

"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. 17.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

New York Locals Will Have Big May Day Meetings

Six to Have Joint Affairs in Two Halls

The original decision of the New York Joint Board to have one large May Day celebration for all its locals could, not be materialized, as the arrangements committee could not obtain a large enough indoor hall or outside arena for that purpose.

The Joint Board therefore decided that each local may celebrate the workers' holiday individually, if they could so arrange it. Six locals of the Joint Board have, nevertheless, joined together and will have a joint May Day celebration. These are Locals 2, 5, 9, 22, 25 and 82, which have hired two meeting places—the Mecca Temple on West 54th Street, and the Hints Point Casino, Southern Boulevard and 152nd Street, where on Saturday afternoon, May 1st, the proletarian holiday will be solemnly celebrated with music and speeches.

Local 41, the Tuckers' Union, will have a May Day Dance on Friday evening, April 26th, at Webster Hall, to which members of other I.L.G.W.U. locals are cordially invited. Local 38, the Ladies' Tailors' Union, has arranged a First of May Banquet and Dance for its members on Saturday night, May 1st, at Clement Casino, 2875 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

SECOND WALK THRU MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TOMORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 24th, 2 p. m. Lecture by Dr. SYLVIA KOPALO in the Academy Room on Main Floor before walk through Exhibition Rooms.

Museum is at 77th Street and Columbus Avenue. Take West Side Subway or 9th Avenue "L".

Come and bring your fellow workers with you.

Comrades and Friends Welcome Sister Maggio Upon Release From Prison

Sister Marguerite Maggio, one of the best known members of the Italian dress and waist makers' organization, Local 89, and a valiant fighter for the cause of Labor in the ranks of the ladies' garment workers in New York City, was welcomed back into the midst of her admiring comrades and friends last Wednesday evening, April 21st, as a dinner and reception tendered her by her fellow workers at Grindolo's Restaurant, 4 West 21st Street.

Sister Maggio, while picketing in front of the Brenton Dress Co. on March 26, was set upon by members of the Industrial Squad and arrested. The magistrate sentenced her to thirty days in the workhouse, a sentence as cruel as ever noted out to a working girl for the exercise of the right of peaceful picketing. Local 89 voted, upon her release on April 20, to give Sister Maggio a warm reception at a dinner to which a number of her closest friends and fellow mem-

G. E. B. Meeting Faces Big Trade Problems

Sessions of Third Quarterly Meeting Start Monday, April 26—New York Cloak Situation, Organizing Activity in All Centers Among Problems to Be Considered.

Next Monday morning, April 26th, the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. will begin plenary sessions in New York City for the third time since the adjournment of the 18th convention in Philadelphia last December.

After the regular reports by President Sigman, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff and all the vice-presidents, the Board will begin to consider proposals and suggestions contained in these reports and will receive committees from affiliated organizations in New York City and other garment centers.

Among the principal subjects of discussion that for the present loom up before the Board are—the New York cloak and suit situation which is daily becoming more tense in view of the approaching decision by the Governor's mediators; the dress problems in Philadelphia and Chicago; the condition in Montreal and Toronto; the organization work on the Pacific Coast; the out-town activity, and other subjects of equal importance.

Locals and individual members desiring to communicate with the G.E.B. are requested to direct their communications to Secretary Baroff at 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

The Board of Trustees of the Fund in the Dress Industry has held two meetings recently to determine the policy to be adopted in view of the failure of a large number of firms in the industry to make the contributions due from them, and the instructions issued by the Union to its members to cease making payments to the Fund after April 12, 1926. Earnest consideration is being given to several plans of procedure and another meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, April 27th.

No action taken to date relieves either the workers or the firms of the obligations of paying in to the Fund amounts due before April 12th. Where amounts have been deducted from workers and not sent in by the firm, the shop chairman should see

to it that such moneys are now sent in and not refunded to the workers by the employers.

Total contributions to the Fund since its inception amount to \$254,527.

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Eastern Department Settles With Big Camden Cloak Firm

Esokin Firm Signs With Vice-President Halperin—The Reliable Cloak Co. of Camden, Old Union Enemy, Closes Doors After Default of Workers' Pay—Local Organized in Camden.

The Eastern Department of the I. L. G. W. U. scored last week an important gain, when it succeeded in signing an agreement with the Esokin Cloak Co., of Camden, N. J., after efforts lasting nearly three years and extending to several cities, including Philadelphia, Vineland and Hammonton, N. J., where this shop was previously located.

The Esokin firm, which employs 150 people, is known in New York and Philadelphia as a strikebreaking outfit, ready to do scab work whenever called upon. It recruited its workers

Unity House Committee Starts Work For 1926 Season

New Administrator Appointed—Building Being Put in Shape for Summer

The Unity House Committee, which consists of Vice-president Jacob Halperin, chairman, and Vice-presidents David Dubinsky, Joseph Boruchowitz, Molly Friedman, Elias Reiberg, Julius Fortney, Luigi Antonioli, made the announcement that the preparations for the Unity House Season of 1926 have already started and that the house is being set in order to enable it to accommodate its thousands of visitors, beginning early next June.

The Unity House committee engaged a new general manager for the house, Mr. George Oliver, an experienced hotelkeeper, who some years ago was connected with the Unity House as a buyer of foodstuffs. Mr. Oliver started for the house early this week, to supervise some minor repairs which have to be made in the place, and to organize the preliminary work necessary for the successful operation of the place during the coming summer.

No definite date has yet been set by the Unity House committee for the opening of the place. It is, however, expected that it will be opened for business not later than the second week in June, like in former years.

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largely from Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia organization of the I. L. G. W. U. as well as the Eastern Department, have found it almost impossible in the past to organize this shop.

During the last three months, since this shop has become established in Camden, Vice-president Halperin, with the aid of several loyal women cloak makers belonging to the New Jersey locals, succeeded in persuading a majority of the workers to join the Union. And when the firm was finally confronted with this fact, rather than to start a fight, it decided to sign a contract with the union, submitting to all the requirements and work conditions of a union shop. The firm, which is getting work from some of the big union jobbers in New York City, deposited with the Union a big sum of money for the faithful performance of the agreement.

Left Firm Goes To Wall

Simultaneously with this news, comes the information that the Reliable Cloak Co., better known in Camden as the Left shop, which gave the Union such a bitter fight in 1924-1925, a fight that cost the organization nearly fifty thousand dollars and resulted in a number of arrests, police assaults and a sweeping injunction against the strikers,—this firm

(Continued on Page 2)

bers and officers of the I. L. G. W. U. were invited.

The affair was marked by touching simplicity and wholehearted affection

(Continued on Page 2)

Designers Decide To Wage Big Fight For Recognition

At a mass meeting held on Tuesday evening, April 26th, in the Pennsylvanian Hotel, the New York designers definitely voted to begin a fight for the recognition of their trade as a part of the workers' organization in the cloak and suit industry.

The meeting was attended by several hundred designers and was marked by a spirit of militant determination to win for the style creators full standing as union men which has been denied to them for such a long time by the employing groups in the women's wear industry. The meeting

was addressed by Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, who promised the designers, on behalf of the Joint Board, aid and cooperation in the forthcoming fight.

An organization committee of 25 persons was elected at the meeting to continue missionary work among the unaffiliated designers and to strive to enroll them into the union. An appeal for funds to finance the organizing drive brought \$500 in pledges and collections, which clearly attested that the designers mean business and that they are to stay in the fight until their aim is achieved.

Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

It is important to note that of this amount \$146,000 was contributed by the workers and \$38,000 by the employers of the industry. Of this latter amount, slightly over \$28,000 has been received from the jobbing firms. The balance of the employers' contribution has been received from the manufacturers and contractors. The money received has always been invested in bonds legal for Trustees investments in the State of New York. In addition, bank accounts have been maintained at the International Union Bank and the Chatham & Phenix Bank. At the present time our bond investments are approximately \$190,000.

— Expenses of the Fund for slightly

more than one year of operation, are approximately \$38,000. This amount, of course, in relation to collections has been unduly influenced by three factors; namely, about one-third of our total expenses being occasioned by examination of the jobbers' records and from which practically no return has been received; the printing of a special payroll book and the free distribution of some to the firms in the industry, at a cost of approximately \$4,000, and the maintaining of an audit field force to secure reports and money from contracting firms in the industry. In passing, it may be stated that since December 1st, 51 per cent of the shop reports received were secured by this force and 49 per cent of the total contributions received were also collected by them.

ARTHUR D. WOLF,

Chairman Board of Trustees, Unemployment Insurance Fund in Cloak, Suit & Dress Industries of N. Y.

Comrades Welcome Miss Maggio Back

(Continued from Page 1)

for the guest of the evening. Speeches were delivered by President Morris Sigman, Vice-president Molly Friedman, David Dubinsky, Salvatore Ninio, Secretary Baroff, Jacob Halperin, Leonardo Frisina, of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Vincenza Vaccra, editor of the Nuovo Mondo. Vice-president Luigi Antonini acted as toastmaster. Sister Maggio responded to the toasts by pledging herself anew to continue in the work of organizing the women workers in our trades and cheerfully assuring her friends and comrades that no jail sentences or persecutions by the master class and its henchmen could intimidate her in her life work, the education and final emancipation of the working class.

Telegrams of welcome and good cheer were received from Brothers R. Rende, editor of Guistizia, Salvatore Amico, and Arturo Giovannitti.

Camden Shop Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

closed its doors last week and went out of business. Moreover, it is reported that the manager of the shop had been arrested for failure to pay up the wages of the workers.

The costly strike, provoked by this firm because it would not deal with the Union or grant decent work conditions to its employees, in the end ruined it. There is a lesson in it for out-of-town cloak and dress employers worthwhile remembering.

Antonini Reelected Secretary of Local 89 By Big Majority

Opposition Fails to Elect Single Candidate—Bitter Campaign Waged Against Antonini Fruitless.

The general election in Local 89, the Italian dress and waist makers' organization, for officers for the ensuing term—May 1, 1936, to April 30, 1937—was held on Thursday, April 15, 1936.

The balloting was marked by a very hostile and bitter pre-election campaign. The "progressive" group in Local 89 made another attempt to gain control of the local, stopping at nothing to achieve its aim. Circulars charging Antonini with all crimes on the calendar were printed and widely distributed among the members of Local No. 89. They, for instance, blamed in these circulars Antonini for the present \$30,000 deficit in the Joint Board, for the decrease of membership in the local, for the non-operation of the Italian Union House, etc., etc.

The result of this campaign was that the entire Antonini ticket was overwhelmingly elected. Antonini himself receiving 772 votes for general secretary of the local with only 59 votes cast against him. The vote for the other successful candidates stood as follows:

For Executive Board members: (Operators) Anna Alfano, 734 votes; Nicola Lauritano, 711; Joe Costa, 709; Martino Apuzzo, 639; John Gelo, 752; Jennie Fabrizio, 632; Rose Farnam, 644; Leon Galasso, 621; Joseph Micola, 616; Albina Lovisolo, 596; Anna Hadest, 593; Joseph Salerno, 587; (Pressers)—Giuseppe Di Mella, 734; Antonio Barone, 753; Antonio Graziani, 711; John Egitto, 702; Stefano Iorino, 685; Joseph Meitelli, 671; Santo Averano, 572; (Finishers)—Clara Fabiani, 693 in favor and 45 against; Costanza Ghilotti, 679 in favor and 34 against; Paulina Bionocore, 673 in favor, 26 against; (Miscellaneous)—Anna Ruggiero, 709 in favor, 40 against; Ida Finocchio, 695 in favor, 24 against; Ester Salvaggio, 691 in favor, 36 against.

This election proved to be unmistakable for the second time within the last few months that the Italian dressmakers and waistmakers want it to be known that they are the best judges of the fitness of their own representatives and that they resent the unasked for advice of members of other locals.

Ladies' Tailors Will Celebrate May Day

By DON WISNEVSKY, Secretary

Our Local is again going to celebrate the first of May with a concert and banquet. Last year's celebration of this proletarian holiday proved significant in bringing about unity within our ranks.

We are trying and working toward making this year's banquet an even better and finer affair than that of last year. Our local has grown markedly since last year, both through our amalgamation with Local No. 59, and through the regular addition of members. Due to the larger number of participants we hope to make the banquet this year a rarer, more spirited, and more inspiring affair.

The banquet will take place Saturday evening, May 1st, at Clermont Casino, 3575 Third Avenue, Bronx. The following are the artists which were engaged to take part in the concert program up to this time.

Helen Bergovy, classical interpretations; Miss Scardino, soprano; Mr. Senarunk, tenor; Edith Segel, dancer; Russia Balalaika Trio, conducted by Mr. Daniels.

To complete the program the board decided to invite to this evening's celebration representatives from the International Union, Brothers Sigman

and Baroff, and from the Joint Board, Brother Hyman and Brother Zimmerman of Local No. 22.

Ultimately, the success of this banquet and ball depends on you, our members. For without your participation it might all come to nothing. The time for the sale of tickets is very short. A complete canvass of our shops will be made. If you do not get your ticket through the shop, then you can get it at the office.

You must not forget that the affair is not a mere banquet, but is chiefly the means of bringing about a stronger feeling of solidarity amongst our members, on the day full of significance for the workers of the world over, the day which symbolizes the emancipation of the workers of the world. Creeds and political viewpoints on this day must be swept aside.

Come to the banquet and help force the strongest weapon, the weapon of unity, which will bring about a juster, finer and nobler mankind.

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UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

WHAT THE UNION HEALTH CENTER IS

By Dr. GEORGE M. PRICE

The Union Health Center is at present used only by about six thousand members of the Locals of the I. L. G. W. U. or about ten per cent of the membership of the Locals in the City.

The Union Health Center Medical as well as Dental Departments are used only one-fifth to one-third of their capacity. Both departments can examine and treat four to five times as many patients as they do now.

The reason the Union Health Center is not used more extensively may be attributed to the charge of \$3.00 which we are making to every patient using our Medical Department. This charge is often a burden upon the worker, for when one is sick one must have repeated examinations and treatment. Perhaps an examination by some specialist is needed in addition to certain drugs which must be purchased.

Even when the Local pays for the examination of its members, there is, generally, a long wait and waste of time until one gets the ticket entitling its member to examination. Few locals give tickets as generously as is necessary and some locals give a year.

In order to enable every sick member of any or all the locals in the city to utilize the services of the Medical Department whenever he wishes; in order that every healthy member may be examined at least once a year, and in order to save the members from begging at the local office for a ticket, it is necessary to make all medical service, as far as examination and treatment in the medical clinics are concerned, FREE to every member of the locals.

Only when medical service at the Union Health Center will be free to every union member, will the Union Health Center be able to give full service. Then only will the members get the real advantage of their own health institution.

How can we make the Medical Service at the Union Health Center free?

The running of the Health Center costs money. We have to pay approximately six thousand dollars for rent; physicians, nurses and clerks must be paid, and supplies and drugs must be paid for. The support of the institution is expensive and must be obtained from some source.

The only rational way to finance the medical service of the Union Health Center to my mind is by a straight tax levied annually on every member of each local participating in the Health Center and entitling it to its service.

The nine locals participating in the Union Health Center have a membership of 46,000 and over. A small payment per member will enable the Union Health Center to give the following:

1. Free examination once a year to every member of all the locals.
2. Examination and treatment of all sick members in the general clinics at the Health Center whenever necessary.
3. Examination by the specialists.
4. Free treatment of all sick and tuberculous beneficiaries.

Under such a scheme of payment and taxation the Union Health Center would utilize all its facilities from

Two-Year Injunction Fight Nearing End In Mt. Vernon

I. L. G. W. U. Organizer, Louis Maggio, Charged With Violating
Writ—Morris Hillquit Represents Union.

Louis Maggio, Westchester County organizer of the I. L. G. W. U., and several members of Local 112 spent last week three days in White Plains, before Supreme Court Justice Taylor's answering complaints of contempt of court and of violation of an injunction issued by Judge Taylor two years ago to a group of Mount Vernon cloak and dress sub-manufacturers.

Local 112 of Mount Vernon has conducted in the past few months organizing activity among the workers of the Mt. Vernon Costume and Dress Co., 30 South Street of that city. The owner of this shop, employing about 150 dressmakers, is at present working for the Roth Costume Co. and Maurice Restner firm, both of which are on strike in New York City. About two years ago, it will be recalled, this firm, together with 12 other Mt. Vernon shops, had obtained a permanent injunction against the Mount Vernon local, an injunction which, however, was later amended by Supreme Court Judge Taylor in White Plains to the effect that the Union

may organize the non-union cloak and dress shops in the city of Mt. Vernon in order to enforce proper work conditions in them.

Last week, Brother Maggio was hauled to Justice Taylor's court on charges of contempt of court, violence and intimidation. The Mt. Vernon firm produced some fifteen shop workers to testify that they were satisfied with conditions. Brother Maggio spent five hours on the stand and proved a satisfactory witness for the local. Pay—Lentz, Pearl Kleinman, Tillie Goldstein, all members of Local 112, and active in present organizing activity in Mt. Vernon, who testified for the organization made a very favorable impression.

The trial ended on Thursday, April 15. Judge Taylor asked for final briefs, which will be submitted to him in fifteen days. The Union was represented by Morris Hillquit, who appeared for the International in the same case two years ago, when the original injunction had been issued against the Mount Vernon local.

Tuckers' Local Will Celebrate May First At Dance, on April 30th

The arrangement committee of Local 41, the Tuckers and Hemstichers' union, has extended an invitation to all members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City to come to their May Day celebration on Friday evening, April 30th.

Speakers will address the gathering

on the significance of the First of May. The affair will be held in the large Webster Hall, where dancing is ideal, and where a good deal is safely guaranteed to all guests.

The hall is located on East 11th Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues. Admission is only 50 cents.

Two Italian Light Operas For Passaic Strikers' Relief

This Evening, at Nation Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Passaic strikers have the whole-hearted support of Italian workers of the city, the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, 739 Broadway, announced yesterday. A special committee of Italian workers from Passaic, has interested local unions in a theatre benefit to be held Friday evening, April 23, at the Nation Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Two light operas in Italian will be given for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. They are "The Tears of a Mother", in one act, and "Rajadera".

9 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

By such a scheme every member of a local would be assured a thorough medical examination every year, and examination and treatment when he was ill or indisposed.

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THE Labor Press Service announces that negotiations have been resumed for the amalgamation of important unions in the distributive and clerical trades.

The unions concerned include the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks, and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries. Their amalgamation will bring into existence a new organization with 146,000 members, and it will have the title of the National Union of Distributive, Clerical and Allied Workers.

In the earlier negotiations, the National Union of Clerks, the Journeyman Butchers' organization, and the Union of Cooperative Officials were involved, but they have withdrawn.

Unity in Roumania

THE executive of the Roumanian Trade Union Centre and its affiliated organizations met at Cluj on March 1st. The unity problem came up for discussion and resolution was passed to the effect that the split in the Roumanian trade unions paralyzes every attempt of the workers to protect their economic interests. In this connection any action which might eventually unite the two groups is welcomed.

In addition the resolution states that this unity ought to produce something more than mere organic fusion of the unions. This unity must be based upon principles of the I.F.T.U., its policy and its resolutions. The observance of the decisions of the Roumanian Trade Union Centre and its affiliated organizations must be guaranteed.

The conference declared that any deviation from these principles could not be of benefit either to the unity or the interests of Roumanian workers. The organizations and workers were called upon to adopt the standpoint of the I. F. T. U.

Successful Strike of Textile Workers in Spain

THE three and a half months' strike of textile operatives in Mallorca (chiefly women) has resulted in a victory for the workers. The masters have at last realized that the trade union must be recognized as the representative of the workers. They were compelled to take back all the operatives into their employ, to introduce the 8 hour day, while the existing rate of wages has been fully maintained. It was, however, agreed that the workers should temporarily put in a half hour's overtime daily.

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EDITORIALS

TIME TO PREPARE!

The shop chairmen's meeting held last week in Webster Hall to discuss the prospects of a general strike in the cloak industry of New York, was a timely affair.

It is, of course, difficult to prognosticate at this moment the terms of the recommendations which the Governor's special commission will make to the parties concerned in the controversy. It is still more difficult to forecast the exact attitude the various employing groups in the industry might take towards these recommendations. Besides, it is expected that several more hearings will be held before the commissioners to clear up some mooted points pertaining to the demands put forth by our workers and some of the counter-demands by the employers.

One thing, however, may be asserted with certainty: The skies over the cloak industry are far from clear and they show no promise of clearing up in the immediate future. On the other hand, it would seem so far that both the jobbers and the "inside" manufacturers are joining hands in opposition to the Union on practically all the important demands put forth by the workers in the negotiations before the Commission. We already have had the opportunity to point out to our members how the jobbers, at the last hearings, became, of a sudden, deeply concerned with the question of "intensified" production, an "issue" which until now they seemed to be concerned not at all about, and how, on the other hand, the spokesman for the Industrial Council, the "inside" manufacturers, displayed during his talk a surprisingly keen interest in the question of limitation of sub-manufacturers, opposing the Union's position in this matter and making common cause with the poor, oppressed jobbers.

It is, therefore, quite likely that the workers will be met, when the issue reaches its final decisive stage, by a "united front" on the part of all our employers and that their common hatred for the Union will overcome the variety of interests between them—if any existed in the past.

And with this thought firmly set in our minds, it is high time now for the cloakmakers of New York to start preparations for what is likely to develop into the greatest economic struggle ever fought by them in the history of their organization and their industry. For two years, the cloakmakers have diligently and earnestly discussed the industrial reforms which their Union is now pressing for adoption in the industry; for two years, these demands have been the center of thoroughgoing debate in our ranks as no issues or demands have ever been discussed in our midst. It is no exaggeration to say that there is not a worker in the cloak trade in New York City who has not assimilated the logic and the justice of these demands and who by this time is not ready to stand up and fight in defense of these demands to the limit of his or her ability.

The shop-chairmen's meeting of last week, it is announced, is the beginning of a series of such meetings that will be summoned from time to time, until the expiration of the agreements in June, to prepare the ground for the coming conflict with the employers.

At the meeting the chairmen received their first instructions embodying preparatory work for the eventuality of a strike in the cloak shops. As a first measure of mobilization, the chairmen were ordered to carry out a strict registration of all the workers employed in their trade in the Greater City. It is, of course, absolutely necessary that the headquarters of the Union have a complete roster of all the working staffs of the cloak shops, especially now that the season is practically ended and the shops are to a great extent idle. Another important instruction is to watch closely and to report to be office the movement of work from the cutting and shipping rooms to the various contracting shops, particularly shipments out of town, where attempts will be made to open new shops or to make up strike work in shops already existing. It is of enormous value to the Union to keep a vigilant eye through its chairmen on these movements of cut or uncut material to outside shops, and to be kept posted on the efforts of the employers to dodge the control of the organization during this preliminary period as well as during the period of actual conflict.

Of equal significance, of course, is the instruction to enforce the collection of the twenty-dollar assessment by all the workers who still owe a part of it to the Joint Board. The cloakmakers and the dressmakers need not be reminded that an army cannot fight without funds, no matter how enthusiastic and inspired it might be and no matter how strong and clear is its cause.

From the financial statement issued by the New York Board last week it would seem that a great many of the members of the cloak and dress locals still have a large share of the assessment to pay up. The million dollar reserve fund is still far from completed, and it is the plain duty of every worker whose payments are still lagging and of every shop chairman whose shop is not fully paid up, to bend every effort in seeing that their obligation with regard to the reserve strike fund is met and their duty discharged.

It is, however, unfortunate, indeed, that the leaders of the Joint Board, had chosen the occasion of that assessing, to deliver an attack upon the International, an attack which was quite as deliberate and uncalled for as it was entirely unprovoked.

The manager of the Joint Board, Brother Hynan, we read in the press report of this meeting, ostensibly in the course of a talk on strike preparation, thought it necessary to advise the chairman, without rhyme or reason, that the "International would probably be found creating obstacles in the way of the leaders of the Joint Board in the event of a strike." It is worth noticing in particular that this assault upon the leadership of the International Union was made in the course of a strike preparation meeting, the prime purpose and aim of which it is assumed to be the creation of the maximum amount of unity and solidarity among the workers belonging to all the locals and to all shades of opinion in the New York organization.

The least we can say about this is that it is a shocking violation of elementary trade union ethics and a brutal assault calculated to breed mischief and discord in our midst. And to this we might add the hope that, in spite of its sinister purpose, this attack will fail of its aim, and that the entire body of our active membership in New York will go on undeterred in their joint preparatory work for the coming conflict with our employers, a conflict that can be won decisively and quickly with the aid of the entire mass of our workers without regard to affiliation, craft or opinion.

THE SETTLEMENT IN CAMDEN

The Eastern Organization Department of the International Union has scored last week an important achievement in the city of Camden, N. J., which we cannot pass without adequate comment.

In brief it is as follows: There has existed in the cloak industry in the East for the past 26 years a cloak firm, the Eskin shop, famous nearly throughout the trade as a fugitive strikebreaking outfit. This shop has operated for many years out of Philadelphia, Vineland, N. J., and other localities. Our Eastern Department struck that shop about a year and a half ago in Hammononton, N. J., but failed to organize it, though the shop closed down and recently took up headquarters in Camden, N. J.

Immediately after the Philadelphia convention, the organizers of the Eastern Department set trial to this shop, and with the aid of several active women workers in adjacent union shops, succeeded in enrolling the majority of the workers in the Camden Eskin shop in the union. This shop, it must be borne in mind, employs about 150 workers and is the largest cloak shop operating in the non-union, "out-of-town" territory. A local was at once formed in Camden, and as result, the Eskin firm was forced to capitulate and signed an agreement with the Union depicting a substantial sum of money as security for faithful performance of the contract.

The significance of this settlement becomes clear in view of the fact that this shop has for a generation been known as one that could defy the effort of the Union with impunity because it employed workers that were supposed to be impossible to organize. And it is all the more important that this unionization of the Eskin shop comes on the eve of a probable great struggle in New York City, a struggle in the course of which many an employer will no doubt seek, as they have sought in the past, to have strike work made up for them in the out-of-town small cloak shops.

The Eastern Department should be congratulated upon this excellent piece of organizing work by every member of our organization in New York City. It is the kind of work that counts heavily and adds prestige to the name of our Union.

And while speaking of Camden it is in place to notice here the very latest news which has reached us concerning the notorious cloak shop of Left & Co., the shop where the Eastern Department of our Union fought in 1925 a long battle lasting seven months, a strike that cost the organization more than \$40,000 dollars and which was finally broken by a torrent of injunctions, jail sentences, and police persecution that sent dozens of girl strikers for weeks to jail.

The news is that this firm had closed its doors now, and that its manager had been arrested for failure to pay up the wages of the workers several weeks overdue. This firm, assisted by some anti-union cloak jobbers in New York and Philadelphia, had spent a fortune in order to combat the Union and to defeat its purpose, in organizing the shop. Now it is reaping the fruit of this suicidal policy in being compelled to close down its shop and to quit the city.

In other words, then, the sacrifice and the efforts of the Union in 1925 have not been in vain. The obstinacy and the die-hard attitude of the Left firm have brought ruin upon it, and it is quite likely that their experience served as a lesson for the Eskin firm not to court a similar fight with the Union, lest they be eventually destroyed and wiped out. The members of the new Camden local will, however, derive from this experience of the Left shop greater faith and confidence in their organization and will build up an efficient cloak local in their city that will be able to protect their work-standards at any time they are threatened by their employers.

The Eight-Hour Day As International Law

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The enactment of the 8-hour work-day through special labor legislation is one of the oldest and most popular demands of the modern labor movement. Before the trade unions reached their present stage of development and the agency of collective bargaining could therefore not be relied upon as a means of improving work conditions, state regulation of work hours had been, in the nature of things, looked to as the sole method for introducing shorter hours of labor in shop, mine and mill. The organizer workers, however, succeeded in achieving a great deal more in this respect through their unions than through the anticipated factory legislation. It, nevertheless, took a great many years to accomplish it, and only in the past decade has the 8-hour day become established as the model workday in nearly all civilized countries.

Among the outstanding obstacles to the introduction of a legal 8-hour day, it should be observed, the growing competition between the industrial nations has been the most important. Since the early days of the development of the modern factory system, the groups of national capitalists in each country found a ready explanation for the increase of the work-hours or the retention of the long workday in their own industries in the existence of similar long work-hours in the industries of competing nations—a circumstance, they asserted, that would not permit them to bring down work-hours in their own factories or mines.

This fixed attitude of these employing groups, naturally, had given impetus to the development of the idea of international legislation for a universal 8-hour workday. By 1919, when after the World War and the several revolutions which had taken place in Europe, the power of the workers had become materially stronger, the eight-hour day had become a reality in some of the important industrial countries. The labor movement, nevertheless, demanded energetically that the post-war treaty contain a guarantee of a maximum of work-hours for all the countries involved in the peace pact and fix the maximum hours of a work-week. The demand was being advanced as the cornerstone of international labor legislation, without which no industrial civilization on the basis of solidarity among nations and social justice could endure.

This attempt to legislate the work-day internationally found its partial achievement in the formation of the "International Labor Office," with headquarters in Geneva, which began functioning in 1919, together with the League of Nations, and whose first labors were directed towards the introduction of the 8-hour day in all the League countries.

The first conference under the auspices of the International Labor Office took place in Washington, D. C. in October, 1919, in which participation, in accordance with the constitution of the Labor Office, both employers and representatives of workers, and resulted in the adoption of the framework of a law-bill which was named the "Washington 8-Hour Convention." Its legal teeth, however, this bill could only obtain after it would be sanctioned by the legislative bodies of the represented nations. In the course of the five years that followed, the leaders of organized labor in all these nations had striven to achieve such ratification of the "Washington Convention" in their respective countries.

It can hardly be said, nevertheless,

that these efforts of the representatives of the workers have been uniformly successful; it is even difficult to state any degree of certainty when this legislation would finally be uniformly adopted. Only a few weeks ago, representatives of five League nations, together with the director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, held a conference in London, on the practical outcome of which will probably depend the fate of the first and rather unsuccessful attempt to introduce the 8-hour day by legislation all over the world.

In several countries, however, legislative enactment of the 8-hour day had taken place independently of the "Washington Convention". In Germany, the operation of this law had to be temporarily suspended owing to the breakdown of the currency a few years ago, and later, due to the inordinate burden of the reparations. The German workers, of course, gave their unwilling consent to this suspension of the law only after protracted and negotiations. The "Washington Convention," while allowing digressions in exceptional circumstances, demands that, even in countries where the 8-hour law is recognized, it should be solemnly ratified, and that such a ratification remain in force for not less than 10 years.

Until this day only a few and rather industrially insignificant countries ratified the "Washington Convention" unconditionally. Austria agreed to the adoption of the law in principle but on condition that other eight countries, such as England, Germany and France accept it. The French Parliament about a half year ago, decided to ratify the law only after Germany had ratified it. Germany, however, owing to the above-mentioned conditions, had been compelled meanwhile to suspend its already existing 8-hour day, a suspension which both the German and the French capitalists had put down as a condition precedent to any reparation settlement. The German legislature therefore refused to give its support to any international law that would of necessity remain but a paper law as far as Germany itself was concerned.

The attitude of England, the most important industrial country in Europe, towards the "Washington Convention" has been rather vague. In 1919, not less than 12 million English workers, of 85 per cent of its total working population, were working 8 hours. This state of affairs, however, was reached nearly solely

through collective bargaining in the part of the trade unions. The English ruling parties, however, displayed no interest in the ratification of Washington, which hindered greatly the progress of this reform in other countries. The MacDonald Labor Cabinet, naturally, had no objection to the immediate ratification of the Washington draft that was prepared under the supervision of a committee of which Tom Shaw, later a member of the first Labor Cabinet, was chairman. But not having a majority in the Commons, the Labor Party felt certain that this ratification would be defeated by the Tories and the Liberals, and would not risk the hazard of compromising this law-project in the eyes of the working masses, especially the miners. Nevertheless, the ambiguous attitude of the English Government towards a measure which affect so vitally the interests of the entire working class continued to provoke dissatisfaction.

The opposition of the English bourgeois parties to the "Washington Convention" is based on two arguments: First, the Washington draft fixes all overtime arrangements to be left to the decision of the Labor Secretary in each given country to be settled in accordance with the decisions on this subject promulgated by the International Labor Office in Geneva. The English aver that under their own system of collective bargaining, they could best regulate the overtime question rather than thru the bureaucratic interference by governmental organs. Secondly, official English circles maintain that the existing British agree-

ments with the railway workers differ materially from the 8-hour work-week as adopted for all railway workers under the Washington text.

This second argument, however, has by this time lost ground, as the English railway unions had a short time ago, at a conference with the heads of the Trades Union Congress, adopted a resolution which proposes an amendment to the Employment Act which would make it conform in this sense to the proposals of the "Washington Convention". The English industrialists, however, are continually looking for other excuses with a view to dodging the ratification of the international 8-hour law. Thus, Premier Baldwin, at the beginning of the current parliamentary session, openly declared that, until a clear understanding is reached with the other big industrial nations of Europe concerning the interpretation of some points of the Washington draft, there can be no talk of England's ratification of it.

The Ministers of Labor of Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and England, who recently had a joint meeting with the head of the International Labor Office, were confronted with a difficult and thankless task. It appears that at this day, with the professions of international cooperation and solidarity pretty much in discard everywhere, the big international reform of fixing an universal 8-hour workday for workers is confronted with almost unsurmountable difficulties. And so long as international cooperation is absent and honest friendship among the nations of Europe, and the world over, is not even showing signs of a modest beginning, the international 8-hour law remains but an empty and superfluous illusion.

A Vulgar Tyrant

By NORMAN THOMAS

Mussolini's luck still holds good. The crazy Englishwoman who attempted to assassinate him only gave him a chance to show his undoubted physical courage and exalted his fame to new heights in the minds of his emotional followers. Meanwhile, he continues his sinister awashbacking and his bombastic talk of empire. He has perfected an ingenious form of tyranny. He uses both the recognized machinery of the state to fight his enemies and the illegal—or shall we say extra legal—violence of his Fascist followers. As leader of the Fascists he incites the mob violence which as head of the state he mildly

deposes. The very day that his assassination was attempted, Amendola, leader of the Parliamentary opposition, died in France as the result of wounds inflicted by the Fascists. That same day the lawyer for the widow of Matteotti was set upon in Naples. Mobs attacked the offices of the opposition newspapers in Rome following the attempt on Mussolini's life—this in spite of the fact that the crazy woman who made the attempt had no connection with the opposition press and that Mussolini publicly exhorted his followers to refrain from violence.

What does this vulgar tyrant give to Italy? Not prosperity for the workers, for real wages are lower today than when he took power. Not true law and order, for Fascist violence still continues. He gives to his immediate followers license to intimidate their countrymen; to the great industrialists he gives servile workers afraid to strike; to Italy generally, a romantic jingoistic patriotism.

Yet it is useless to cry out against Mussolini as an individual. He is a consequence of the unholty World War. He has been made possible by the division and mistakes of the workers and the imperfections of Italian democracy. He has the support today of American investors. It is these aspects of the story which every seeker after a new and better world must seriously consider.

Hypocrisy About Peace

Not even in Washington has there been much worse hypocrisy than the talk about conserving wealth as well as life in the next war. On this ground the Capper-Johnston bill has been justified in a recent hearing. Yet at the same hearing much time was taken (Continued on Page 7)



Courtesy N. Y. Morning World.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



New Paths In the Workers' Education Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

(In Labor Age, October, 1925)

(Continued)

The Labor Movement in the first place, is becoming aware of the necessity for a greater self-consciousness. It is finding it daily of greater importance to stand apart from itself and survey its work, its aims, and its achievements. The Workers' Education movement has, in the past, and will, to an even greater extent in the future, contribute to that desire for self-appraisal which is of such great value to trade unions everywhere. The growing articulation of the Labor Movement, which is merely the overt expression of this desire to understand itself and is revealed in the publications, books and magazines of the trade unions is largely indebted to the Workers' Education movement, since studies in the classroom created a necessity for such publications.

The Workers' Education movement is stimulating that new interest on the part of trade unionists in the aims, problems and policies of its trade unions, which were formerly studied chiefly by teachers and students of the labor movement. Through this influence, Labor is beginning to realize that it is far behind commerce and industry in capitalizing its experience. It is beginning to appreciate the fact that the pioneers who laid the foundations of our Labor Movement are gradually disappearing and new men and women taking their place. If these leaders are to be effective, the benefits of the experience accumulated by their predecessors must be placed at their disposal. They need histories of trade unions, memoirs of trade union leaders. Already a tendency is at work in that direction. The Workers' Education movement does and will, still more in the future, stimulate an interest in writing the histories of our trade unions—so rich in experience and achievement.

Need for Expression

That same growing need for articulation is manifested in the field of trade union aims also. In the past, some of our trade unionists were satisfied to reject certain suggestions on the ground that they were against the trade union principles, policies or tactics of the American Federation of Labor. Many of them, however, were not in a position to state the basis for these policies, tactics and principles, because no material to formu- late their position was at hand. Now, through the influence of the Workers' Education movement, the Labor Movement is beginning to realize the necessity for the formulation of such theories so that in the future its contention may be based not on assumptions, but on basic principles.

Until recently only two kinds of

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS AT P. S. 40, TUESDAYS, 6:30 P. M.

Our physical training class meets every Tuesday at 6:30 p. m. in the Gymnasium of Public School 40, 220 East 26th Street. Our members spend a lively and healthful hour and a quarter in exercise, games and social dancing. You can still join.

Admission to all courses and lectures free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

educational activity were developed. They were (1) Labor Colleges and Workers' classes conducted either by international and national trade unions or by city federations of labor, and (2) Brookwood Resident Labor College. The first aimed through its activities to reach the mass of the workers and give them instruction which would help them understand the aims, problems, policies and principles of the Labor Movement and also to make them conscious of the Labor Movement as a social force which will help them secure desired changes in our social order.

The second expression of workers' education is Brookwood College which aims to attract a smaller number of serious-minded, capable young men women, who have acquired experience through activity in their trade union; persons who possess character and who have faith and confidence in the Labor Movement and who are determined to serve it in many capacities. These young people get there the necessary instruction which will qualify them to function in the organized Labor Movement effectively, and at the same time they are surrounded with a working class atmosphere.

Summer School

An encouraging practical development which reveals the expanding scope of the Workers' Education Movement is the growth of Summer Schools. At these schools workers and their officers discuss problems with which they and their organizations are confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general. These discussions are led by special lecturers in their particular fields.

Since many of the workers cannot afford a two or even one week summer session, special one-day conferences are also held—as at Brookwood. There one conference discussed Workers' Education, with more than one hundred leaders and members of the rank and file present; another considered unemployment and group insurance, etc.

The longer summer schools offer courses of general type to interest all the workers, and also subjects of special interest to particular labor groups.

One of these sessions on specific problems—the first Railroad Labor Institute that met in Brookwood from August 2nd to 9th—was of historic significance. The first session was opened with a thoughtful and inspiring address by Mr. Bert Jewell, President of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor, who emphasized the fact that organized labor is determined to meet the needs of its members, whether they be economic, social, recreational, or educational. It was a momentous occasion. It has been customary for railroad executives to hold such institutes for the discussion of railroad problems, but this is the first time in history that organized railroad workers assembled in their own institute to discuss the vexing problems of the railroad as affecting the public, management, and trade unions. In their discussions they were guided by expert technicians.

(To be continued)

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77th Street and Columbus Avenue

Saturday, April 24

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald.—Walk through Museum.

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

Tuesday, April 27

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

Tuesday, April 27

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

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

Wednesday, April 28

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

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Tuesday, April 27

7:30 P. M. "Why the Organized Labor Movement." By Max Levine.

For the Wives of our members.

Sunday, May 9

First Hike of the Season. Details will be announced later.

SECOND LECTURE AT MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TOMORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 2 P. M.

Will Be Followed by Walk Through Exhibition Rooms.

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will give the second talk of her series at the Museum of Natural History, 77th Street and Columbus Avenue, in the Academy Room on the main floor, tomorrow, Saturday, April 24, 2 p. m.

After the lecture the audience will make a tour of the Exhibition rooms and inspect the objects discussed by Dr. Kopald.

The lecture last week proved to

be a success. The hall was filled to overflowing and our members enjoyed the visit to the Museum immensely.

We expect just as large an attendance this week.

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

To reach the Museum take the 9th Avenue L, or the West Side Subway, and get out at the 37th Street Station.

"WHY THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT?"

Third Lecture arranged by our Education Department for wives of I. L. G. W. U. members, in Harlem Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p. m.

The third lecture for the wives of I. L. G. W. U. members will take place on Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p. m. in the Cloakmakers' Center, 73 East 104th Street.

Max Levin will discuss "Why the Organized Labor Movement?" We cannot over-emphasize the importance of wives of trade unionists having a knowledge of the Labor Movement, its aims, problems and achievements. The study of the Labor Movement not only offers married women a chance for development, but is also essential to the strength of the organization to which their husbands belong.

It is a recognized fact that the success of a strike does not depend only upon the effectiveness of the "soldier in the trenches" but also upon the sympathy and understanding of the "folks at home." During strikes it is the wife who feels more keenly the economic pressure. It is natural that the more women will understand labor struggle and back it the greater are the chances of success.

In this discussion the lecturer will make an attempt to present the subject in a most popular and educational manner.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Worker's" at half price—\$2.50.

CLASS IN "ECONOMICS OF THE LADIES' GARMENT INDUSTRY" TO BE CONTINUED

Max Levin will continue his course on the "Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" on Tuesday, April 27, 7:40 p. m., in Public School 40, Rooms 402, 320 East 20th street.

This course is being continued on the request of a number of our members who find these discussions interesting and instructive.

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

COURSE ON "ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVILIZATION" TO BE CONTINUED

Alexander Fichandler will continue his course on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization" on Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 p. m., in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, classroom on the second floor.

The class is being continued on the request of our members. New students can still join as each lesson is complete in itself.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

In accordance with the decision of the members at the meeting on Monday, April 12th, when it was decided to protest against the action of the Joint Board in expediting four out of the seven trustees to supervise the strike trust fund to draw money, the following letter was forwarded, and read to the Joint Board at its meeting on Friday evening, April 16th. The letter was addressed to Brother Joseph Fish as secretary of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union:

Decision Destroys Original Purpose

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"On behalf of the membership of Local 10, we wish to inform you that at the regular membership meeting held on Monday night, April 12th, it was decided to communicate with the Joint Board and protest against its action in vesting full power in four out of the seven trustees administering the special strike fund.

"Our membership considers that this decision destroys the original purpose for which these seven trustees were elected and makes a laughing stock of your promise that this fund would be managed by all elements within the union.

"Our membership considers that this decision destroys the original purpose for which these seven trustees were elected and makes a laughing stock of your promise that this fund would be managed by all elements within the union.

"We protest against this arbitrary act because it is bound to have an unwholesome influence upon the membership and the union. Your action in this matter should be detested by every loyal and conscientious union man, not only because it discriminates against the minority representatives within the Joint Board, but it practically disfranchises some of the important locals comprising the Joint Board.

Danger of Rule by Faction

"The present ruling policy of your body has demonstrated by this act that it was hypocritical and wholly unbusinesslike when it flaunted the slogans of "Democracy" and "No taxation without representation" and on many occasions professed that it aims at unity and cooperation among all elements in our union. This decision proves that you are trampling upon these very principles, establishing rule by faction and that you are displaying a spirit of discrimination and dictatorship which you have decry in others but now, when in power, are practicing yourselves. And, just so long as it serves the purpose of your faction, you have ignored the fact that an action of this kind is a detriment to the best interests of the union.

"Together with this protest, we desire to record our wholehearted approval and endorsement of the stand taken by Brothers Salvatore Nifano and Luigi Antonini in having resigned as trustees in name only of that fund, and of the subsequent action of Locals 45 and 89 in approving fully of the action of their representatives.

"By their stand these locals have proved that they are not ready to permit their representatives to be part and parcel of a committee on which it is intended they should serve as mere figureheads, in order to be used as a blind by the leaders of the Joint Board. If

they have been disfranchised by virtue of the fact that the controlling power of the fund has been shifted to only four out of the seven, then the responsibility should belong to only those who have created this situation.

"Fraternally yours,
"(Signed) David Dubinsky,
Manager."

Strike Looms As Probable

At a shop chairman meeting which was held on Tuesday evening, April 13th, in Webster Hall, the leaders of the Joint Board discussed various matters pertaining to the expiration of the agreement in the cloak and suit industry and the probable effect of the recommendations by the Governor's Special Mediation Committee.

"There were also presented to the shop chairman a number of recommendations" with regard to methods of organization and control in the event of a strike.

Information concerning the meeting and the decisions adopted and recommendations proposed came to attention through the local trade paper in the ladies' garment industry, the "Women's Wear", for Thursday, April 15th. "The Joint Board seeks," the article reads in part, "to form a picket and organization committee of three thousand...."

At the meeting of Local 10's executive board on the evening of the same day that the article appeared, this was discussed and surprise was manifested over the fact that the Joint Board had not officially communicated to the executive board its plans for the presentation of recommendations to a shop chairman meeting concerning the cloak situation.

To Ignore Local Executive Boards?

Local 10's delegates to the Joint Board said that they did not recall any plan adopted by the Joint Board with a view to submitting it before a shop chairman meeting. And in so far as the office is concerned, it knows of no official action by the Joint Board to this effect. The surprise was largely born of the fact that formerly steps for the formulation of strike plans would first be taken at a Joint Board meeting, submitted to the local executive boards and upon approval in accordance with the Joint Board's constitution, would then be submitted to a shop chairman meeting for final adoption of such amendments or changes as the members might see fit to make.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, which was held on Friday, April 16th, Max Gordon, delegate of Local 10, asked the general manager of the Joint Board the question as to how it is that the officers of the Joint Board recommended certain plans to the shop chairman meeting without taking them up at the Joint Board, proper, first.

Since the shop chairman meeting was called by the Joint Board, if there were any plans to be suggested by the manager, it was the Joint Board that should have submitted

them in the form of recommendation. Astonishment was expressed when it was learned from the press that the manager recommended there that the shop chairman should register active members for strike work. This quite naturally brings up the question as to whether this is intended as an attempt to ignore the locals

Attempt Illegal Appeal

Two members of Local 10 who have defied the local on several occasions and ignored the constitution attempted to smuggle through an appeal against the decision of Local 10, in which punishment against them was imposed. But they failed.

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, the chairman of that body by surprise informed the Joint Board that two members of Local 10 had been unjustly fined and that the secretary of the Joint Board, Brother Fish, and assistant secretary, Brother Schoenfeld, had refused to entertain their appeals at the Joint Board. He related the story innocently although a motion picture was seemingly pre-arranged. The motion made was to the effect that the Joint Board should grant the appeal to these two innocent victims, members of Local 10.

However, in order to justify that action they asked Manager Dubinsky, who was present at the Joint Board, for a statement on this case.

Knowing that the Joint Board had no constitutional right to go over the head of Local 10 and the officers of the Joint Board, and knowing that if a member of the majority faction of the Joint Board moves to grant an appeal it would surely be carried, Manager Dubinsky refused to make any statements and explained that after the Joint Board had disposed of this he would be ready to make his case that their decision was illegal and therefore would have no effect whatever on Local 10.

Fail to Abide by Local's Rules

From Dubinsky's attitude some of the leaders of the Joint Board realized that they were going a bit too far and that there was a good chance of their being made to appear ridiculous, since their decision would probably be ignored by Local 10 or reversed by a higher tribunal. The leaders on the spot therefore withdrew their motion and sought a way to get out of the situation gracefully. And only then, after they withdrew their motion and were willing to drop interference on the part of the Joint Board, did Dubinsky make the following statement:

The two brothers in question, Brothers Ben Mazo and Sam Tatt, were fined twenty-five dollars each by the Executive Board of Local 10 for distributing leaflets slandering the officers of the local and five dollars each for ignoring the summonses of the board by failing to respond to them.

According to the constitution of the local they had a right to appeal for a judiciary committee after paying their fines within thirty days. And then, if still dissatisfied, they could appeal to the Joint Board's appeal committee. These brothers, however, failed to pay their fines within the constitutional limit of time and in addition ignored the local by failing to request an appeal within the local.

They felt probably that under the supervision of the chairman of the Joint Board and some of their local advisers within the Joint Board who are not connected with Local 10, they would fare better than by facing the Judiciary Committee or the membership of Local 10.

In his statement Dubinsky explained to the Joint Board that Local 10 could not compare in this respect with any of the other locals. In the case of Local 10, when a man is fined, he is tried by the executive board and the minutes are submitted to the membership for approval. It is not merely the decision of a committee of seven or nine, but a decision of the entire membership.

Permitted Twice to Appeal Before Members

If he is still dissatisfied with the decision for the reason that he might claim that the investigation of the executive board was prejudiced or unfair a member then has the privilege of again appealing to the membership meeting for a judiciary committee, which in other locals, is known as an appeal committee. And the decision of this committee must again be submitted to the entire membership for approval.

There, therefore, was no need for these members to play the role of martyrs. And if they ignored the membership of Local 10 by not going to them directly for an appeal and if they did not live up to the constitutional of the International and the Joint Board by paying up their fine within the time specified, the chairman of the Joint Board, before becoming their lawyer, had business to learn these facts by consulting Local 10. And if he had done this, he would have known that these men had misled him by mis-stating the facts in the case.

After the explanation given, all the delegates of the Joint Board realized that they were about to be dragged into a complicated situation which was unwarranted.

Miscellaneous Members Meet

It was an unusually well-attended meeting that heard, Monday night, April 19th, in Arlington Hall, Brother Abraham Snyder, Manager of Local 62, one of the locals in the trades comprising the Miscellaneous division.

In a brief but interesting talk, he surveyed the situation in the miscellaneous trades and stressed the conditions of the workers. He said at the outset that to him it was not important whether he spoke exclusively to underwear cutters or to cutters engaged in other trades. He said that as workers they are all faced with the same problem.

The underwear industry, Snyder pointed out, has evolved gradually until at the present time it has become an industry as highly seasonal as dresses or cloaks, from a stable industry which supplied the workers with practically fifty-two weeks' work a year.

For this reason, he said, there had already been found in Local 62 an organization committee whose business it is to interview morning, noon and night, non-union workers with a view to having them become interested in and join the union, thus preparing for the organization campaign which will be launched at the conclusion of the present year. He exhorted the members of Local 10 to the same activity.

Snyder also informed the members that Local 62 is arranging a banquet and dance for Friday evening, April 19th, in Astoria Hall. He said that this was intended as a sort of get-together for the purpose of having the members of Local 10 and 62 get acquainted with one another with a view to uniting the forces towards a successful campaign.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETING Monday, April 26th

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