

"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. XII. No. 20.

Jersey City, N. J., Friday, October 10, 1930

PRICE 3 CENTS

Strike of Ladies' Tailors Continues

Hattie Carnegie and 31 Other Couturiers Employing about 1,000 Workers Settle with Union—Strikers Display Magnificent Solidarity, Heroism, and Will to Win, in Spite of Intimidations and Provocations Practised by Anti-Labor Bosses—Numerous Cases of Brutality by Police, Who Flagrantly Violate Strikers' Right to Peaceful Picketing and Arrest Dubinsky and Other Union Leaders—Milgrim Bros. Seeks Injunction to Restrain Union

The strike of the New York ladies' tailors and customs dressmakers that is being conducted by Local 35 is now two weeks old.

On the credit side of the strike, the Union has registered settlements with 22 shops employing about 1,000 workers—among them the Hattie Carnegie shop which employs about 450 tailors and dressmakers. Negotiations for settlements are being carried on with several firms, and the Settlement Committee is hopeful of reaching an agreement with them within the next few days.

Also on the credit side of the Union there is the excellent spirit of the strikers, their devotion, their loyalty and their will to fight on against the impossible demands of the employers. Each and every one seems penetrated with the gravity of the employers' attitude, their stubbornness, their intention to strike a blow at the Union's most fundamental of all principles, THE RIGHT TO THE JOB.

Yet again on the credit side of the Union, and written in large letters, too, is the memorable results achieved so far in the strike campaign against the notorious Milgrim Brothers shop. In spite of the "yellow dog"

contracts that bound the workers to their benches, in spite of the "security loss" with which they are threatened—for the Milgrim Brothers employees must give "security" in order to hold their jobs—in spite of a thousand other handicaps, chicaneries and intimidations, more than a hundred of the Milgrim Brothers workers, and the best ones at that, are on strike together with their comrades from the other shops. And day in, day out, more of them are joining the strike.

But on the debit side we have the ruthless interference of the police force, the brutal assaults committed against pickets, the numerous arrests

of strikers; in short, the entire machinery of vested interests openly and flagrantly bent upon breaking the strike. Intimidations and provocations by the police force and the hired guards of the employers are on the order of the day. To illustrate:

Because he protested to the police captain on duty against a patrolman who refused to arrest a special guard for beating a striker but, instead, arrested the striker, Brother Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, was himself struck by the same guard and then arrested by the same patrolman "for attempting to assault the captain."

Every day the police authorities are

issuing new orders about picketing. The latest order calls for only four pickets with placards. Strikers must walk only in groups of two, and they must not walk back and forth on the same side of the street. On West 57th Street and West 58th Street, it is from West to East—or to the police station.

The strikers are greeted every morning by the Emergency Squad, with its conspicuous wagon stationed right in front of the Milgrim Brothers shop; by the Riot Squad, the Industrial Squad, plainclothes men, mounted patrolmen, inspectors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and cops galore as well as by a gang of "private guards."

Brother Dubinsky protested by letter and personally to the Police Commissioner against the activities of the police. Further protests to higher authorities are being contemplated by

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Celebrate Anniversary of 1910 Cloak Strike

800 Attend Banquet in Honor of Occasion—Speeches by, Dubinsky, Ninfo, Nagler, Hochman, William Collins, Morris Kaufman, Jacob Panken, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, and Others—Justice Louis D. Brandeis Sends Greetings—Abraham Rosenberg and Sol Polakoff, Leaders of 1910 Strike, Presented with Gifts—Beautiful Souvenir Journal, with Articles by President Schlesinger and Other Leading Union Figures, Commemorates Epoch-Making Event

On Sunday, September 28, eight hundred men and women, representing the International and many other labor organizations, attended a banquet at the Broadway Central Hotel in celebration of the general strike of the New York cloakmakers' strike in 1910,—that epoch-making event in the history of the Jewish labor movement in America.

It was a most impressive gathering of labor leaders many of whom had taken part in that glorious strike which won for the ladies' garment workers of America a place in the sun. Almost every local of the International that is situated in New York was represented at the banquet. In addition, there were representatives from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Fur Workers' Union, the Cap-

makers and Millinery Workers' Union, the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Socialist Federation, and the Forward Ass'n.

In the absence of President Benjamin Schlesinger, who was out of town, the International was represented by Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky and First Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo. The Cloak and Dress Joint Boards were represented by their respective general managers, Isidore Nagler and Julius Hochman.

The veteran Abraham Rosenberg, former President of the International and leader of the 1910 strike, acted as toastmaster, and among those who spoke, paying eloquent tribute to the heroes, dead and living, of that great labor battle were Sol Polakoff, au-

(Continued on page 2)

G. E. B. MEETS IN BOSTON NEXT MONDAY

The General Executive Board of the International, consisting of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and the fifteen Vice Presidents of the Union, will convene in Boston next Monday, October 13, for its second quarterly meeting.

Inasmuch as six months have passed since the last meeting of the General Executive Board (which ordinarily meets every three months), and inasmuch as these six months have been marked by unparalleled activity on the part of our Union, the proceedings of the Board will be of unusual interest.

President Schlesinger will report on the activities of the International in the interval since the last meeting of the Board; Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky will relate the financial affairs of the Union, while the Vice Presidents will tell of the situation in their respective territories.

Part of President Schlesinger's report will be found on page 3 of this issue.

LOS ANGELES CLOAK MANUFACTURERS LOSE INJUNCTION SUIT

Those die-hard Los Angeles cloak manufacturers who are still holding out against a settlement with the Union have suffered a serious defeat. According to word reaching us from that city, the court has denied the request of two of these anti-union firms, the Bell Cloak and Suit Company and the Breadstein Shop, for an injunction against the Union.

Altogether 39 cloak shops have settled with the Union. The strikers who have returned to work have pledged to tax themselves 10 per cent of their wages to help those still on strike to continue the fight to a victorious conclusion.

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER GOES TO CHICAGO

President Schlesinger left last Tuesday, October 7, for Chicago in the interest of the cloak and dress workers of that city. Despite his poor health, and notwithstanding the fact that he underwent a slight throat operation that day, he set out for Chicago when the welfare of the garment workers required it.

Upon his arrival in Chicago, he was to hold important conferences with local union representatives and with employers.

President Schlesinger is expected to return to New York on Saturday, and the following day he will leave for Boston to attend the sessions of the General Executive Board.

HOOVER ADDRESSES A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened this Monday, October 6, in Boston, with delegates from all parts of the country in attendance. Right after the opening the delegates were addressed by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. But though the President dwelt upon the present business depression in the country, with the resultant unemployment of millions of wage earners, his speech offered nothing constructive toward the solution of the chief problem with which American labor is confronted.

The International's delegation to the A. F. of L. Convention consisted of the following: Benjamin Schlesinger, Abraham Katofsky, Benjamin Moser, Max Cohen, and Basilio Desti,

Dr. Stone Decides In Favor of Union

Impartial Chairman of Dress Industry Rules That Inside Workers Must Be Given Preference

Dr. N. I. Stone, the impartial chairman of the New York dress industry, has just handed down a decision which is regarded as a distinct victory for the Union.

The decision concerns a dispute which has lately arisen between the Dressmakers' Union and the manufacturers' association over the question of giving preference to inside workers in the distribution of work between inside and outside shops.

The Union had received a number of complaints that some manufacturers were sending work to outside shops while the inside workers were not getting a full week's work.

The association contended that inasmuch as there is no definite provision about the matter in the agree-

ment, the employers were at liberty to do so.

The Union maintained, on the other hand, that unless the employers were forced to give first a full week's work to the inside workers before sending any work to outside shops, they would be in a position to discriminate against the inside workers by withholding work from them and thereby deprive them of their rights under the agreement.

The matter was finally taken before the impartial chairman, who, after listening to both sides, has ruled that, although there is no specific provision regarding this question in the agreement, it is clear from the intent of that document that inside workers must be given priority in the distribution of work.

Ladies' Tailors' Strike Continues

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the Union against the attitude of the guardians of the peace.

Another illustration: Last Monday morning detectives and representatives from Milgrim Brothers invaded Bryant Hall in search of workers who, they said, had been "kidnapped" by the strikers. The strikers protested against the presence of these gentry, who finally left when they were howled down by the men and women in the Hall. Anything that is likely to discourage the strikers is being done by the employers and their helpers.

But in spite of all obstacles that the Union is encountering, this strike is going to be fought to a finish.

This strike, let no one forget, was forced upon the Union by the employers who thought that the time was ripe for striking a blow at the organized workers.

And as long as the employers will persist in demanding the right to discharge 20 per cent of their workers, every year, without review by an impartial chairman, the strike will continue.

Plain common sense tells us that the demands insisted upon by the employers cannot and must not be granted if the workers are to retain their self-respect both as workers and as members of the Union.

THE STRIKE MUST BE WON.

As we go to press, we learn that Milgrim Bros., bitterest foe of union labor, has applied for an injunction

to restrain the Union from picketing its shop. The Court set Wednesday, Oct. 8, as the date of the hearing on the writ.

Naturally, the Union, through its counsel, will oppose this latest move by the arch foe of union labor. But no injunction will prevent the workers from fighting to the bitter end for their just demands for a fair wage and decent working conditions.

We repeat, **THE STRIKE MUST BE WON!**

SHOP CHAIRMAN ALIAZZO HONORED

The workers of Shrima Frocks, 493 7th Avenue, have presented Brother Joe Aliazzo, Chairman of the shop and member of Local 89, with a cigar lighter in appreciation of his good work in their behalf.

WOMEN'S NIGHT WORK ENDS IN CAROLINA

Charlotte, N. C.—Sixty textile mill owners, operators of 1,215,000 spindles in this State, unanimously accepted the proposal of the Cotton-Textile Institute to eliminate night work for women and for children under 18 years of age. The institute's decision was made in New York, September 12.

The mill owners' action is traceable to the long agitation by organized labor, which has increased since the A. F. of L. started its Southern organizing campaign.

Anniversary of 1910 Cloak Strike

(Continued from page 1)
other leader of the 1910 strike; Salvatore Ninfo; David Dubinsky; William Collins, who represented President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor; A. Miller, of the Amalgamated; I. Braun, of the United Hebrew Trades; A. Frishwasser, of the Forward Association; A. Litwak, of the Jewish Socialist Federation; Isidore Cohen, of the Workmen's Circle; Jacob Janken; Dr. Henry Moskowitz; Meyer Bloomfield, and S. Janofsky.

Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, who played such an important part in the settlement of the 1910 strike, sent his greetings to the gathering. Messages were also received from Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; B. C. Vlodeck; Abraham Baroff, former Secretary-Treasurer of the International; J. Baskin, General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, and from others.

On behalf of the gathering Charles Jacobson presented Brother Rosenberg with a watch, and Samuel Martin presented Brother Polakoff with a writing set. Resolutions pledging the younger generation to carry on the work of the pioneers of 1910, presented by Michael Kirtzman, were adopted.

Among the 800 present were these members of the 1910 strike committee:

Pauline Cohen, Barney Fenster, Morris Goldowsky, Meyer Kushner, Dora Landsbergh, Saul Lefkowitz, Louis Lipsky, Harry Wander, Sam Martin, Sol Metz, Salvatore Ninfo, John C. Ryan, Charles Aronsky, Charles Beaver, Alexander Block, Phillip Cohen, Morris Cooperman, Bernard Fenster, J. E. Fruizen, Max Garbowitz, Isidore Gordon, Phillip Greifer, Herman Grossman, Max Hyman, Jacob Kimberofsky, Max Kurtz, Morris Kushner, Dora Landberg and Max Libow.

Also Nathan Leventhal, Eduardo Mollanah, Max Wertheimer, Benjamin Moser, Nathan Nickelsberg, Louis Ostrofsky, Solomon Pitchesky, Samuel

Rabinowitz, Vincenzo Rinaldo, Charles Serrington, and Morris Slavin.

Mrs. Meyer London and Dr. Isabel London, widow and daughter of Meyer London, who played a foremost part in the 1910 strike, were at the guest table.

In connection with the celebration there was issued a beautiful souvenir journal, in Yiddish and in English, which contains articles and messages by President Schlesinger, William Green, Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky, Abraham Rosenberg, Sol Polakoff, Abraham Baroff, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. George M. Price, Norman Thomas, Robert W. Bruere, Jacob Panken, Fannia M. Cohn, Lincoln A. Filene, Julius Henry Cohen, Isidore Nagler, Morris I. Ashes, and others.

Labor News from Everywhere

TEXTILE WORKERS OUT; REJECT FAKE "UNION"

Danville, Va.—More than 4,000 employees of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills suspended work following management's denial of their right to organize.

Two injunctions have been issued against the strikers, who are persuading strikebreakers not to enter the mills. The management claims the workers were on private property. Chief of Police Martin said there was no violence and that warrants should be sworn against strikers of they trespassed. The mill management refused to be put in a position where their claim could be denied, so they rushed to an injunction court.

These mills attracted nationwide attention after the World War by their establishment of a company "union" called "industrial democracy."

Opposition to the scheme increased and the workers organized a local of United Textile Workers, affiliated to A. F. of L.

Victimization of employees, and repeated refusals of management to mediate differences resulted in the general walkout. The workers had previously voted 95 per cent to strike as a last resort, and work suspension followed refusal of H. P. Fitzgerald, president of the mills, to treat with representatives of the United States Department of Labor.

Wages have been cut and workers are speeded up, while the "industrial democracy" scheme smothered protests. Despite unanimous opposition to this company "union" Fitzgerald insists it meets every trade union requirement.

Francis J. Gorman, international vice president United Textile Workers, is advising the workers.

SOUTHERN WORKERS FIGHT "YELLOW DOG"

High Point, N. C.—Workers employed by the Tomlinson Manufacturing Company refuse to sign the "yellow dog."

Unrest is increased by attempts to install a stretch-out system that forces each worker to double his output while wages are reduced.

The company refused to arbitrate the dispute and pleaded that they and their employes can adjust differences. The workers accepted the suggestion

and appointed a committee to wait on President Tomlinson. That gentleman, however, changed his mind and refused to receive them.

STEEL MILLS CLOSE

Birmingham, Ala.—The unemployment situation in this area is intensified by the closing down of two units of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Ensley, a suburb of this city. About 2,000 men are affected.

CLARKE SILVERNAIL DIES

Los Angeles—Clark Silvernail, well-known member Actors' Equity Association, an A. F. of L. unit, died here. He was a councillor in the association and was active in Equity's recent attempt to secure union shop agreements with motion picture producers.

UNION MUSICIANS WIN

Washington—Union musicians in the Nation's capital won their fight against "canned" music. Theatre managers in the large picture houses said the musicians "were unneeded and unwanted." The musicians started an educational campaign for living music and the managers accepted a compromise agreement.

BE SURE TO VOTE FOR PROPOSITION No 1

The \$50,000,000 Bond Issue For State Buildings

The only proposition before the voters of New York State at the coming elections on Tuesday, November 4th, is Proposition No. 1, providing for the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 for the construction of buildings under the control of the Department of Mental Hygiene or the Department of Correction. This amount of money will be expended for the erection of state hospitals and necessary additions to the prison buildings of the state. It was approved by the 67th Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor and has been endorsed by all of the political parties of the state in their state conventions. Be sure to vote for Proposition No. 1 on Election Day, November 4th.

Personal registration of voters takes place in Greater New York on October 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, from the hours of 5 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., and on October 11 from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Personal registration of voters in cities and villages outside of Greater New York takes place on October 10, 11 and 17, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day, and on October 18 from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. You cannot vote unless you are registered. Be sure and register.

NOTICE

In order that this paper may reach its readers the same week it is published, the day on which Justice goes to press has been advanced from Thursday to Wednesday. All items intended for publication in this paper must therefore reach us not later than Tuesday afternoon. The secretaries and managers of all locals and joint boards are requested to bear this in mind. Send us your news early and in this way help us to make this paper as timely and as interesting as possible.

The Second Quarterly Meeting

of the
General Executive Board

will begin

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th at

Elks Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Locals and members who desire to present communications to the Board are requested to send them in to Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, at 3 West 16th Street, New York City or direct to the meeting at the Elks Hotel.

DAVID DUBINSKY,
Secretary-Treasurer, I. L. G. W. U.

Half A Year of International Activities

The sixth months since our last General Executive Board meeting were very hard ones for the wage workers of our country. Unemployment, which set in a year ago simultaneously with the Wall Street crash, became ever more widespread during the last six months. At this writing the number of jobless is estimated at four millions, and with such a vast army of unemployed it is certainly difficult to make progress.

Even the old and well established American unions cannot boast of having made headway in the last twelve months. Unemployment discourages, not only the unfortunates who are out of work, but also the fortunate ones who do work. The fear of losing their jobs renders those who are employed submissive to their employers and causes them to content themselves with far, far less than their standard of living requires.

And if it was hard for the old established unions, for unions with rich treasuries, for unions that pay out every month thousands of dollars in unemployment benefits,—if it was hard for them to make any advance during the past few months, one can easily imagine how hard it was for an organization like ours, whose treasury the Communists had plundered. Unemployed members in need of relief we have no less than other unions; but instead of assisting them financially as the other unions are doing, we can only offer them sympathy.

But while we did not make much progress during the last six months, we did make some progress.

Baltimore, where in the last few years we did not even have a trace of an organization, now has a cloakmakers' union with 800 members.

Immediately after our last General Executive Board meeting we started an intensive campaign to organize the Baltimore cloakmakers. The drive began in March under the direction of Vice-President Halpern and reached its climax at the end of July.

In the month of June we drew up a list of demands to the Baltimore manufacturers and invited them to a conference. The conference took place on July 15th. The manufacturers were, at that time, not yet organized in an association, and each of the fourteen or fifteen manufacturers who attended the conference represented his individual interests. After we had formulated our demands at the conference and explained each point in detail, the manufacturers requested that a second conference be held a few days later. They told us that it was their intention to form an association and negotiate a collective agreement with us, and to accomplish this, they stated, would take a few days.

At the second conference the manufacturers were already represented by a committee of an association which they organized in the meantime, and

(Excerpts from President Schlesinger's Report to the General Executive Board Which Meets in Boston Monday, October 13)

by way of answer to our demands they submitted a counter-demand, namely, that they be granted the right to discharge workers whenever they pleased and for whatever reason they pleased.

This counter-demand of theirs, as well as their attitude at the second conference, made it clear to us that we would reach no agreement with them without a strike, and on July 23rd the strike was called.

Of the 1,200 workers employed in the Baltimore cloak trade, some 800 responded to our call. The 400 who did not respond were the girls who are employed in section-system shops (there are six of these shops in Baltimore), and whose wages are as low as \$10 and even \$7 a week. These remained at work.

After the strike had been in progress for five days, a conference was arranged between the Association and our Union as a result of an editorial in the Baltimore "Post" urging both sides to settle the strike. At this conference the manufacturers withdrew their counter-demand, and then all the other points in dispute were adjusted and a settlement made which affected twenty-one shops.

The settlement was unanimously approved by the strikers at a large mass meeting, at which they also decided to tax themselves 10 per cent of their wages weekly in order to aid the workers of the shops which did not settle and against which the strike is still being waged. The firm of K & W is one of these shops. We have already stated that

the organization campaign was under the direction of Vice-President Halpern. The general strike was likewise under his direction. Besides Brother Halpern, the International had five other organizers in Baltimore: Mrs. Graut; Miss Neary, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Brother A. D. Glushakoff, of Local 4, Baltimore; Brother J. Snyder, of Local 17, New York, and a Negro organizer, S. C. Grain.

Another city in which we conducted an organization campaign among cloakmakers since the last meeting of the General Executive Board is Los Angeles.

The cloak trade of Los Angeles has expanded in the last few years. About 800 workers are employed in the trade there. This is approximately twice as many as eight years ago. However, only a couple of hundred belonged to the Union during the last four or five years. This number included some ten Communists who, in the characteristic Communist fashion, tried to capture the local by slandering and reviling the loyal union men.

For a while these charlatans actually gained control of the local. And as in all such cases, they first of all turned the local into an indirect branch of the Communist Party and then pilfered every cent the local had in its treasury. By the time our last convention was held in Cleveland, the local had already got rid of the Communist charlatans. But the local had suffered so much from the havoc they had wrought that its membership

dwindled to less than a hundred. Of the 800 employed in the trade fewer than a hundred were thus organized. Naturally they could do little to improve the working conditions which meanwhile became intolerable.

At the beginning of the summer Vice-President Breslaw was, by reason of illness in his family, obliged to leave New York and settle in Los Angeles for a few months. We arranged with him that during the period he would have to stay in that city, he should devote his time to the task of organizing the local cloakmakers and dressmakers.

Brother Breslaw started a vigorous organization campaign among the Los Angeles cloakmakers. The campaign was a great success. In a few weeks the local gained several hundred members. In order to organize the whole trade and to introduce uniform working conditions in all the shops of the city, the local decided to present to the manufacturers demands for a five day, forty hour week, an increase in wages, recognition of the Union, and the settlement of all disputes by an impartial chairman. At a large mass meeting called by the local, it was decided that in the event the employers refused to confer with the Union on these demands, a general strike be called. The demands were forwarded to all the manufacturers, and when a few days had passed without bringing any reply from the employers, the Union declared a general strike.

The strike was called on September 4. Seventy-five per cent of the workers employed in the trade responded to the call and quit work, and quite a number of the remaining 25 per cent joined in the strike during the next few days. At this writing the Union has already settled with twelve independent manufacturers and with an association consisting of about twelve employers, and about half of the workers have returned to work. The strike is being continued against a group of manufacturers who have united into an open-shop association. This association, encouraged and supported by open-shop employers of other trades in Los Angeles, applied for an injunction against our Local 65 and its membership.

We aided the campaign in Los Angeles not only by lending it Vice-President Breslaw's services, but also financially. But the financial details will be reported to you by Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky.

The New York raincoatmakers have passed through an exceptionally difficult time during the last year partly because of the general business depression, and partly because raincoats are produced more cheaply in places outside of New York. The cheaper raincoats have long ago gravitated to small towns where large factories have not been established and are operated under the section-system. In these factories girls work considerably longer hours

(Continued on page 6)

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JUSTICE

A Labor Journal

Published every other Friday by the Intern'l Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office of Publication:
76 MONTGOMERY ST.,
Jersey City, N. J.General Office:
100 W. 16th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Tel. Chelsea 2148BENJ. SCHLESINGER, President D. DUBINSKY, Secretary-Treasurer
DR. B. HOFFMAN, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. XII, No. 20.

Friday, October 10, 1930

Entered as Second Class matter, Aug. 7, 1929 at Postoffice at Jersey City, N. J. under
the Act of August 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage, provided for in Section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

From Baltimore
To Boston

From the meeting which the General Executive Board of the International held last March in Baltimore to the meeting it will hold next week in Boston more than half a year has passed. Ordinarily, the meetings of the General Executive Board are held more often, but in unusual times one cannot stick to the usual arrangements. And the period which the International has just passed through was unusual indeed. It was a time of constant and strenuous fighting on various fronts to retain the positions already won and to win new ones.

"From Baltimore to Boston" forms a new and eventful chapter in the annals of the International. The chapter tells a story of fighting, of organizing and rehabilitating work. That part of President Schlesinger's report to the General Executive Board which is printed in this issue gives a vivid picture of the ceaseless hard struggle which the International has waged in the last six months. First, the cloakmakers' strike in Baltimore, followed immediately by the strikes of the raincoat makers and the children's dressmakers in New York; shortly afterwards, the strike of the cloakmakers in Los Angeles, and right upon the heels of it the strike of the ladies' tailors and custom dressmakers in New York, which is still in progress. Each of these strikes was not only carried on with the help of the International, but financed by it. And while the International is rich in energy, enterprise, and militancy, it is anything but rich financially. It had to make very great efforts to raise the funds that were needed to carry on the vast organizing work and the strikes during the past six months.

In Baltimore, it can be said, there was not even a trace of a union. They barely mustered enough men to form a committee to appear at the meeting of the General Executive Board and lay before it the sad plight of the Baltimore cloakmakers. But to-day the Baltimore cloakmakers have a well-organized union, and by far the largest part of the cloak industry of that city is under union control. This is certainly a wonderful achievement, but it cost the International a great deal of energy and money.

In Los Angeles, the task was somewhat easier. There they at least had a remnant of a union; there was at least something to start with. But even there, it can be said, it was necessary to start building up all over again.

And there was a good deal of work to do among the New York cloakmakers and dressmakers. There was certainly no lack of trouble. The Brooklyn contractors' group with their injunction, the Industrial Council's propaganda for piece work, the trials with the District Council before the Impartial Chairman, the conferences with the dress manufacturers, etc., etc. There was always something to be disturbed about; it was necessary to be on the alert all the time and to fight constantly.

Moreover, the chapter entitled "From Baltimore to Boston" is a continuation of the preceding eventful chapters written by the International during the past sixteen months. It is a continuation of the great work of rehabilitation which the Union inaugurated with the highly successful cloakmakers' strike of July, 1929.

And the International has had to perform this big and difficult task at a time when the country has been in the grip of a serious economic crisis, from which the workers have suffered most of all. The great unemployment which prevails in most American industries has not failed to affect the ladies' garment industry. Unemployment has hit hard not only the cloakmakers and dressmakers, but also the workers in the other branches of the women's wear industry which have been organized by the International, or which have to be organized by it.

The successful work of the International in recent months is, therefore, all the more significant if we bear in mind the difficult and trying conditions under which it was accomplished.

Aid for the
Unemployed

The hard times which the wage earners of the United States are now passing through have confronted the labor unions of the country with fresh problems and tasks which they must take up and endeavor to solve. The most important problem is how to help the unemployed. It is a question of how to solve the problem of unemployment in general, and it is also a question of how to aid as far as possible the jobless individually. The first question is rather a political one. There ought to be passed a law providing for

unemployment insurance, there ought to be laws providing for Federal employment bureaus, public works, etc. The second question, however, is a purely trade-unionist one. Each union should look for ways and means to help its unemployed members until such time as they can find employment.

It would be fine if there were ground for hope that the depression will soon pass away; but from present indications, there is very slim hope for an early improvement. And even if the prospects for an early improvement were brighter than they are, there would still be need of preparing aid. We ought to hope for the best but prepare for the worst.

Accordingly, at its meeting in Boston the General Executive Board of the International will have before it the problem of aid for the unemployed members of the Union. It is a question of creating at once a fund from which to give immediate relief. Those who are employed must help those who are not. It is not only justice and humanity that prompt such a course; the very interests of those who are employed dictate that the distress of the jobless be mitigated to some extent at least. This will make it easier to preserve union conditions in the shops and the union spirit among the workers.

The Next Elections
in the Locals

The elections for officers of the local unions of the International are drawing near. Last year's elections in some of the locals had, unfortunately, unpleasant repercussions which made themselves keenly felt for a long time. This must be avoided in the coming elections.

It is but natural that differences of opinion and different trends in the Union should assume a somewhat sharper form during an election campaign than during the rest of the year. Where there is an election, there is bound to be a clash, regardless of whether the clash is one of views and tendencies or merely of personalities. But at no time must it be forgotten that the fight is to help the Union, and not to hurt it. The election should therefore be conducted in such a way that they will command the full confidence of the members, and that, when they are over, the activity of the Union will be marked by the necessary harmony and the desired cooperation of all members regardless of what faction they belong to.

At next week's meeting of the General Executive Board there will, accordingly, be taken up the question of whether it would not be advisable to put the elections of the local unions under the supervision of the International.

As a matter of fact, even last year the warring factions in the elections of the local unions could have come to the International and asked it to supervise the voting. In this way they could have saved themselves the trouble of coming to complain after the elections. However, they did not come, and the International did not think it necessary or desirable to impose its control when it was not asked to. But the experience of the last elections and their aftermath has led the leaders of the International to the conclusion that it will be better and healthier for the Union if the next elections in the local unions are conducted under the direct supervision of the International.

A Good Example

In our last issue we paid compliments to the members of the Union for the effort they had made to pay their dues to the Union and thereby make it possible for it to go on with its work. But in this we did the members a slight injustice. We praised them only for having paid the dues, whereas we should also have lauded them for having paid the special tax levied by the Cleveland convention.

True, there are a good many slackers who have not yet paid the special tax, but it is not to these that we are paying compliments. These we will rather exhort to follow the good example of those who have paid.

The rest of the country may resent it perhaps, but we cannot help saying that most of the slackers are to be found outside of New York. We do not wish to say that the rest of the country has to learn from New York; but as far as paying the special tax is concerned, it has a great deal to learn from the metropolis. Let us hope that it will do so.

The Jubilee
Convention of
the A. F. of L.

The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Boston, is not meeting at an auspicious time. It is a time when organized labor in the United States must struggle to beat back the attacks of organized capital upon it instead of taking the offensive and winning new positions. But it is precisely in bad times rather than in good times that the strength of a union becomes evident. If a union maintains its positions in time of a serious economic crisis and of widespread unemployment, it has stood its hardest test and proven how deeply its roots have penetrated into the hearts of its members. And this may be said now without reservations on the occasion of the Jubilee Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The best proof of the Federation's strength was afforded by the past twelve months of serious business depression, when unemployment assumed such appallingly large proportions and the organized workers had to wage such a desperate war to defend the positions they had won in happier times.

However, the American Federation of Labor has not come to Boston in order to celebrate its jubilee and to demonstrate its might. It has come primarily to hold a convention that is to

From Time To Time

By Dr. B. Hoffman (Zivyon)

Our Union is an international one and so we celebrate two New Years—the Jewish and the Christian. And if we had many Mohammedans in our Union, we should probably celebrate a third New Year.

I am very much in favor of holidays, especially of such as one does not have to work on; but the New Years cause me some trouble. It is an old custom to extend good wishes on New Year's Day, and it is not always so easy to think up a new and appropriate wish.

However, the Jewish New Years possesses one advantage in that the extending of good wishes does not end with the first day of the year, but continues for more than three weeks until the end of Succoth (the Feast of Tabernacles), and in such a long period one may manage to think up something. For the present, however, I will merely express the wish that the new year may be one of many cloaks, many raincoats, dresses, and other kinds of women's apparel made by the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

This, I believe, is a very modest wish, and it is no more than right that it should come true.

I would not be so niggardly and wish the ladies' garment workers a great deal more. However, I have done this more than once, wishing them all the good things my fancy could conjure up; but God did not hearken unto all these good wishes of mine and they did not come true. Thinking that this was because I had asked too much, I shall be moderate in my wishes this time; I will not wish for much, and He will grant it.

There are two well known schools in the labor movement. One says, Ask for as much as possible, and you will at least get something. The other says, If you ask too much, you won't get anything.

I must say that as far as the bosses are concerned, I belong to the school which says that we should demand more and more from them. I believe that the workers ought to demand as much as possible, because they are entitled to it. For it is they who by their labor create all the wealth in the world, and so they ought to ask for all that is due to them. And even if they cannot yet get this to-day, they ought to keep on demanding it all the time, otherwise they will never

get it. However, we are not concerned here with making demands upon the bosses, but with praying to God. And it has always been my opinion that wage earners should rely less and less on God and more and more on themselves.

And while wondering what to wish my readers, I was assailed by doubt whether I should also wish them a long life.

Formerly longevity was the first and best wish, but to-day it is very doubtful whether longevity is a good wish.

A long life is good for the rich, for those who live on the toil of others. But what good is a long life for a wage worker when, already at the age of forty, he is declared to be too old and can no longer get any work?

Medical science has performed wonders in the matter of prolonging human life. The average span of life is much longer to-day than in the past. But what good does this do, seeing that nowadays a wage earner is held to be old a good deal earlier than formerly? And of what use are many years if one has not the wherewithal to live them?

The employers have quite a number of reasons why they prefer to have young workers in their factories and establishments. It appears that not only are none but young workers, preferably those still under thirty, wanted in factories, but also in offices and stores. Even in the case of teachers and preachers, so we are told, none but young ones are wanted.

What good, then, is a long life, nowadays? Nowadays to live long is to starve long.

Nevertheless I am going to wish my readers a long life. The later years are needed to make over this crazy little world of ours.

Formerly the older workers were somewhat of a hindrance in the work of setting the world right. The workers, as they grew older and reached middle age, would become more staid, more decorous, and hence more conservative. In the past, a middle-aged worker was a rather important personage. He was esteemed for his knowledge of the work, for his experience, and he was usually among the better paid employees. His lot was materially not only better, but more secure. All this tended to make

him conservative-minded and caused him not only to look with contempt upon the movements and activities of the young hot-heads, but also to oppose them quite actively. But now the situation is bound to be different. The older workers are bound to become more radical. Their economic condition will drive them to it. How can a workman remain calm if he is thrown out of work at a time when he is still fully capable of working and when his family is still dependent upon him?

These 40-year-old workers and employees, those who have already been dismissed or who are candidates for dismissal, will have to give serious thought to the matter and come to the conclusion that the world cannot go on as at present, but must be radically changed. They must inevitably reach this conclusion. They are being driven to it by the force of circumstances. Hence I believe the wish for a long life is necessary. The workers must live longer in order to set our world to rights. For in a world that is properly run, only those will not work who are unable to, who are physically unfit for work. In a world that is properly run, machinery will not deprive a man of employment and rob him of his daily bread, but will help him by making his work easier and his hours of work shorter.

And while I am at it, I will also wish that this happy time may come soon.

The other day I read a story by a cloakmaker of how he goes around looking for work and does not find any. He is a good worker, he can turn out a fine job, but there is no one to give him a job. And he is not the only one, there are many like him. Whole armies of unemployed cloakmakers are tramping the streets. Finally, the aforesaid jobless cloakmaker, as he made his way from one shop to another in quest of work, arrived in Brooklyn. And since Brooklyn is a world apart, there is plenty of work there. He could have gotten work in the very first shop he entered. Nor was this an accident. A little later he visited another Tom Thumb shop nearby, and there, too, he could soon have found employment. However, in both places he was asked to work by the piece. It appears thus that there are plenty of bundles in Brooklyn for every cloakmaker who strays into that borough, only there one works by the piece and earns next to nothing. And the story closes with an account of how our unemployed cloakmaker came to his local in order to file a complaint about the conditions in the Brooklyn shops, but he did not find

the manager in the office, the latter being away on his vacation. Right here he lashes out both against the manager and against the Union. The Union, he charges, does nothing to combat the deplorable conditions in Brooklyn; and the manager, the servant of the people, indulges in the luxury of a vacation at a time when hundreds of cloakmakers go hungry.

Now, as regards the manager, it would really be no more than fair if he, too, should be unemployed and starving. The aforesaid jobless cloakmaker would no doubt feel better then. And really, what right has a servant of the people to take a vacation? A servant of the people should be at work 52 weeks a year and be always at hand when one wants to give him a scolding. But to assert that the Union has done nothing to combat the conditions prevailing in Brooklyn is quite unfair. For the Union had started a very effective campaign against existing conditions in Brooklyn. The Union had taken the strongest measure against the Brooklyn contracting shops: it had prevailed upon the manufacturers and jobbers who have an agreement with it not to send any work to the Brooklyn shops. But the Brooklyn contractors took out an injunction against the Union, and this has rendered the Union's fight against conditions in Brooklyn much more difficult.

It was very nice of the unemployed cloakmaker to come to the Union in order to make a complaint about the deplorable conditions he had witnessed in the Brooklyn shops. This is how a good union man should act. But as a good union man he should not put the blame for the evil conditions in Brooklyn upon the Union.

Indeed, the Brooklyn question is primarily a problem of how to make good union men of the cloakmakers who are employed in the Brooklyn shops. For, if all cloakmakers were good union men, such deplorable conditions could not exist in Brooklyn, since even the Brooklyn contractors must have cloakmakers to do their work.

And the cloakmakers of Brooklyn should doubly: they work by the piece and they earn starvation wages. They eat rotten fish—and do not even get enough of that.

But be that as it may, I do not think that Brooklyn is alone to blame for the present unemployment among the cloakmakers. As a matter of fact, Brooklyn is an old sore spot of the New York cloak trade. I remember that Brooklyn was a frequent topic of discussion at the meetings of the

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consider important questions in which the wage earners of the country are vitally interested. The festive atmosphere of the fiftieth anniversary of the Federation will not remove the differences of opinion regarding important questions nor obviate heated debates over them.

It is evident that the unemployment question will occupy a particularly important place at the Convention and will arouse very spirited debates.

There is a difference of opinion in the Federation on this question, especially as regards the demand that the Government inaugurate an unemployment insurance fund. President Green, which means also the Executive Council of the Federation, is against this demand; but there are many unions affiliated with the Federation who are for it. The New York State Federation of Labor, for example, at its recent convention in Buffalo adopted a resolution in favor of such a demand.

At any rate the unemployment question will come in for thorough and comprehensive consideration at the Convention. It occupies the most prominent place in the Executive Council's report to the Convention.

Bound up with the unemployment question there are quite a number of other questions. The development of machinery, which has created general unemployment, has also given rise to special unemployment. This is the unemployment of workers who attain the age of 45. It is hard for them to find employment when there is not enough work even for younger workers. President Green has raised this question on various occasions during the last year. But what is the answer to it?

At one of the earliest conventions of the American Federa-

tion of Labor,—namely, the Fourth Convention, held in Chicago in 1884,—a resolution was adopted favoring a shorter work-day. It was resolved that, beginning with May 1, 1886, there should be established a work-day of not more than eight hours. For those days it was quite a revolutionary demand, but to-day the 8-hour day is already considered too long, and it is certain that the Fiftieth Convention will decide to demand a much shorter day. Did not the convention of the metal workers, which met in Boston the other day, pass a resolution in favor of a 5-hour day and a 40-hour week?

True, in a number of American industries the work-day is still much longer than eight hours, which goes to show that the American workers have not made equal progress in all industries. But just as the 10 and even 12-hour day which still prevails in several American industries has not prevented the establishment of the 8-hour day and 5-day week in many industries, so it will not hinder the inauguration of the 5-hour day.

And however wide the difference of opinion about unemployment and the remedies that should be applied to it, all agree that the best and most effective cure for it is the shorter work-day.

The American wage earners are now confronted with quite a new situation in American industry, namely, the rise of technological unemployment. Nor is it purely American, but international. It exists in every industrial country in the world. And a new situation calls for new measures. And it is up to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to find new measures. It is our ardent wish that it may find them and that they may prove the best and most effective.

Six Months of International Activities

(Continued on Page 3)

than in New York for wages ranging from \$5 to \$6 per week.

Lately the better line of work has also begun to disappear from New York. You will recall that at our last meeting, a committee from Local 20 supplied us with statistical information showing that Boston is now making a good deal of the work that was made in New York only a short time ago, and urged upon us to start an organization campaign among the raincoatmakers in Boston to the end that working conditions in that city might be improved. Toward the end of June we engaged Brother M. Rappaport, a member of Local 20, to carry on an organization campaign in that city, but the results are so far disappointing.

The organization of the raincoat industry in Boston and other cities and towns is a problem we will have to tackle as soon as the general economic condition of the country changes for the better.

In New York, however the raincoat trade is well organized. Local 20 has individual contracts with all the independent manufacturers and a collective agreement with the Associated Raincoat Manufacturers of New York. All these agreements were made a little over a year ago and expired July 15th.

Last January, when it was very slow in the raincoat trade, a conference was held between the representatives of Local 20 and the Associated Raincoat Manufacturers of New York, at which the employers' representatives stated that if the workers would agree to a 10 per cent reduction of their wages during the slack period, they felt sure they would be able to provide the workers with employment, as they believed that this reduction would enable them to withstand the competition of the unorganized markets. They made it clear to the Union that this wage reduction was for the period of slack only and that as soon as the season started, the 10 per cent would be restored. The executive board of the local, after giving the matter a great deal of thought, decided to agree to the proposal.

However, a few weeks before the expiration of the agreement, the manufacturers put up a demand that not only should the temporary 10 per cent wage reduction become permanent, but that the Union should agree to an additional cut of 10 per cent. Several conferences were held, but without results. The manufacturers were obstinate, and the Union was forced to declare a strike.

The strike was called on August 26th. Every worker responded to the Union's call, and nine days later the manufacturers not only withdrew their demand for a fresh wage cut, but agreed to restore half of the previous reduction. The workers hailed the settlement with great enthusiasm. The strike raised the morale of the workers to a high degree. At the time of this writing, it is busy in the trade and all workers are employed. There is no doubt that if it continues to be busy for a reasonable time, the

Raincoat Makers' Union will become as strong as it was a few years ago.

Those of us who were also members of the preceding General Executive Board will recall that when we began to work out our plans for the organization campaign and general strike in the New York dress industry, we intended to include the children's dress trade in that campaign and strike. But this plan had to be modified because we found that among the agreements which Local 91 had made with children dress manufacturers, there were quite a number which would not expire before August 1, 1930.

The organization campaign in the children's dress industry was, therefore, postponed to June, when Local 91, under the direction of its manager, Brother Greenberg, and with the financial means given it by our General Office and by Local 10, launched a campaign of organization in the children's dress trade. Local 10 not only extended financial aid, but assigned a special man, Brother Oretzky, to organize the cutters of this trade.

Before the expiration of the agreement, Local 91 decided to put up demands to the manufacturers for an increase of \$2 for week-workers, a 10 per cent increase for piece-workers, the establishment of minimum scales and the adjustment of disputes by an impartial chairman. A number of conferences were held with the Association, and when it became evident that the negotiations would lead to nothing, a general strike was declared.

The strike was proclaimed on August 26th. Of the Union shops, all workers quit, but of the non-union shops few responded. Two days after the strike had been declared, the independent manufacturers and contractors applied to the Union for settlements, agreeing to concede to all its demands.

Several conferences were held with the Manufacturers' Association, which has seven members in all. They took the position that the question of an increase in wages must be submitted to arbitration and inasmuch as the strike was in general not a pronounced success, the Union agreed to arbitrate. With the independent manufacturers the Union entered into individual agreements. Some of them granted the whole increase asked by the Union, while others granted only half of it. The workers accepted the settlement and all returned to work.

The arbitrator chosen is Dr. N. I. Stone, the impartial chairman of the dress industry. The first hearing took place on September 19th. Dr. Stone ordered the Association to submit to him a list of the weekly wages and annual earnings of each worker in the employ of its members, and also ordered Brother Greenberg to furnish him with a list of the weekly wages and annual earnings of the workers in the independent Union shop. These lists are to be submitted to him within two weeks, following

which he will hold another hearing and render his decision.

The membership of the Union was not increased by the strike. However, if the decision of Dr. Stone is favorable to the workers, the Union will no doubt grow much stronger.

The ladies' tailoring and custom dressmaking industry of New York employs some six thousand workers, about 1,000 of them ladies' tailors and 5,000 custom dressmakers. The ladies' tailors are all men, and 75 per cent of them are organized. The custom dressmakers are all women, and only a small number of them are organized.

Local 38, which has jurisdiction over this trade, numbers about 1,200 members, of whom 800 are ladies' tailors (men) and 400 custom dressmakers (women). The ladies' tailors and custom dressmakers work for the same firm. Each firm has two separate departments, a ladies' tailoring department and a dressmaking department. Local 38 has an agreement with most of these firms, but the agreements affect only the ladies' tailoring departments; the custom dressmaking departments do not come under them.

About two years ago, when Local 38 was negotiating an agreement with the New York Couturiers' Association, it put up a demand that the dress departments be also included in the agreement; but the Association, which consists of seven of the largest Fifth Avenue firms, did not grant this demand, and things remained as before — i.e., the agreement covered only the ladies' tailors.

During the last two years Local 38 made a strenuous effort to unionize the women workers of the custom dressmaking departments. The local engaged Miss Hillyer, and for a time our General Office employed another organized to cooperate with Miss Hillyer. The Women's Trade Union League also assisted in the organizing work. The number of women who joined the Union during these two years was small, but the organizing work gave the impression that they had become interested in the Union.

The agreement between Local 38 and the Couturiers' Association contains a clause which provides that two months before the contract is due to expire the two parties must submit the new points they propose to incorporate in the new agreement. On July 14th, accordingly, Local 38 submitted to the Association a series of demands, the most important of which were 1) that the dress departments, too, be included in the agreement, and 2) that the workers be granted an increase of \$3 a week.

The agreement also contains a clause to the effect that ten days after the new proposals are submitted, a conference be held of representatives of both parties. The conference was arranged for July 22. When, however, the representatives of Local 38 came to the conference, they found only the lawyer of the Association present representing the manufacturers and he informed them, first,

that the Association had decided not to confer about a new agreement unless the Union first withdrew its demands for the unionization of the dressmakers and for a wage increase; second, that the employers demanded the right to reorganize their shops at the beginning of every year and to discharge 20 per cent of their workers.

After many efforts a conference was finally brought about at which the manufacturers were also present. But this conference, too, produced no results, as the manufacturers declared that they would not enter into an agreement with the Union unless the latter gave up its demands for the unionization of the dressmakers and for a wage increase, and, in addition, conceded the employers the right to reorganize their shops at the beginning of every year and to discharge 20 per cent of their workers.

No other course was left to Local 38 but to call a general strike, a step which its members had unanimously decided upon a few days before. At the present writing the strike is in full swing.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

Cloak Joint Board in the years 1913 and 1914.

I realize that it will not make things any better for the cloakmakers if I tell them that in other trades it is worse yet than in the cloak trade. Still, even when one is depressed, it is better if one knows the cause of the depression.

In the Congress of Uruguay, our South American neighbor, there has been introduced a bill providing for a minimum wage, old age pensions, and compulsory government life insurance. The bill is quite a progressive one, and so the business men of Uruguay are strongly opposed to it. But inasmuch as the majority of the Uruguay Congress is progressive, the bill stands a chance to pass. However, the Uruguay business men have hit upon a novel idea: they have called a protest strike.

From now on business men will not be able to object against a strike by workers. Inasmuch as they themselves have learned to strike from the workers, how will it be possible for them to say that the workers must not strike?

The important thing, however, is that the little country of Uruguay is far more advanced in its social legislation than our large, civilized United States.

In this connection I wish to relate that many years ago, when Ecuador, another South American neighbor of ours, was under the rule of King Inco, every citizen of that country, upon reaching the age of 18, became an employee of the State in some capacity or other, and was maintained by the State. And when the citizen attained the age of sixty, he no longer had to work, yet he continued to receive his full pay for the rest of his life.

Don't you think it would be very good if we had such a law in our own country just now? The problem of unemployment, it seems to me, would then be wholly solved and elderly workers would have no cause to worry.

Don't the American wage earners want this?

With The New York Dressmakers

By JOSEPH SPIELMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

We have absented ourselves from the columns of "Justice" for a considerable length of time, owing to the fact that so much of our local activity is at present tied up with the work of the Dress Joint Board. Prior to the establishment of the latter body, we were one of the many units in the old Joint Board, and by far, not the largest. In the Dress Joint Board, however, Local No. 22 is the predominant unit and much of its work is the result of our efforts, and inasmuch as "Justice" allows ample space to the detailed activities of the Joint Board, under the heading of "With the New York Dress and Waist Joint Board," we felt that we could really add very little by our meagre reports.

Now is the Time to Become Good-Standing

In the course of the past four weeks, each and every one of our members, with the exception of those whose address we do not have (and there are plenty of them) received an invoice, indicating the amount of dues and assessments he or she owes to the Union. We are very pleased, indeed, to report that the response was most gratifying, as appears from the income for the month of September, which was larger than any one month's income in the history of the Dressmakers' Union. We must, however, not lose sight of the fact that the membership too is very large, and this leads us to say that there are a great number of members whose names are dangerously near to being placed on the suspension list.

At this juncture, it may not be amiss to state that the local is obliged to institute the suspension of its members at the expiration of the nine monthly limit clause, because we must pay in advance for every member whom we carry on our books, the sum of ten cents weekly to the Joint Board and fifteen cents to the International. No local union, regardless of its financial strength, can afford to advance 25 cents weekly for each of its members for an indefinite period. Such a procedure was unfeasible even in the days when local No. 22 was very prosperous and had an abundant reserve of funds. Much less is it possible in this day of hand-to-mouth existence.

We, therefore, urge each and every one of our members to become in good standing by paying up all, or at least the major portion, of his arrears and preclude the possibility or inevitability of suspension.

Suspended members, upon reinstatement, lose their priority rights as regards sick benefit and other vital privileges accruing to good standing old members.

SHOP WORKERS THANK BROS. ROSENBLATT AND GOLDSTEIN

We, the workers of S. Shapiro & Son, 140 West 22nd Street, New York City, have decided at our last meeting to express our thanks and appreciation to our manager, Brother Rosenblatt, and our business agent, Brother Goldstein, for what they have done for us.

THE COMMITTEE:

B. Rothstein, Shop Chairman, Local 1
M. Tannenbaum, Local 1
S. Zevelitsky, Local 1
Herman Levine, Local 9

Section Meetings

Owing to the Jewish holidays, which are being more or less observed in the industry, it has been found impossible to continue with the section meetings which were started on the 18th of last month. Our Organization committee is now working out a general program of meetings and other organizational activities for the ensuing term, announcement of which will be made in the next issue of "Justice."

Attention is being given by the committee to the fact that section meetings have, with the exception of the Bronx branch, never proven a real success. General member meetings, called immediately after work, have always drawn a large attendance. The difficulty with the latter meetings, however, is that it has been found impossible to undertake a lengthy discussion of the various problems and reports because the members are anxious to get home in time. Some method must be found whereby our meetings will become more popular and the attendance improved.

Working Cards

From the announcements sent to our members' homes, and the notices in "Justice," our members know that they must provide themselves with a quarterly working card, issued by the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers Union, through its affiliated locals. The object of the working card is apparent and has been dwelt upon in our last report. At this time, we want to reiterate that the Joint Board intends the enforcement of its decision, regarding the working cards with firmness and promptitude. The shop chairmen have been instructed to insist upon a working card from each and every employee. Whether he be an old worker or a new one does not matter.

The Organization Fund

At the General member meeting of our local, held at Bryant Hall on the 20th of August last, our members have, by almost unanimous vote, approved the Joint Board monthly assessment of 25 cents for its regular work. The approval of that recommendation has made possible the creation of a permanent Joint Board Organization department, which has now been in force for two months, and which will continue to function throughout the year. The existence of such a department is apparent to all those who are working in the industry and who have the least knowledge of the prevailing conditions. Old employers are continually resorting to tactics which the organization can never tolerate, and to which sufficient attention cannot be given by the individual business agents who are controlling their establishments. New concerns, who are continually coming into existence and whose only chance of surviving is by evading union regulation, must be organized before they contaminate the union shops. These two major reasons are sufficient in themselves to justify the creation and existence of a permanent Organization Department.

We must now ask our members to fulfill their obligation and pay this monthly assessment, without which the Organization department cannot continue to function. When you pay the shop chairman for your dues, do not forget to add the 25 cents for an Organization fund stamp. The assessment went into effect on September 1, 1930.

Do We Have Your Correct Address?

We again wish to remind our members that it is essential that we have their correct addresses and we will appreciate if they will advise our office of any change in their addresses. Not only does ordinary mail not reach them, but there were a number of instances where even checks which were sent in payment of sick benefit have been returned to us because of incorrect addresses.

No More Saturday Work

This Saturday, October 11, is the last Saturday upon which work has been permitted. After this Saturday, there must not be any work whatsoever done on Saturday. The shop chairmen have been notified to that effect by the general manager of the Joint Board, Brother Julius Hochman. Members who are going to work this Saturday, as well as those who have worked the preceding three Saturdays (in the forenoons only) must be paid on the basis of time and a half for week-workers, and "one-half of the minimum rate for piece workers, in addition to their regular earnings." If you were not paid in accordance with the above provision, you should at once file a complaint with the Joint Board, whose address is 151-153 West 33rd Street.

Help Our Sister Organization

The Ladies Tailors' Union Local 38 of our International, is at present engaged in a bitter struggle against several wealthy establishments, who, through their political power and affluence, hope to strangle one of the oldest and finest units of our International.

Up to the present moment we were content in the hope that the employers would see the wisdom of acceding to the just demands of the strikers. In this all of us were disappointed. The strikers were made the victims of the prejudice and avarice of their prosperous employers. They have, apparently, embarked upon a program of destroying the Union. Such must not and will not be permitted.

We therefore call upon all our members to manifest to the strikers that they have our whole-hearted support in the struggle they are waging. This can be done most effectively by joining the daily picket demonstrations on 57th St. between 5th and 6th Aves., where most of the strikers congregate. A letter to this effect is being mailed to all our active members. Sisters and Brothers, do your duty. The old slogan still holds good—One for all and all for one.

A Questionnaire for Wage Earners

All Ladies' Garment Workers Living in New York State Are Urged To Answer the Questionnaire and Forward It Promptly to Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky.

This article already appeared in our last issue. Unfortunately, a number of regrettable errors crept into it. Accordingly, we reprint it here with the proper corrections.—Ed.

It is now a year since the New York State Legislature created the Commission on Old Age Security to the problem of relief for needy old State. The findings of the Commission resulted in the enactment of an old age pension law which will go into effect on January 1, 1931, and from which thousands of indigent men and women of 70 years or over will benefit.

Having achieved this notable measure of social legislation for the very aged, the Commission, through its Continuation Committee, has now turned its attention to the problem of the middle-aged worker. As is well known, one of the most deplorable developments in American industry since the war is the increasing difficulty which persons of 40 or over are experiencing in finding employment. Many employers are unwilling to employ, or even to retain, the services of workers who have attained middle age.

Here is a situation which, unless remedied in time, is fraught with grave consequences to the country's welfare. But before anything can be remedied, we must know exactly what the facts in the case are. The New York Commission on Old Age Security has set out to discover the facts, a knowledge of which may enable it to devise constructive relief measures for recommendation to the State Legislature. Accordingly, it has prepared a questionnaire for all wage workers living in New York State to answer.

The importance of this questionnaire, which is printed at the bottom of this article, is self-evident. And so we urge every ladies' garment worker who lives in New York to fill out the questionnaire and forward it to Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

All secretaries and treasurers of International locals in New York State, as well as all shop chairmen in the same territory, are requested to cooperate in the matter by seeing to it that every one of our members under their jurisdiction fills out the questionnaire properly and forwards it promptly to Brother Dubinsky.

Questionnaire

1. Name
2. Male or Female
3. Age
4. Local No.
5. How many weeks during the year beginning July 1, 1929 and ending June 30, 1930, were you employed..... weeks
6. What were your total earnings during the above period? \$.....
7. Are you at present employed?

Cut this questionnaire out, fill it properly, and forward it to David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

Six Months of International Activities

(Continued on Page 3)

than in New York for wages ranging from \$5 to \$6 per week.

Lately the better line of work has also begun to disappear from New York. You will recall that at our last meeting, a committee from Local 20 supplied us with statistical information showing that Boston is now making a good deal of the work that was made in New York only a short time ago, and urged upon us to start an organization campaign among the raincoatmakers in Boston to the end that working conditions in that city might be improved. Toward the end of June we engaged Brother M. Rappaport, a member of Local 20, to carry on an organization campaign in that city, but the results are so far disappointing.

The organization of the raincoat industry in Boston and other cities and towns is a problem we will have to tackle as soon as the general economic condition of the country changes for the better.

In New York, however the raincoat trade is well organized. Local 20 has individual contracts with all the independent manufacturers and a collective agreement with the Associated Raincoat Manufacturers of New York. All these agreements were made a little over a year ago and expired July 15th.

Last January, when it was very slow in the raincoat trade, a conference was held between the representatives of Local 20 and the Associated Raincoat Manufacturers of New York, at which the employers' representatives stated that if the workers would agree to a 10 per cent reduction of their wages during the slack period, they felt sure they would be able to provide the workers with employment, as they believed that this reduction would enable them to withstand the competition of the unorganized markets. They made it clear to the Union that this wage reduction was for the period of slack only and that as soon as the season started, the 10 per cent would be restored. The executive board of the local, after giving the matter a great deal of thought, decided to agree to the proposal.

However, a few weeks before the expiration of the agreement, the manufacturers put up a demand that not only should the temporary 10 per cent wage reduction become permanent, but that the Union should agree to an additional cut of 10 per cent. Several conferences were held, but without results. The manufacturers were obstinate, and the Union was forced to declare a strike.

The strike was called on August 26th. Every worker responded to the Union's call, and nine days later the manufacturers not only withdrew their demand for a fresh wage cut, but agreed to restore half of the previous reduction. The workers hailed the settlement with great enthusiasm. The strike raised the morale of the workers to a high degree. At the time of this writing, it is busy in the trade and all workers are employed. There is no doubt that if it continues to be busy for a reasonable time, the

Raincoat Makers' Union will become as strong as it was a few years ago.

Those of us who were also members of the preceding General Executive Board will recall that when we began to work out our plans for the organization campaign and general strike in the New York dress industry, we intended to include the children's dress trade in that campaign and strike. But this plan had to be modified because we found that among the agreements which Local 91 had made with children dress manufacturers, there were quite a number which would not expire before August 1, 1930.

The organization campaign in the children's dress industry was, therefore, postponed to June, when Local 91, under the direction of its manager, Brother Greenberg, and with the financial means given it by our General Office and by Local 10, launched a campaign of organization in the children's dress trade. Local 10 not only extended financial aid, but assigned a special man, Brother Oretzky, to organize the cutters of this trade.

Before the expiration of the agreement, Local 91 decided to put up demands to the manufacturers for an increase of \$2 for week-workers, a 10 per cent increase for piece-workers, the establishment of minimum scales and the adjustment of disputes by an impartial chairman. A number of conferences were held with the Association, and when it became evident that the negotiations would lead to nothing, a general strike was declared.

The strike was proclaimed on August 26th. Of the Union shops, all workers quit, but of the non-union shops few responded. Two days after the strike had been declared, the independent manufacturers and contractors applied to the Union for settlements, agreeing to concede to all its demands.

Several conferences were held with the Manufacturers' Association, which has seven members in all. They took the position that the question of an increase in wages must be submitted to arbitration and inasmuch as the strike was in general not a pronounced success, the Union agreed to arbitrate. With the independent manufacturers the Union entered into individual agreements. Some of them granted the whole increase asked by the Union, while others granted only half of it. The workers accepted the settlement and all returned to work.

The arbitrator chosen is Dr. N. I. Stone, the impartial chairman of the dress industry. The first hearing took place on September 19th. Dr. Stone ordered the Association to submit to him a list of the weekly wages and annual earnings of each worker in the employ of its members, and also ordered Brother Greenberg to furnish him with a list of the weekly wages and annual earnings of the workers in the independent Union shop. These lists are to be submitted to him within two weeks, following

which he will hold another hearing and render his decision.

The membership of the Union was not increased by the strike. However, if the decision of Dr. Stone is favorable to the workers, the Union will no doubt grow much stronger.

The ladies' tailoring and custom dressmaking industry of New York employs some six thousand workers, about 1,000 of them ladies' tailors and 5,000 custom dressmakers. The ladies' tailors are all men, and 75 per cent of them are organized. The custom dressmakers are all women, and only a small number of them are organized.

Local 38, which has jurisdiction over this trade, numbers about 1,200 members, of whom 800 are ladies' tailors (men) and 400 custom dressmakers (women). The ladies' tailors and custom dressmakers work for the same firm. Each firm has two separate departments, a ladies' tailoring department and a dressmaking department. Local 38 has an agreement with most of these firms, but the agreements affect only the ladies' tailoring departments; the custom dressmaking departments do not come under them.

About two years ago, when Local 38 was negotiating an agreement with the New York Couturiers' Association, it put up a demand that the dress departments be also included in the agreement; but the Association, which consists of seven of the largest Fifth Avenue firms, did not grant this demand, and things remained as before — i.e., the agreement covered only the ladies' tailors.

During the last two years Local 38 made a strenuous effort to unionize the women workers of the custom dressmaking departments. The local engaged Miss Hillyer, and for a time our General Office employed another organized to cooperate with Miss Hillyer. The Women's Trade Union League also assisted in the organizing work. The number of women who joined the Union during these two years was small, but the organizing work gave the impression that they had become interested in the Union.

The agreement between Local 38 and the Couturiers' Association contains a clause which provides that two months before the contract is due to expire the two parties must submit the new points they propose to incorporate in the new agreement. On July 14th, accordingly, Local 38 submitted to the Association a series of demands, the most important of which were 1) that the dress departments, too, be included in the agreement, and 2) that the workers be granted an increase of \$3 a week.

The agreement also contains a clause to the effect that ten days after the new proposals are submitted, a conference be held of representatives of both parties. The conference was arranged for July 22. When, however, the representatives of Local 38 came to the conference, they found only the lawyer of the Association present representing the manufacturers and he informed them, first,

that the Association had decided not to confer about a new agreement unless the Union first withdrew its demands for the unionization of the dressmakers and for a wage increase; second, that the employers demanded the right to reorganize their shops at the beginning of every year and to discharge 20 per cent of their workers.

After many efforts a conference was finally brought about at which the manufacturers were also present. But this conference, too, produced no results, as the manufacturers declared that they would not enter into an agreement with the Union unless the latter gave up its demands for the unionization of the dressmakers and for a wage increase, and, in addition, conceded the employers the right to reorganize their shops at the beginning of every year and to discharge 20 per cent of their workers.

No other course was left to Local 38 but to call a general strike, a step which its members had unanimously decided upon a few days before. At the present writing the strike is in full swing.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

Cloak Joint Board in the years 1913 and 1914.

I realize that it will not make things any better for the cloakmakers if I tell them that in other trades it is worse yet than in the cloak trade. Still, even when one is depressed, it is better if one knows the cause of the depression.

In the Congress of Uruguay, our South American neighbor, there has been introduced a bill providing for a minimum wage, old age pensions, and compulsory government life insurance. The bill is quite a progressive one, and so the business men of Uruguay are strongly opposed to it. But inasmuch as the majority of the Uruguay Congress is progressive, the bill stands a chance to pass. However, the Uruguay business men have hit upon a novel idea: they have called a protest strike.

From now on business men will not be able to object against a strike by workers. Inasmuch as they themselves have learned to strike from the workers, how will it be possible for them to say that the workers must not strike?

The important thing, however, is that the little country of Uruguay is far more advanced in its social legislation than our large, civilized United States.

In this connection I wish to relate that many years ago, when Ecuador, another South American neighbor of ours, was under the rule of King Inco, every citizen of that country, upon reaching the age of 18, became an employee of the State in some capacity or other, and was maintained by the State. And when the citizen attained the age of sixty, he no longer had to work, yet he continued to receive his full pay for the rest of his life.

Don't you think it would be very good if we had such a law in our own country just now? The problem of unemployment, it seems to me, would then be wholly solved and elderly workers would have no cause to worry.

Don't the American wage earners want this?

With The New York Dressmakers

By JOSEPH SPIELMAN, Sec'y-Treas.

We have absented ourselves from the columns of "Justice" for a considerable length of time, owing to the fact that so much of our local activity is at present tied up with the work of the Dress Joint Board. Prior to the establishment of the latter body, we were one of the many units in the old Joint Board, and by far, the largest. In the Dress Joint Board, however, Local No. 22 is the predominant unit and much of its work is the result of our efforts, and inasmuch as "Justice" allows ample space to the detailed activities of the Joint Board, under the heading of "With the New York Dress and Waist Joint Board," we felt that we could really add very little by our meagre reports.

Now is the Time to Become Good-Standing

In the course of the past four weeks, each and every one of our members, with the exception of those whose address we do not have (and there are plenty of them) received an invoice, indicating the amount of dues and assessments he or she owes to the Union. We are very pleased, indeed, to report that the response was most gratifying, as appears from the income for the month of September, which was larger than any one month's income in the history of the Dressmakers' Union. We must, however, not lose sight of the fact that the membership too is very large, and this leads us to say that there are a great number of members whose names are dangerously near to being placed on the suspension list.

At this juncture, it may not be amiss to state that the local is obliged to institute the suspension of its members at the expiration of the nine monthly limit clause, because we must pay in advance for every member whom we carry on our books, the sum of ten cents weekly to the Joint Board and fifteen cents to the International. No local union, regardless of its financial strength, can afford to advance 25 cents weekly for each of its members for an indefinite period. Such a procedure was unfeasible even in the days when local No. 22 was very prosperous and had an abundant reserve of funds. Much less is it possible in this day of hand-to-mouth existence.

We, therefore, urge each and every one of our members to become in good standing by paying up all, or at least the major portion, of his arrears and preclude the possibility or inevitability of suspension.

Suspended members, upon reinstatement, lose their priority rights as regards sick benefit and other vital privileges accruing to good standing old members.

SHOP WORKERS THANK BROS. ROSENBLATT AND GOLDSTEIN

We, the workers of S. Shapiro & Son, 140 West 22nd Street, New York City, have decided at our last meeting to express our thanks and appreciation to our manager, Brother Rosenblatt, and our business agent, Brother Goldstein, for what they have done for us.

THE COMMITTEE:

R. Rothstein, Shop Chairman, Local 1
M. Tannenbaum, Local 1
S. Zevelitinsky, Local 1
Hrman Levine, Local 9

Section Meetings

Owing to the Jewish holidays, which are being more or less observed in the industry, it has been found impossible to continue with the section meetings which were started on the 18th of last month. Our Organization committee is now working out a general program of meetings and other organizational activities for the ensuing term, announcement of which will be made in the next issue of "Justice."

Attention is being given by the committee to the fact that section meetings have, with the exception of the Bronx branch, never proven a real success. General member meetings, called immediately after work, have always drawn a large attendance. The difficulty with the latter meetings, however, is that it has been found impossible to undertake a lengthy discussion of the various problems and reports because the members are anxious to get home in time. Some method must be found whereby our meetings will become more popular and the attendance improved.

Working Cards

From the announcements sent to our members' homes, and the notices in "Justice," our members know that they must provide themselves with a quarterly working card, issued by the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers Union, through its affiliated locals. The object of the working card is apparent and has been dwelt upon in our last report. At this time, we want to reiterate that the Joint Board intends the enforcement of its decision, regarding the working cards with firmness and promptitude. The shop chairmen have been instructed to insist upon a working card from each and every employee. Whether he be an old worker or a new one does not matter.

The Organization Fund

At the General member meeting of our local, held at Bryant Hall on the 20th of August last, our members have, by almost unanimous vote, approved the Joint Board monthly assessment of 25 cents for its regular work. The approval of that recommendation has made possible the creation of a permanent Joint Board Organization department, which has now been in force for two months, and which will continue to function throughout the year. The existence of such a department is apparent to all those who are working in the industry and who have the least knowledge of the prevailing conditions. Old employers are continually resorting to tactics which the organization can never tolerate, and to which sufficient attention cannot be given by the individual business agents who are controlling their establishments. New concerns, who are continually coming into existence and whose only chance of surviving is by evading union regulation, must be organized before they contaminate the union shops. These two major reasons are sufficient in themselves to justify the creation and existence of a permanent Organization Department.

We must now ask our members to fulfill their obligation and pay this monthly assessment, without which the Organization department cannot continue to function. When you pay the shop chairman for your dues, do not forget to add the 25 cents for an Organization fund stamp. The assessment went into effect on September 1, 1930.

Do We Have Your Correct Address?

We again wish to remind our members that it is essential that we have their correct addresses and we will appreciate if they will advise our office of any change in their addresses. Not only does ordinary mail not reach them, but there were a number of instances where even checks which were sent in payment of sick benefit have been returned to us because of incorrect addresses.

No More Saturday Work

This Saturday, October 11, is the last Saturday upon which work has been permitted. After this Saturday, there must not be any work whatsoever done on Saturday. The shop chairmen have been notified to that effect by the general manager of the Joint Board, Brother Julius Hochman. Members who are going to work this Saturday, as well as those who have worked the preceding three Saturdays (in the forenoons only) must be paid on the basis of time and a half for week-workers, and "one-half of the minimum rate for piece workers, in addition to their regular earnings." If you were not paid in accordance with the above provision, you should at once file a complaint with the Joint Board, whose address is 151-153 West 33rd Street.

Help Our Sister Organization

The Ladies Tailors Union Local 33 of our International, is at present engaged in a bitter struggle against several wealthy establishments, who, through their political power and affluence, hope to strangle one of the oldest and finest units of our International.

Up to the present moment we were content in the hope that the employers would see the wisdom of acceding to the just demands of the strikers. In this all of us were disappointed. The strikers were made the victims of the prejudice and avarice of their prosperous employers. They have, apparently, embarked upon a program of destroying the Union. Such must not and will not be permitted.

We therefore call upon all our members to manifest to the strikers that they have our whole-hearted support in the struggle they are waging. This can be done most effectively by joining the daily picket demonstrations on 57th St. between 5th and 6th Aves., where most of the strikers congregate. A letter to this effect is being mailed to all our active members. Sisters and Brothers, do your duty. The old slogan still holds good—One for all and all for one.

A Questionnaire for Wage Earners

All Ladies' Garment Workers Living in New York State Are Urged To Answer the Questionnaire and Forward It Promptly to Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky.

This article already appeared in our last issue. Unfortunately, a number of regrettable errors crept into it. Accordingly, we reprint it here with the proper corrections.—Ed.

It is now a year since the New York State Legislature created the Commission on Old Age Security to the problem of relief for needy old State. The findings of the Commission resulted in the enactment of an old age pension law which will go into effect on January 1, 1931, and from which thousands of indigent men and women of 70 years or over will benefit.

Having achieved this notable measure of social legislation for the very aged, the Commission, through its Continuation Committee, has now turned its attention to the problem of the middle-aged worker. As is well known, one of the most deplorable developments in American industry since the war is the increasing difficulty which persons of 40 or over are experiencing in finding employment. Many employers are unwilling to employ, or even to retain, the services of workers who have attained middle age.

Here is a situation which, unless remedied in time, is fraught with grave consequences to the country's welfare. But before anything can be remedied, we must know exactly what the facts in the case are. The New York Commission on Old Age Security has set out to discover the facts, a knowledge of which may enable it to devise constructive relief measures for recommendation to the State Legislature. Accordingly, it has prepared a questionnaire for all wage workers living in New York State to answer.

The importance of this questionnaire, which is printed at the bottom of this article, is self-evident. And so we urge every ladies' garment worker who lives in New York to fill out the questionnaire and forward it to Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

All secretaries and treasurers of International locals in New York State, as well as all shop chairmen in the same territory, are requested to cooperate in the matter by seeing to it that every one of our members under their jurisdiction fills out the questionnaire properly and forwards it promptly to Brother Dubinsky.

Questionnaire

1. Name
2. Male or Female
3. Age
4. Local No.
5. How many weeks during the year beginning July 1, 1929 and ending June 30, 1930, were you employed..... weeks
6. What were your total earnings during the above period? \$.....
7. Are you at present employed?

Cut this questionnaire out, fill it properly, and forward it to David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer of the International, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

TWO WEEKS IN LOCAL 10

By SAMUEL PERLMUTTER

Local Ten Active in Ladies' Tailor Strike

The ladies' tailoring trade, which embraces about 7,000 workers, went on strike on Thursday, September 25, 1930. This was because of the refusal of the Couturiers' Association to renew the agreement with the Union.

The ladies' tailoring manufacturers under the control of Local No. 38 are mostly located on 5th Avenue, covering an area of from 46th to 57th Streets, and are the most fashionable houses in the city of New York. The prices of garments in these establishments range from two hundred to thousands of dollars. Among the outstanding manufacturers in this trade are the firms of Hattie Carnegie, Bergdorf & Goodman, Milgrim Bros., etc.

Prior to the declaration of the strike, several conferences were held with the Association as well as with the independent firms, but no settlement could be reached in view of the demand made by the employers for twenty per cent reorganization rights. The Union, on the other hand, demanded an increase in wages for the workers, and made it quite clear to the employers that it would not under any circumstances concede their demand for the reorganization right. The Association, however, assumed a very stubborn attitude, and there being no prospect of any settlement, the International endorsed and supported the stand of Locals No. 38 and No. 10, when they decided to declare a general strike.

That the Union was justified in its demand for an increase in the wages of the workers is obvious from the description given above of the kind of work produced in these houses. The employers engaged in the ladies' tailoring trade are working on a tremendous margin of profit. Nevertheless, an investigation made in that trade disclosed the fact that the majority of girls employed therein are receiving starvation wages. A great number of them are paid as low as \$10.00 and \$12.00 a week, and yet they work on garments that require the acme of skill and workmanship. It is therefore no surprise that the workers now on strike are fighting with so much vigor and determination on the picket lines.

Local Ten Very Much Interested in This Fight

Quite a number of firms in this trade employ large cutting departments. Among them are the firms of the Corbeau Dress, which employs as many as ten cutters; the Nemser Gown, which employs six cutters; Nellie Harrington, with five cutters, and Hattie Carnegie, with fourteen cutters. In view of this, Local 10 is very much involved and is therefore doing all it can to help bring this strike to a successful termination.

On Thursday morning, September 25, when the strike was declared, all the cutters from the striking ladies' tailoring shops, especially those employed by Hattie Carnegie, were present at Bryant Hall about 7 o'clock in the morning, ready to receive their instructions from the general strike committee with regard to the distribution of circulars and other activities. In addition to this, the officers of Local 10, including Manager Perlmutter and Philip Oretsky, were on the job conducting the picket lines around the striking zone, and the spectators witnessed by the bystanders that morning, especially around

the non-union shops, was very inspiring indeed.

A Demonstration of Over 1,000 Workers Near the Firm of Milgrim Bros.

The firm of Milgrim Brothers has been a scab nest for almost two decades. The scheme this firm employs to enable itself to run a non-union shop is that of issuing time-contracts to a part of its workers whom they expect to remain loyal in the event of trouble, and so whenever a strike was called, they always managed to retain a number of strike-breakers with whom to beat the Union. For this reason, the workers of that shop never responded to the call of the Union, for even those who were not privileged to receive time-contracts were afraid to risk the loss of their jobs, because of the so-called privileged class in that shop.

This time, however, the unexpected happened. After the strike had been in progress for two days, the Union succeeded in enlisting over 150 Milgrim Bros. workers in the striking forces. At this writing, we know from authentic sources that the firm is pretty well paralyzed. As far as the men's department is concerned, out of 90 workers engaged, only about 14 remained at work.

Brother David Dubinsky and Manager Perlmutter Arrested on the Picket Lines

The firm of Milgrim Bros., realizing that its workers were gradually leaving their work to join the strikers in vast numbers, began to pin their hopes on the protection of gorillas and under-world men. They also resorted to using the police to club our pickets into submission. Brother Dubinsky, having been on the scene at a time when a gorilla steered one of our pickets, approached the police captain and duly protested to him. For this action, the police found it necessary to arrest him on the charge of having assaulted the Captain.

Manager Perlmutter and Brother Falkman were arraigned before Magistrate McGee on Friday, October 3, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The officer who made the arrest testified before the Judge that Brother Perlmutter and Falkman had caused crowds to gather in front of the entrance to Milgrim Bros., thereby obstructing the thoroughfare. Brother Perlmutter retorted that he had taken up the matter of pickets carrying signs with Captain Hayes, who seemed to be in accord with him that the strikers had a right to carry signs, and that while he was arrested in the midst of a conversation with Captain Hayes, Magistrate McGee, however, refused to listen to any further testimony or explanations, and notwithstanding the pleas and protests of Judge Bayrath, who acted as attorney for the Union and submitted a memorandum containing decisions of the Court of Appeals to the effect that workers have a right to do peaceful picketing by means of carrying signs and walking up and down the street with them, the Magistrate found Brothers Perlmutter and Falkman guilty of misdemeanor and sentenced both of them to a fine of \$2.00 each or one day in prison. The case of Brother David Dubinsky was scheduled to come up on Saturday, October 4, but was postponed to a later date.

Several Firms Already Settled and Others Negotiating Settlement

The firm of Hattie Carnegie, employing 450 workers, has settled with the Union. This firm announced

a few months prior to the strike that it would join the Industrial Council and thus availed itself of the 10 per cent reorganization right as provided for in the Industrial Council agreement. Shortly before the strike, the firm filed an application with the Industrial Council for membership. The Union, however, refused to approve this application; accordingly when the general strike was declared, the workers of Hattie Carnegie also quit work. After the strike had been in progress a few days, the firm applied to the Union directly for settlement, and waived the right of reorganization. An agreement was subsequently signed, guaranteeing that all union conditions would be maintained in this shop as heretofore, and it was further agreed to take up shortly the question of an increase in wages. At the present writing, the entire shop, including 14 cutters, are back at work.

Two other important shops with which negotiations for a settlement are going on at present are the Nemser Gown and Nellie Harrington. These two firms were union shops before. When the strike was declared, they called the officers of Local 10 for a conference. In both cases, Brother Perlmutter and Philip Oretsky conferred with them, but though they requested a settlement from the cutters, they refused to have anything to do with Local No. 38, in connection with the rest of the crafts. Brother Perlmutter, however, informed them that unless they made a settlement with the Union covering all the crafts, the cutters would sign no agreement with them. We are pleased to report that negotiations are now going on for the complete unionization of both these shops.

Local Calling Shop Meetings for Purpose of Investigating Prevailing Conditions

As a result of the hot spell during the last week, a slump has again set in the trade. The trade as a whole seemed to show quite some improvements since Labor Day. But the hot spell that we experienced during the last part of September caused a setback, and many manufacturers, such as Nat LeKashman, Wittenberg & Shlumberg, and others, stopped cutting for fear of cancellations. Last Friday, quite a number of firms stopped working overtime, while others laid off cutters because of the many cancellations they had received. With the return of the cold weather, however, these firms have started to cut again, and from all appearances, a few weeks' work is still ahead of us.

At the same time, the office is not losing sight of the situation at present and shop meetings of cloak and dress shops are being called for the purpose of ascertaining whether union conditions prevail in the shops. As a result of these meetings, it was discovered that in a few shops union conditions were being violated with regard to overtime rates, among them the firms of the Banner Cloak, Philip Schlausky, and Sam Levy. These firms were paying their workers at the rate of time and a half instead of double time.

Investigations Made About Last Saturday and Sunday

As a result of the permission granted by the Joint Board to the workers in the industry to work on Sunday, September 21 and Sunday, September 23, to offset the loss suffered by the workers on account of the Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kipper holidays, some misunderstanding arose as regards the cutters. At the general meeting held on September 15, Manager Perlmutter reported that in accordance with the decision of the Ex-

ATTENTION, CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

In view of the Succoth Holiday, which falls on Monday, October 13, the regular and special meeting of the general membership, which was to have been held on that date will have to be skipped.

The Next Meeting of the General Membership will therefore be held on Monday, October 27, 1930, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

ecutive Board of Local 10, the cutters would not be permitted to work on Sunday unless a special application for permission to work was made to the local directly, and arrangements made for special rates of pay. A number of manufacturers, however, tried to take advantage of the decision of the Joint Board to ask the cutters to work at the rate of single pay. In a number of cases, the cutters reported to the office that their employers had informed them that they would have to come in to work on Sunday at the rate of single pay. The shop of Wm. H. Davidow, a member of the Industrial Council, was one of those firms which requested their cutters to work at the rate of single pay. Archie Davidow, a member of the firm, informed the cutters that he was making this request upon the advice of the Industrial Council. The office immediately communicated with the Industrial Council in order to ascertain the veracity of the statement made by Davidow. The Industrial Council, however, flatly denied having given such information to the manufacturers, and the following is a copy of the communication regarding Sunday work which they forwarded to Local 10, and which they have sent to all their members:

"To the Members of the Industrial Council,

"Gentlemen:

"The adoption of a resolution by the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union permits the workers to work on Sunday, September 21 and 23, in order to offset the absence from work on the coming Jewish holidays. This work is at single rate of pay.

"As on all previously similar occasions the Cutters' Local did not join in with the other locals in this resolution. If you want your cutting department to operate on those days, please take the matter up with the steward of your cutters who will make arrangement for you directly with the Cutters' Local.

"Very truly yours,

"INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL,

(Signed) "SAMUEL KLINE,
"Executive Director."

In connection with this, the office is also inquiring at every shop meeting into the conditions under which the cutters worked on Sunday; that is, wherever the cutters have worked on the Sundays in question. In this way it was discovered that the cutters of the firm of Rudinger & Bedach were paid at the rate of single pay for Sunday, September 21. A complaint was immediately filed with the Industrial Council, and while this complaint could not be taken up officially for the reason that the agreement does not provide for Sunday work, unofficially, however, the firm was made to understand that while in the case of the other crafts the firm was not obliged to pay more than single pay, as regards the cutters, special arrangements of pay are provided for, and the firm thereupon remitted the difference to the cutters.