Sadie Reich is chairman of the Easter Sale Committee.

The Passaic Strike

By FANNIE HURST

(Fannie Hurst, well known novelist and short story writer, spent a day visiting the strike district, and wrote the following record of her impressions as her part in the strikers' fight for their demands.)

The textile strike in Passaic and adjacent towns, now in its seventh week, wasn't one of those three ring brass band industrial upheavals until the police used horses, firehoses and tear bombs upon the picketing strikers. These New Jersey men and women are striking because life, under the conditions exacted by the recent ten per cent wage cut, is about unendurable.

So the struggle is on. Over ten thousand men and women who were principally fine workmen for clothing, are striking for the right to live.

The writer has journeyed to Passaic.

The writer strikes the evidence of the following annual report of the Botany and Garfield Worsted Mills, Passaic, New Jersey, alongside conditions she saw with her own eyes.

April 21, 1925 an annual report of Botany and Garfield Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., showed net earnings of \$2,229,550 and net credit of surplus of \$1,771,298 and distributable earnings of \$5.31 a share on class A stock and \$1.91 a share on common stock.

* * *

The A's, man and wife, have worked in the mills of Passaic for twelve years. During that period they have occupied the same rooms, in a frame building of such ancient vintage that the hinges of its walls and window sills and door frames are waxy. Two out of the three rooms that the A's inhabit are windowless. The rent for these rooms is exactly that of rooms in a corresponding neighborhood in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. A. and six children live in them.

You ask then, how is it possible for both Mr. and Mrs. A. to be employed at the mills.

You see, it works something like this: Mr. A. who is a mill hand, does not earn enough to keep this family body and soul together. When he comes home evenings, Mrs. A. who has the evening meal ready, serves it to her husband and children and without waiting to do more than the dishes and cram the younger children into bed, hurries off to her night work in the mills.

At 6 A. M. Mrs. A. returns in time

to serve Mr. A. his breakfast before he goes off to his day's work and then, after washing and feeding the children, getting the older ones off to school, settling the babies at their play, doing the dishes and the rooms, retires to what she calls a bed in order to get her much needed sleep before the evening grind at the mills.

In this way the A's alternate at caring for the home and children. Pretty, isn't it?

It was upon this home and hundreds like it that the ten per cent wage decrease smote terror. Sufficient terror to drive these hand-to-mouth folk to the further terror of striking.

The A's are not a particularly distinctive family. Their misery is no more remarkable than the misery of hundreds of their neighbors. Possibly in the stern clutch of strike times, when actual hunger is at hand and the ice box of the A family is literally empty, the A's are a bit worse off than some of their neighbors. Another A baby is coming along. That is what complicates it so. The A's who live in the flat upstairs, are in about the same plight except there is not the terror of another life-about-to-be.

On the other hand two of the B children are down with diphtheria and two more are wearing rags about their necks because "it hurts them to swallow." Mrs. B. does not work nights but her eldest, a frail girl of sixteen is old enough to go to the mills.

Mrs. B. who weighs about ninety-five pounds and has nine children, the last two of them twice in arms, explains gravely that she is not "strong enough to work."

At this writing the A's and B's the Alpha's and the Omega's are literally hungry. Literally without food. Without heat. And now the protest of these people has been met with clubbing. They have been drowned with the fire hose, ridden down, gassed, because they asked for more to live.

* * *

Meantime, the most important mill in Passaic showed a net earning for last year of two million two hundred twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2143

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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EDITORIALS

A "LIE" THAT WOULDN'T DIE

In an address broadcasted a few nights ago over the radio, Mr. A. E. Lefcourt, formerly an outstanding cloak manufacturer and now a leading factory and loft builder of New York, is reported to have said that "the sweat shop is a thing of the past," and that furthermore "no man or agency can contradict this statement." He deplores the unbelievable fact that "the sweat shop lie has never been nailed," and proposes a newspaper publicity and advertising campaign that would place the women's garment industry of New York in a proper light before the consuming public of the country.

We are ready to admit that we have a certain amount of regard for Mr. Lefcourt's broadcasting motives. Mr. Lefcourt—builder extraordinary for garment manufacturers—is naturally keenly interested in dressing up the window as attractively as he possibly can. Candidly, we, too, are very much concerned with the development and progress of the ladies' garment industry and would, as a matter of course, welcome its rational and wholesome expansion and growth. In this industry our workers have a tremendous stake, and upon this industry, we never fail to remember, depend their livelihood and their welfare.

Nevertheless, much as we appreciate the reasons that prompt Mr. Lefcourt to embellish the facade of the women's wear industry, we have a much greater regard for the realities that confront it, which cannot be glossed over by any amount of paid or unpaid publicity. And the realities of our industry flatly contradict Mr. Lefcourt's bouncing optimism that "all is well" in the ladies' garment trades and that all reports to the contrary are slander and misrepresentation.

We do not know whether Mr. Lefcourt has read the report of the investigators of Governor Smith's Special Commission, who, all during last year, have made a serious study of the cloak and suit industry and have brought out some revealing and very enlightening information. This report, for instance, brings to the surface the fact that nearly 75 per cent of the cloaks and suits—and for that matter dresses—in the New York market is manufactured not in shops located in the wonderful skyscrapers in the garment centres along Seventh Avenue and Broadway, or Fourth Avenue, which Mr. Lefcourt and his fellow builders have supplied for the women's garment trade, but in petty, two-by-four little sub-manufacturing shops. Mr. Lefcourt may or may not know, but, in our opinion having undertaken to speak for the industry, he should have made himself familiar with the fact that, at least, one-third of the total number of sub-manufacturers and contractors in these trades, which means hundreds upon hundreds of small firms, are annually compelled to give up business and that this high rate of "mortality" keeps the whole industry in a state of chaotic turmoil as far as the producing end, the workers' end, in particular, is concerned.

And we just wonder if, as a self-anointed spokesman for the women's garment industry, Mr. Lefcourt, in the buoyant exuberance of his broadcasting, is aware of the commonly known facts that the majority of the cloaks, suits and dresses manufactured today in this great market is made up not in the sumptuous show-room palaces which he is putting up for the cloak and dress jobbers, but in the myriads of tiny shops in the garment district proper and all over the lower East and West Side, Brooklyn, Brownsville, Harlem and the Bronx, that by no means reflect the resplendent glory which Mr. Lefcourt has so volubly described on the air.

We might, partly in corroboration of what we stated a few lines above, enlighten Mr. Lefcourt and his fellow boosters that in a very recent organizing effort, which was confined to the central cloak and suit district, our Union had succeeded in calling out on strike the workers employed in 408 dress shops and 181 cloak shops and that this total of 589 shops involved 4,329 men and women. In other words, the average number of workers employed in these shops was less than eight per shop. And when one takes into consideration the tremendous total number of "shops" in both the cloak and dress trade which the jobbing system of garment production has created in the last few years and which is continually creating, one is compelled to acknowledge that this dismally low average would pretty nearly hold good for the entire industry.

It is, of course, an appalling condition, and if Mr. Lefcourt has any imagination left at all, we should suggest that he take counsel with his common sense and figure out for himself what

type of shop the bulk of the garment industry of New York is made up in and under what work conditions it is manufactured.

The trouble with gentlemen of Mr. Lefcourt's type is that, even granting their sincerity, they are so far removed from the actualities in this industry, that they cannot see the forest behind the trees, and are therefore bound to utter piffle whenever they venture to speak authoritatively on its behalf. If a well-ordered and prosperous industry, in the definition of Mr. Lefcourt, means an industry with a few hundred of sumptuous display suites, a few dozen "model" factories, and a few thousand petty, unstable and insecure sub-manufacturing and contractor shops, where tens of thousands of workers are forced to struggle against terrific odds, and often hopelessly, in order to keep up a semblance of work standards and decent work conditions—then he is perfectly right. The workers themselves; and their organization, however, have a decidedly different opinion as to what a stable and a rationally organized industry should be, and their opinion is based on the sad facts which they are facing day in and day out in the shops and not on sky-scraiper publicity which runs away from facts and seeks refuge behind tall mahogany desks and snug swivel chairs.

We know of one very good reason why the "sweat shop lie" has never been nailed, and we are willing to impart some of this knowledge gratis to Mr. Lefcourt and his fellow broadcasters. The reason is very simple: The "sweat shop"—or its present-day successor—the puny, irresponsible, cut-throat-competition contractor shop is not only not a lie but a stark, living, menacing reality that is sapping the vitals of the ladies' garment industry in New York and elsewhere, that is disorganizing this industry and dragging down its standards to the same depth where the old-time "sweat shop" found itself a couple of decades ago. And this modern edition of the "sweat shop" is the foster child, the creation of no one else but of the selfsame jobbers and manufacturers for whom Mr. Lefcourt is erecting a "tall forest of giant buildings," and whose praise, and his own incidentally, he so sweetly sings over the air.

Far from being a well-regulated and well-balanced industry, as this term is understood and interpreted by sound economic and rational management, the cloak, suit and dress industry of New York, insofar as its producing part is concerned, is a sick industry, run along the lines of absentee landlordism, and saturated with lack of responsibility that cries to heaven for drastic changes and for fundamental reforms. And this industry cannot recover its health by Christian Science methods or by publicity salve, either. The only factor in it that has had the courage and the wisdom to turn the searchlight on real conditions and to offer a constructive program of relief is the organization of the workers. The Union's demand for a limitation of steady sub-manufacturers for jobbers, and for a guaranteed time period of employment are the only sane and sound measures that will, when introduced in the cloak, suit, and later in the dress industry, drive the "sweat shop" of today out of it and stabilize work-standards, earnings and employment in it. They are the only measures that will create an incentive for the larger shop in the industry, the only measures that will place responsibility on the factors in this industry where responsibility properly should rest.

Nothing else will do.

COOPERATIVE HOMES FOR WORKERS

The announcement of a national home ownership program, launched by a representative group of railway unions in Cleveland, a few weeks ago, is important news, which will no doubt draw the attention of organized workers all over the country.

The new organization, which has been placed under the direction of Dr. W. F. McCaleb, the founder of the labor banking movement in America, is called The American Home Builders, Inc., and it announces its purpose "to reduce the cost of home ownership to workers and to originate safe and profitable investment for workers' savings in the form of mortgages on small homes."

Like labor banking the idea of cooperatively financed homes for workers, is making its start among the railway workers in the Middle West, but there is hardly a doubt that it will be picked up by workers' organizations in other trades and in other sections of the country. There is every reason why it should. In spite of all talk and propaganda by real estate interests, especially in the big cities, working class quarters rentals continue at prohibitive rates. Our own workers, cloakmakers and dressmakers, know too well that they cannot procure decent living accommodations in any section in New York City at less than \$15 or higher per room per month. And those who know what the average annual earnings of our workers are, know equally well that the exorbitant price for home rentals eats into at least two-fifths, if not more, of their monthly budget, leaving scarcely enough to meet the other absolute necessities of a sparse and cheerless living.

This shortage of decent housing for workers, the steadily mounting rent schedules and the small proportion of home owners among workers, is a grave problem. Capital practically admits its failure to meet the housing crisis. From time to time, a group of capitalists here and there will launch a project to "supply workers with cheap-rent tenements," but these ventures, at best, amount to a drop in the bucket, and, at worst, to a philanthropic gesture, or to a bid for political popularity. It is becoming more apparent that this crisis cannot be met effectively until the workers are brought to realize that the housing problem is their own problem, and that with their combined savings they can ease their own

The New Federationist

By HARRY LANG

Union men on the mailing list of the "American Federationist," official organ of the American Federation of Labor, should not fail to read every article appearing in that journal in recent months. The "Federationist" is today a journal of information plus discussion. Its contributors are more eager to help find the truth than to present the reader with ready-made truths. With the exception of such departments as contain accounts of views of individual unions, or reviews of the general work of the labor movement, most articles in the "Federationist" are written not by "official" persons. The last fact, of course, lends color and a good deal of interest to the publication.

Even its editor, William Green, the president of the A. F. of L. does not strive to appear too "official." His "leaders" are frequently discussion articles rather than official statements. Rather than issuing formalist declarations, and allow the reader to "take it or leave it," Green appears to prefer to delve into the pros and cons of a labor problem or situation, to dissect and analyze it, until both the facts and Green's own interpretations, are clearly presented and the reader is given a wide leeway to either agree with the writer's point of view or reject it.

Editor and President

A careful reader of the "Federationist" could not fail observing that William Green, the president of the Federation, is not infrequently on its pages at variance with William Green, the editor. The president would insist upon "official" writing, while the editor demands a candid, wide attitude, and it would seem that the editor is often rather on the winning side. I have before me a recent copy of the Federation's "new" journal, and I believe that I can best illustrate my point by referring directly to it.

My first impression, and the last one, is that it is no more a typical "class" organ but a magazine of wider and greater interests. True, its background is the labor movement, and every throbbing move in that movement finds an echo on its pages; it is true that even in such articles appearing in it as have no direct connection with the labor world, the philosophy of the labor movement is either emphasized or transcended. But this distinct labor "Weltanschauung" is, nevertheless, definitely shorn of sectarian limitation and straitjacket circumscription.

No doubt, this width of viewpoint is attributable to the primary cause that the American Federation of Labor is essentially a non-sectarian movement. It is not shackled to any theory, save to the general paramount idea that the labor movement is a world movement, which carries forth the ideals of liberty and equality to mankind the world over. That's why international problems, political events and subjects of cosmic research may come into the "Federationist" completely in the "raw," without first

being submitted to a party gauge or a theoretical yardstick. That's why they are, as a rule, more truthful and more interesting, coupled with the fact that Green obviously is earnestly endeavoring to imbue its pages with the spirit of universality and with a general appeal.

Editor Green is just as careful, so it strikes me, to keep out of the journal the "hurry" tinge, which is so prevalent in all class publications, especially in such as are issued by political and trade groups—that special coloring which sees only sunlight and roses in its own precincts and nothing save shadows and darkness in the outer world beyond its premises. The new "Federationist" is, of course, a party publication; it is the journal of an organization, of a strictly delimited movement. Just the same, it lacks the attributes of a group organ, and breathes with a freedom of discussion that is both refreshing and genuinely instructive.

No Intervention In Mexico

By NORMAN THOMAS

By Secretary Kellogg's own showing, this religious persecution business in Mexico—at least as far as it affects Americans—slimmers down to a very little. A handful of Mormons, a Methodist, and a few Catholic nuns were threatened with deportation but seem to have been allowed to stay on condition of observing the Mexican law which requires that teachers in primary schools and priests or ministers administering the sacraments must be native Mexicans. Foreigners, so long as they do not meddle with politics, may act in a supervisory capacity in the churches and teach in the secondary schools. The law is too nationalistic for my taste, but there is some reason for it in the conduct of the church, and at all events it is nothing to get excited about in this country. Apparently few Protestants are now protesting, but there is a lone Catholic demand which one suspects is carefully organized that the United States "do something" to "clean up" a country which deposits priests and nuns and closes church schools.

For the government to do anything effective would be to play into the hands of the interventionists, and intervention spell war. It is not the business of the U. S. government to redress the wrongs, real or imaginary, of any church. The church has no right to appeal to the sword or to raise the kind of outcry that leads to an appeal to the sword. In the power of omnipotent Love with which it claims to be girt, is its proper redress.

If You Want to Riot, Be a College Boy

On the evening when one of the worst of the assaults of the Pascalle police upon peacefully marching strikers took place, we workers New Haven, and saw part of quite a riot ourselves.

The "Federationist" for January

Let me scan over the contents of one of the "Federationist's" recent issues, of last January.

The editorials cover a wide range—the new attempt to emasculate the injunction epidemic; the anthracite coal strike; the demand for a wage increase of the railway employees; the attitude of churches towards industrial problems; Fascist groups in America; the disarmament conference; recreation grounds in cities for working people; fake "installment" houses, and a memorial notice for Samuel Gompers. The articles are terse, pointed, cover their subjects fully, and bring out admirably the viewpoint of organized labor. There is nothing equivocal about Green's style, though it is by far not didactic, and the editor does not appear to represent contradiction. The impression left on the reader is as if Editor Green were saying:

"Such is our point of view, such is the view of organized labor. We are, nevertheless, interested with the opinions of others. What say you, friend reader?"

Follows an essay on wages by John P. Frey. Frey is a fine writer; sim-

ple, clear-thinking, and not over-verbose. Frey analyzes the prevailing wage theories—the views of Adam Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill all pass in procession—and concludes with the practical trade union pronouncements on the wage question—down to the last declaration on this subject at the recent Chicago convention of the A. F. of L. This is no place to enter into a discussion of Frey's thoughts and conclusions on the question of wages—except that we should like to remark that, while Frey never fails to emphasize the point that he is not a Marxist, this article of his in the "Federationist" would seem to point to the contrary.

Frey is an official person in the A. F. of L. He is the editor of the "Moulders' Journal," and the president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor; but his contributions to the labor and general press do not smack of officialdom. Rather they are scholarly searches into the wide field of economics and sociology, liberally quoted in college class rooms and by authorities on the same subjects. Frey's in the January number of the "Federationist" is, in addition, one in which the workaday trade unionist may find solid value for negotiations with employers, and one that would stir wholesome interest in this cardinal problem in every keen minded reader.

Other Articles

The same issue contains several other articles on economics and international problems—one by W. T. Foster and Waddell Catchings on production, wages and living standards; an article on industry and commerce by Woodcut Thomas; an article on industrial statistics by Mortimer B. Lane; an article on homes for workers by Henry Wright. Among international questions discussed in this number is one on the attitude of the American labor movement toward the World Court by Dr. Manley O. Hudson; on the problem of international debts, prepared by the Economic Institute in Washington; on the international Catholic conference by Dr. James H. Ryan; on the Locarno Treaty by William T. Stone, and William I. Hutchinson discusses the international convention of world workers recently held in Brussels, Belgium.

In the article on the international conference of Catholic organizations, Dr. Ryan reports of a paper read at that conference, on the World Role of the Jews, which stressed the point that the Catholics and the Jews are among the strongest factors today for international understandings and amity among all nations, and that the Catholics should therefore endeavor to cultivate friendly relations with the Jews.

Mention must also be made of the regular departments introduced by Editor Green since he assumed charge of the magazine. These are: the decisions of the Executive Council, in which the reader may find interesting items of the inner life of the various labor organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L.; the section devoted to the role of woman in industry; the recent court decisions anent labor situations; the educational activity of the A. F. of L.; book reviews of special interest to labor; a review of the legislative program of the U. S. Congress; and a series of reports of labor organizers and representatives from various countries and special industries. These regular departments contain, indeed, a volume of special information one may seldom find anywhere else, information which often reveals in a graphic and picturesque way a great industrial conflict, a dramatic incident in a labor struggle, or the soul of a workers' toyn.

Such, in a nutshell, is the "new" "Federationist" under Editor William Green.

housing burdens and eventually bring to a reality the goal of a home for every worker.

This is essentially what the new organization has set out to achieve. Instead of depending upon capitalist-controlled mortgage companies to supply the funds for the building of homes for workers, it has formed a national labor-controlled mortgage company that will finance home ownership and home building on an economic basis. The plan has met with enthusiastic response wherever it has been already presented. Back of it is solidly ranged the financial strength of the railway labor banks, and with their support this project can soon be made nationwide in its scope and a sweeping success.

Paradoxically the more stock ownership is diffused the more control is consolidated. The 30,000 odd stockholders in A. T. & T., many users of service and some employees, may have the legal right to vote stock, but they can't unite to act effectively. They can't even get information other than what the directors want to give them. Most of them know and care nothing beyond the size of the dividend check. They live scattered over the whole country. So the little group of insiders in that and every other big company will go on controlling. And precious little stock will they need to own in order to control. This is one of the inevitable evils of the present system.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



"Readings in Trade Unionism"

By DAVID J. SAPOSS
Instructor in Labor Problems, Brookwood Labor College,
Workers' University, 1 L. G. W. U.

Published by The Workers' Bookshelf
Workers' Education Bureau of America

The Price of this book is \$2.00. You can order it through the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

INTRODUCTION BY THE AUTHOR

As a powerful and articulate social force organized labor has been extensively discussed and studied, still the general reader, the student, and many of the writers and teachers of labor are either totally unaware or only slightly familiar with the vast literature in which labor speaks for itself. Unfortunately these publications and writers are not readily available outside certain centers and libraries. Consequently they are generally a closed book to even most of those who take a keen interest in the labor movement. Hence most of those interested in labor have formed the habit of practically entirely relying on the writings of observers in order to learn how it envisages and enacts its role. It will surely be acknowledged that a more desirable procedure would be to at least supplement the writings of observers by those of participants. This hasty source book undertakes to partially overcome this unsatisfactory situation by providing sample labor writings, as well as a composite presentation of the trade unionists' own conception of trade unionism.

Those teaching labor subjects must have particularly experienced my predicament in the lack of such a source to which they could refer their students. As one teaching trade unionist students I especially felt the need of a book of selected readings earned from representative official union literature, and so classified that it affords a coordinate and comprehensive delineation of the attitudes and problems of organized labor. I have found it unsatisfactory to rely exclusively on academic texts and other writings of non-participants. Just even with the substantial collection of labor literature in our library it was impractical to improvise such reference readings. Obviously it would be wasteful duplication, though it were possible and the requisite representative union publications were available, for each teacher to independently search out such material. This, then, was the prime purpose of interesting the Workers' Education

B. J. R. STOLPER WILL CONTINUE HIS COURSE IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

This Saturday Afternoon, March 29

Due to a slight cold Mr. Stolper could not conduct his class in "The Social Study of English Literature" last Saturday, but we are glad to know that he is now feeling well enough to give his lesson this Saturday, March 29, 1:30 P. M. in Room 530 of Washington Irving High School. The topic of the lesson will be "Dickens and the Slime of London".

In the absence of Mr. Stolper last week, Max Levine, a member of our faculty was in charge of the class. He lectured on "The Economics of the Women's Wear Industry." The class found it most interesting and asked the Educational Department to arrange a course on the same topic for a later date.

Bureau in the preparation of this volume.

On the basis of the foregoing objective we set about to compile sample material on all vital attitudes and problems with which the trade union movement concerns itself. The selections were culled, as the references indicate, from official trade union literature. Only in one instance was an unofficial source resorted to. However, this book, "Organized Labor," bears the name of John Mitchell, who was indeed qualified to speak as a union representative. And a book of Readings in Trade Unionism would certainly be incomplete without including his views on some phases of the movement. These readings may, therefore, be regarded as a semi-official exposition and interpretation of the trade union movement.

In collating the material the editor was aided by the proposition, that the trade union is the main spring of the labor movement. All other divisions and activities more or less radiate from and are dependent upon it. And, since the bulk of organized workers are members of unions composing the American Federation of Labor, these readings, with the one exception mentioned above, were selected from the literature issued by the parent body or its affiliated units. In so far as diverse and conflicting views on fundamentals are recorded in these sources they are included in this volume.

In apportioning the contents more space is assigned to the practical and concrete phases of the movement than to the theoretical side which has already been voluminously covered and is more accessible. On the other hand the routine and technical aspects have generally either been casually referred to or entirely ignored. A perusal of the contents will reveal that the large part of the book deals with the subjects ordinarily not even referred to in books on labor problems and trade unionism. Yet it is these affairs that chiefly occupy the stage in the great drama which is being daily enacted by the organized workers.

Besides making available samples of trade union writings on the salient concepts and practices in the trade union movement, this compilation presents other incidental advantages. It introduces the student to (1) the procedure of unions in arriving at promulgating and applying decisions, (2) the character of the literature issued by unions, and (3) the personnel of the movement. Many of the excerpts were taken from convention proceedings in the form of resolutions, officers' and committee reports. A large part of one convention debate is also reproduced. Other excerpts were selected from editorials, articles, speeches and membership correspondence appearing in the official union organs. A fair portion was also gathered from propaganda pamphlets, bulletins and doggers. To further aid the student in familiarizing himself with trade union literature and leaders a bibliography of the labor publications that have been drawn upon is appended. Likewise, a "Who's Who" of those whose writing have been used is included.

Because this book is intended for use by students, who for the most part

Weekly Educational Calendar

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

18 St. and Irving Place

Saturday, March 30

7:30 P. M. RE-UNION OF STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Make your reservations now.

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, March 30

1:30 P. M. B. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature—Dickens.

Sunday, March 31

11 A. M. A. W. Calhoun—The Place of Worker: in Modern Civilization.

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, March 31

10:30 A. M. Max Levine—The Legal Status of Organized Labor.

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Sunday, March 31

10:45 A. M. H. Rogoff—Economic and Political Development of the U. S.

P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street

Tuesday, March 23

6:15 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class.

Tuesday, March 23

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

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

Wednesday, March 24

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichtelner—The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization

P. S. 61, BRONX

Charlotte St. and Crotona Pk. E.

Saturday, April 3

7:30 P. M. CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING—Prominent artists will participate. Dancing after the concert. Admission free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

BRONX CONCERT AND GROUP SINGING SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3rd

All arrangements have been completed for the Concert and Group Singing arranged by our Educational Department in the Bronx in P. S. 61, Charlotte St. and Crotona Park East, on Saturday, April 3rd, 7:30 P. M.

A specially selected program consisting of Russian, Yiddish, English folksongs and opera arias. The artists who are participating are well known

to our members. They are Mme. Dora Joubert, soprano, David Segal, violinist and N. L. Soslovsky, baritone and leader of the group singing.

Our members and their families are invited to come to this affair and spend an enjoyable evening.

Admission will be by tickets which will be distributed free at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St.

COURSE IN ECONOMICS OF LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY MOST SUCCESSFUL

The course on "The Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" by Max Levine is exceptionally successful. The course which has been specially prepared for our members, is being given in English and Yiddish in several centers.

At the end of his course Mr. Levine will revise his outlines in accordance with the experience he acquired in the class room, and these will be published in English, Yiddish and Italian.

have still to learn the art of abstracting the kernel from their reading matter, it was deemed advisable to let the sub-heading convey the gist of the excerpt. This should aid the student in detecting the central thought and thereby somewhat lighten his task of mastering the text. Extreme care was taken to draw upon the articles for the important words or phrases in order to guard against injecting the bias of the editor. Hence, the sub-headings approximate the opinions of the writers as discussed in the body of the text, and not the opinion of the compiler.

In Justice, Gerechtigkeit, and Giustizia. We expect that this will prove most helpful to the students who attend the course and especially to those in other cities.

This course is being given at present on Tuesdays, 8 P. M. in Room 462 of P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, between First and Second Aves.

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

LECTURE FOR WIVES OF MEMBERS IN HARLEM WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14

A lecture will be given for wives of members of our International at the Cloakmakers' Center, 73 East 104th Street, on Wednesday, April 14, 7:30 P. M.

This will be the first of a series of discussions on various problems of interest. Details will be announced later.

To enable the women who have children to attend these lectures, we would request that the husbands remain at home for this evening.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The final hearings concluded on Monday, March 18th, of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission, before whom the union and the various employers' organizations presented their arguments preparatory to the making of a final recommendation by the Commission, marked a temporary lull in the situation.

Working on Report

The arguments heard during the course of the hearings just concluded were for the purpose of giving the interested parties a final opportunity to stress their cases. Arguments on some phases of the union's demands were concluded some time ago and satisfied the sub-committee of the Commission, of which Dr. Lindsay Rogers is chairman, an opportunity to prepare final reports on these subjects.

There were other questions on which the Commission had heard sufficient arguments and which were turned over to the sub-committee for the purpose of preparing a final report on them. With the conclusion of the final hearing argument was completed on the balance of the union's demands, some of which were re-argued for the purpose of making the union's position definitely clear.

The sub-committee is now completing its study with a view to making public a final report on the recommendations by the Commission. This report is expected to be made public in time for the renewal of the agreement in the cloak and suit industry.

Trade Conditions Change Slightly
While there was no decided drop in work in the cloak trade, this week, nevertheless, saw a change over the week previous in that the calls that came in for jobs during the first two or three days were fewer than the men unemployed.

However, it is by no means a sign that the cloak and suit trade took a slump. The conditions in the dress trade continue without any improvement.

It cannot be said that there is a decided lull. There is work in the dress trade, but not enough to care for all of the unemployed cutters. There are days during the course of a week when some calls come in for cutters. But these generally give the cutter no more than two days' work.

It is owing to this condition in the dress trade that the organization work of the Joint Board was transferred from the special headquarters in Stuyvesant Casino to the Joint Board. The organization department, finding the trade slowing up, decided that whatever shops were on strike and whatever work along these lines was to be accompanied could be taken care of with the normal machinery.

Discriminations Against Union Workers
The outstanding feature of the Joint Board's dress department's activity in connection with organization work is the strikes against the few shops which include two large shops. These are Maurice Rentner, 458 Seventh Avenue, and the Roth Costume Co., 656 Seventh Avenue.

The membership is no doubt familiar with the history of the Rentner strike. The calling of the strike against the Roth Costume was compelled by the fact that the firm had practically decided upon a policy of starving out its inside workers. This firm is a fairly large shop, employing some seven cutters.

When most shops manufacturing the finer lines of dresses were active, the workers of the Roth Costume were dividing time, and it was seldom during the course of the several weeks

past that they made a "Toll week's" work. The union learned that the firm was violating the agreement by sending its work out to non-union shops, thus depriving its regular force of workers of making some sort of living.

It was for the same reason that the strike was declared against the Rentner firm. Both these firms were practicing the rankest sort of discrimination against the union workers. Hence, there was no alternative for the union but to declare a strike.

The situation in the case of the Rentner strike continues practically unchanged. Guards and police are stationed in front of the building in which the shop is located each day. The picketing continues in accordance with the conditions set down in the temporary injunction.

In spite of the fact that hearings were held on the matter of making the injunction permanent in the case of Rentner, no decision has as yet been handed down. In spite of this, however, it seems that the strike against the Roth Costume may be more involved. This firm, the union has learned, is causing its work to be made up out of town and it is suspected that a very large out-of-town shop is making up the work.

Selection of Dress Chairman in Abeyance

The question of the selection of an impartial chairman who is to be a permanent figure for the purpose of settling the disputes that may arise between the union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers has not yet been settled and is held in abeyance.

It is not so much the question of choosing a person agreeable to both sides that has so far prevented the union and the association from choosing an arbitrator.

When the union and the association decided upon a permanent impartial chairman for the dress industry it was felt that the acceptance by the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers, that is, the jobbers, of the same proposition would be beneficial to all sides concerned.

The union was very often hampered in the adjustment of shop disputes by a machinery clogged with unsettled questions. However, in the choosing of a permanent arbitrator it was felt that the adjustment of disputes could be accomplished so much sooner. Hence, it was thought that by the application of a similar form of machinery in the case of the jobbers such hampering as was experienced in the past could be done away with.

The jobbers, however, seemed to be slow in reaching a decision on this point. Their president stated in effect that the matter is being held in abeyance and that it will be given further consideration. He did not give any definite date as to when action will be taken. For this reason the

entire question of choosing an impartial chairman is being held in abeyance.

Dress Men Violate Day Work Rule
This is the second time that occasion requires the calling of the attention of the dress cutters who are employed in shops employing two cutters or more to the rule governing day work.

There are special provisions with respect to shops in which only one man is employed. These provisions require the employer to give the cutter notice at the end of a given week in the event that there is not sufficient work for a full week.

At no time are the cutters in the "one-man" houses permitted to work less than two days consecutively. As to shops employing two cutters or more day work under no circumstances is permitted.

Recently five cutters of two shops, that is, one shop employing three cutters and the shop employing two cutters, were laid off in the middle of a week. The three cutters were laid off on a Tuesday and the two cutters were laid off on a Wednesday.

In the case of the three men, they did not report this violation until the following Monday, or a week later. In the case of the two cutters, they first filed their complaint of the middle-of-the-week lay-off on the Friday of the same week.

When the case was taken up with the Association, it was argued by the chief clerk that the men were not entitled to pay for the full week on the ground that too long a period of time had elapsed between the lay-off and the filing of the complaint. The office was therefore compelled to make a compromise in the adjustment.

Executive Board to Summon Men
In the case of the three men who were laid off on a Tuesday, to whom was due three days' pay, the office compromised by accepting a day and a half's pay for each of the men. In the case of the two men who were laid off on a Wednesday, the office accepted a day's pay for each of the men in lieu of the two days.

When these cases came to the attention of Manager Dubinsky, he stated that in order to rigidly enforce this rule the men are to be summoned before the Executive Board on charges of working by the day.

The cases cited here are by no means the first with respect to enforcement of the day-work rule. In most of the cases, when a man is laid off by the employer who has two or more men in his employ, he reports the violation to the office. The office thereupon instructs him to report back to the shop and inform the employer that the lay-off is in violation of the agreement.

The employer is thus given the option of re-employing the cutter for the balance of the week. In the event of his refusal to place the cutter back to work the cutter immediately files an official complaint.

In order to rigidly enforce the rule which deems it a violation to work

by the day when two or more men are employed in a shop, the office will from now on summons to the Executive Board all members who fail to report their being laid off at any time except at the end of the week.

This last instance, it should be remembered, applies to men employed in shops in which there are two cutters or more. As respects men employed in so-called "one-man" houses, they too must not accept a lay-off in the middle of the week unless notice has been given them at the end of the previous week.

And the men falling into this category, it should be remembered, must not, after receiving notice at the end of the preceding week, accept less than two consecutive days' employment or pay. In the event that they are laid off at the conclusion of the first day or in the middle of the second day following, the men should report to the office immediately.

It would be advisable for the members reading this to mark it well and should their employer violate the provisions of the agreement governing this rule in instance they should acquaint their employers with it and warn them against taking the action.

The employers should be warned by the members that they are compelled by the provisions of the union's rules making a compromise to make it the event of a lay-off in violation of the agreement governing the cutters' working conditions. And their failure to report this will cause them not only the inconvenience of being summoned before the Executive Board but will also result in a fine.

Plan Local 10's Jubilee Celebration

The office is proceeding with making plans for the celebration of Local 10's twenty-fifth anniversary. It will be recalled that the Executive Board had recommended the celebrating of the jubilee anniversary of the local. The membership had given its approval.

The celebration, it is proposed, will be of a two-fold nature, as was previously stated. The first form will be a concert in some large auditorium and the second, a banquet in the evening.

Another plan proposed by the Executive Board is the printing of the history of the twenty-five years' activities of Local 10. This will be issued in the form of a souvenir edition, to be distributed to the members.

That this last plan is perhaps by far the most interesting may easily be understood when one remembers the rich history of Local 10.

The local played an important part in the history of the American labor movement and was active in the turbulent days of the Knights of Labor and the early days of the American Federation of Labor. The local was practically first organized in the year of 1890 or thereabouts. It disbanded about 1901 was reorganized as the United Cloak and Suit Cutters' Association.

In the year of 1906 it was re-chartered by the International as the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association.

President Ansel has appointed the following as the committee to arrange the details of the jubilee celebration: Isidore Nagler, Samuel Perlmutter, David Prubling, David Dubinsky, Sam R. Shenker, Joseph Fish, Maurice W. Jacobs, Louis Forer, Max Stoller, Nathan Saperstein, Joel Abramowitz, Benjamin Ery, Morris Feiler, Harry Shapiro, Louis Gordon, Meyer Skliath and Isidore Bialter.

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND NOTICE

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of insurance for the spring season of 1934 started February 1st and will continue during the season.

Every cutter who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is to register.

The registration of unemployed cutters takes place every Wednesday during the time of their unemployment at the Unemployment Insurance Office at 122 West 18th Street.

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