JUSTICE

Official Organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XIII. No. 5. Jersey City, N. J.

Friday, March 6th, 1931

Sec'y Dubinsky Visits Montreal

Finds, After Two-Day Visit, Organization Making Fine Headway—Vice President Feinberg in Charge of Joint Board

General Secretary-Treasurer David Dubinsky of the International Union paid a flying visit to Montreal last week while in Toronto in connection with the general dress strike.

In Montreal Bro. Dubinsky met with the Joint Board, and on Thursday, February 28, addressed a meeting of all members of the Cloakmakers' Locals at the main hall of the Union's headquarters. The meeting, besides Secretary Dubinsky, was addressed by Vice-President Feinberg, Joint Board manager, and by Bro. Albert Eaton, who presided.

The Montreal organization, Bro. Dubinsky finds, has gained a good deal in morale and in material force during the past few months. The meetings are well attended, and the members are conducting themselves like good union workers, meeting their obligations to the local organization and to the International as union men and women should. Vice-President Feinberg, likewise, is confident that the Montreal Union will make rapid progress in the near future.

Settlements Started in Toronto General Dressmakers' Strike

1,500 Workers Respond to Union's Call on First Day of Walkout—Nearly Every Shop in Local Industry Affected — Group of Manufacturers Fighting Union But Independent Settlements Begin Already—Secretary Dubinsky Directs Struggle—President Schlesinger Greets Strikers

One of the finest showings ever made in a general strike of ladies' garment workers in any center outside of New York was recorded early last week in Toronto, Ontario, where, at the call of the International Union, after a comparative brief period of organizing activity, 1,500 men and women walked out on Tuesday morning, February 24, of the dress shops of that city and marched to the strike halls. The strike was preceded by a great meeting of dressmakers the evening before, attended by nearly 1,200 workers, at which a strike vote was taken. 1036 members present voted in favor of a strike while only 155 registered their voice against it.

General Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky came over specially from New York to ascertain, first, the sentiment of the Toronto workers in this very important situation, and, second, to organize the strike movement during its first days. The strike vote meeting was addressed, besides General Secretary Dubinsky, by Labor Controller James Simpson of Toronto, one of the outstanding Labor leaders of the Dominion, Bernard Shane, International representative and Joint Board manager in Toronto, Vice-President Abraham Kirzner and by special organizer for the Toronto dress industry Bro. D. H. Langer.

Strike Stirs Entire City

This walkout of the dressmakers, most of whom are women and Canadian born, has aroused a great deal of interest in the entire city of Toronto. The sympathy of the population seems to be on the side of the workers who are putting up a fine fight for the introduction of union work conditions and a system of humane orderliness in their shops. The strikers are displaying an excellent spirit of comradeship and are conducting their picketing activity like veteran union members. Every morning practically the entire mass of strikers is carrying through picket demonstrations on front of the shops, and several shops which have failed to walk

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149 Brooklyn Cloak Shops Already Back in Union's Fold

Supervisor Benj. Kaplan Reports Excellent Results of Unionization Drive—Week-Work and 40-Hours Restablished—Full Control Being Carried Out

Organization work in the Brooklyn territory is proceeding rapidly under the direction of Bro. Benj. Kaplan, recently created supervisor of the Brooklyn headquarters of the Cloak Joint Board.

Bro. Kaplan is directing the work of the reorganization of the Brooklyn cloak contractor shops from his main office at 17 Montrose Avenue, Williamsburgh. Two other branch offices of the Union are located in Bensonhurst and Brownsville.

Until February 28, Bro. Kaplan reports, 149 shops have already been brought under complete Union control—involving 2123 workers—104 shops in Williamsburgh, 26 shops in Bensonhurst, and 19 shops in Brownsville. All these shops belong to the members of the Brooklyn Cloak & Suit Contractors' Association, which recently concluded peace with the Alger Commission and re-entered the American Association.

Shops Adopt Standard Union Conditions

The main objective of the unionization drive, Bro. Kaplan made clear in an interview concerning his activity in the Brooklyn sector of the cloak trade, is to place the work conditions in all the Association shops on a permanent union basis. Among these conditions are the introduction of week-work, the 40-hour week, and legitimate scales of wages. Concerning this latter point, Bro. Kaplan empha-

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Embroidery Shop Heads Vote for Work Division

Each Shop Must Take Up One or More Idle Operator

A shop chairmen's meeting of Bonnaz embroidery shops was held on Thursday, February 19, to consider ways and means for relieving the condition of the idle workers in the Bonnaz embroidery trade. The meeting took up a proposal made by Manager Leon Hattab, of Local 66, recommending that each of the Union shops take up one or more additional workers even if the shop is slow and the operators are sharing work among themselves.

The new workers, it was decided, should be entitled to an equal division of work with the older employees in the shop immediately upon receiving a working card.

On the following Thursday, February 26, a membership meeting of the Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, held in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, fully approved of this suggestion. Within a few days, it was reported, sixteen shops have already taken up additional workers.

Communist Dress "Strike" Fizzles Out in 1 Week

Dress Industry Not Even Aware It Happened—Never Involved More Than 500 at Its Peak.

The much-trumpeted about Communist dress "strike" came, lingered a few days, and vanished without causing as much as a sizable ripple on the surface of the New York dress industry.

The great event, about which quarts of ink had been spilled in advance in the Communist sheets, occurred on the 17th of February and came to a grievous end about four or five days later. To be more exact, it died at birth, as insofar as the dress trade of New York is concerned, its life span could not have been counted even in hours. A New York daily newspaper which sent out reporters to cover the strike on the first day of its calling summed up the situation on that morning in the following words:

"The dress district, so far as could be seen, showed no evidence of the calling of a strike."

Demands Withdrawn

That the Communists in charge of the affair had themselves little faith in this "strike" is shown by the fact that they had withdrawn their major demands—a 35-hour week and week work—long before the walkout was ordered. The few shops where some Communists were working which responded

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Jobbers With Inside Shops Must Employ 14 Operators

Shops Sending Out Work Cannot Work Overtime and Saturdays — Some Firms Rebuked for Lack of Cooperation—Union Drive Cuts Down Unemployment in Cloak Trade

Two recent decisions rendered by the Trial Board in the Cloak and Suit Industry, under the direction of Impartial Chairman, Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, gave expression to an unmistakable effort to further attack unemployment in the cloak and suit shops by decreeing that jobbers who attempt to operate inside shops must employ at least 14 operators and a correspondingly sufficient staff of other workers.

Chairman Ingersoll was inclined to agree with the opinion expressed by Vice-President Isidore Nagler, member of the Trial Board, that with the decline of old-line jobbing methods, accent on styling and the need for producing small orders and "specials," the trend has been for jobbers to start their own inside shops, and he held that where such firms do send out work to contractors they must employ a minimum of operators and other workers. The decisions also prohibit overtime and Saturday work for shops which send out work and attempt to operate less than 14 machines.

Unemployment Cut in Half

Mr. Ingersoll, along with the above-mentioned decisions, expressed his satisfaction at the fact that unemployment in the cloak shops during the past two weeks has been materially reduced thanks to the efforts of the Union, on one hand, and the cooperation given it by many of the firms in the business. "There are, however, still many," he added, "which are not cooperating as they should," and he criticised them severely for failing to meet the emergency.

The two decisions in question were rendered in connection with the Union's complaint against the firms of Siegel Brothers and Kessler, Schwartz

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Jobbers With Shops Must Employ 14 Men

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& Co., respectively. The decision in the case of Siegel Bros. reads as follows:

"The Union complains that the firm in question is operating a substandard shop in which less than 14 machine operators are employed.

"There was little dispute about the facts in the case. The circumstances are aggravated by the fact that the firm has been making promises and delaying performance for the greater part of a year. It is further to be noted that this firm sends out a large amount of work.

"As recently as Jan. 8 a compaint was taken up by the Union and the Association and signed up to the effect that the firm agreed to put on at once six additional machines and operators. This arrangement, however, has not been effected."

The decision is as follows:

"The firm is directed to immediately employ the six additional operators and to keep its full force of operators up to a number not less than 14. It is also directed to keep in its employment a full complement of workers in the other crafts. Direction is further given that it is not to be allowed to send out any work or to have overtime or Saturday work unless the full regular force as herein prescribed is busy."

The decision in the case of Qessler, Schwartz & Co. is:

"The Union complained that the firm has not lived up to its obligations in regard to the number of employees in its shop.

"This firm started in business last June. It was allowed a small shop but only with the agreement that by Jan. 1, 1931, it would either bring up its shop to standard proportions or give it up entirely and do an exclusively jobbing business.

"On Dec. 22 the Union and the Association took up a complaint against this firm for not employing 14 machine operators. This complaint was adjusted on the following basis: 'Firm is moving to another floor in same building. Firm agrees that in the new shop they will employ not less than 10 operators and a corresponding number of other workers by February 1. Firm also agrees that before sending out any work to contractors they will employ 14 operators and the complement of other workers.

"This settlement has not been carried out and the facts are that at the present the firm has in its employment only 6 operators, 5 finishers, 2 pressers and 1 cutter.

"Obviously the firm did not exercise the option on Jan. 1 of giving up its shop and as spring samples have been made there is force in the Union's argument that the obligation to increase the size of the shop must be carried out. The firm, on the other hand, showed certain circumstances and conditions in the business which make immediate and full compliance difficult.

"The Trial Board finds that the adjustment made on Dec. 22 is a binding obligation but because of special conditions it seems reasonable to give the firm a little more time for full compliance.

"The decision is that the firm is to immediately install four additional machines and immediately employ workers for two of them. They are to fill up the other two machines before being allowed either overtime and Saturday work."

Down Town Cloak Office Moves t o231 East 14th Street

Beginning Wednesday, March 11, the Down Town Office of the Cloak Joint Board will be located at new quarters, 231 East 14th Street, 2nd floor, the building of Local 48.

All complaints of workers in the downtown shops will from that date be attended to in the new headquarters.

JUSTICE

A Labor Journal

Published every other Friday by the Int'n'l Ladies' Garments Workers' Union

Office of Publication: 76 MONTGOMERY ST. Jersey City, N. J.

General Office: 3 W. 16th ST., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2148

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

Vol. XIII. No. 5 March 6, 1931

Entered as Second Class matter, Aug. 7, 1928 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.

149 B'klyn Cloak Shops Adopt Union Standard

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sized that in some shops the scales are adjusted on the basis of individual ability of the type of worker and of the line of work. In every settlement, however, the Union reserves the right to revise the scales after a few weeks.

The element in the shops is not of the type one finds in the New York shops, consisting of Jews, Italians, Russians and other groups, and is, therefore, presenting special problems from the viewpoint of organizing. These problems, however, are being fast solved and the work is proceeding rapidly ahead.

12 Agents in Charge of Work

The method of unionizing these shops, initiated by Bro. Kaplan, was to call the workers in large groups to halls, to organize the shops one after another, and then to send them back to work. The work is being carried on with the aid of twelve business agents and organizers, who are instructed to visit all the unionized shops twice or three times a week for the purpose of adequate control. In this manner the confidence of these workers, who for some time had been estranged from the Union, is again being revived and strengthened.

Beginning next week, Bro. Kaplan added, a rechecking of all the shops will be started, and district meetings will soon be called. In the meantime, single shop meetings are being held nightly on a large scale. Shops where union conditions are being violated are being instructed to report such violations at once to headquarters. In point of fact, a few such employers have already been called to account and some of them fined for the breach of union conditions. "On the whole," Bro. Kaplan concluded, "we have received in our unionizing activity a fair amount of cooperation from the Contractors' Association."

Communist "Strike" Dead

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to the call returned back within a few days and the "revolution" soon was over.

When asked to comment on this abortive Communist effort to raise a disturbance in the dress shops of New York, Secretary-Treasurer Dubinsky of the International Union, said:

"It is nothing more nor less than a chronic attempt on the part of a Communit group to mulct some money out of the meagre pockets of a few workers in the form of 'strike' contributions, or from a few terrorized employers in the shape of 'security' which they had hoped eventually to pocket. The mass of the dress workers, tens of thousands of them, who belong to our Union have become so accustomed to these Communist money raids that they are now even annoyed by them. They just ignore them."

Settlements Begin In Toronto Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

out on the first day of the strike have since joined the cause of their fellow workers.

Among the chief demands of the Union is a 44-hour week, a union shop, a 15 per cent increase of earnings, price committees in all shops, equal division of work, and an impartial machinery to adjust disputes in oderly fashion and to supervise in general the proper carrying out of a collective agreement and uniform terms of labor in the industry.

Group Fights Union

According to telegrams received from Toronto from Joint Board Manager Bernard Shane, who is chief leader of the dressmakers' walkout, there has been formed in Toronto an association of dress manufacturers determined to fight the Union. This group so far has steadfastly refused to accept the Union's terms and is trying to hold out. To offset this hostile move, the leadership of the strike decided to begin settlements with all applicants for peace without much delay, and, at the time of this writing, we are informed that about ten such firms which agred to union conditions have already been signed up and their workers are returning to the shops.

President Schlesinger Greets Strikers

On the day of the strike, Pres. Schlesinger, from his health retreat in the Catskills, forwarded to Bro. Shane a telegram for the dress strikers congratulating them on their fighting spirit and wishing them a speedy victory. The message reads:

February 27, 1931.

Only ill health could have restrained me from personally greeting you on the occasion of your successful walkout. Take for yourself and convey to local officers, strike committee and rank and file my heartiest congratulations. Your solidarity and fighting spirit are certain to be rewarded by victory. My very good wishes to you all.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER
President

DRESS BOARD ISSUES NEW QUARTERLY WORKING CARD

The Color of the New Quarterly Card is Green and is for the Months of January, February and March of 1931.

All Workers Must Procure This Card Without Delay. New Workers Who Come Up to Work Must Get Working Card from Locals Nos. 10, 22, 35 or 89.

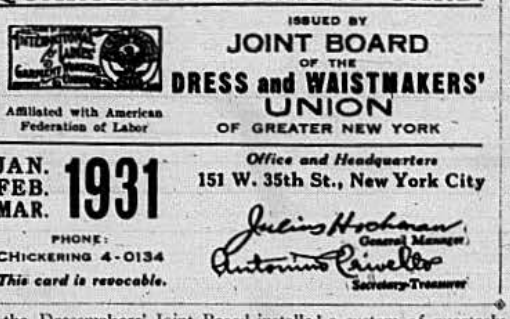
In order to effect better control and to enforce the good standing of every workman in the shop, the Dressmakers' Joint Board installed a system of quarterly working cards. All workers who are employed in Union shops are required to take out a working card once in three months.

These cards are issued only to members in good standing of the Union. The new working cards for the months of January, February and March of 1931, are now ready for distribution. Every worker working in a union shop must procure this card without delay. These cards are issued either to the worker or to the chairman of the shop upon presentation of a good-standing union book.

They can be procured in any of the following offices:

Joint Board, 151 West 33rd Street
Local No. 22, 60 West 35th Street
Local No. 89, 151 West 33rd Street

The business agent of the Union will visit every shop and workers who will have not their working cards, will not be permitted to work.



Phila. Dressmakers Biding Opportunity

By ABRAHAM BLOOMFIELD, Sec'y Local 50

In writing briefly about Local No. 50 in our paper, one cannot do justice fully to the situation as it presents itself in this locality at this tme.

It s known to all that the General Executive Board, at the October meeting held in Boston, decided to put into execution the convention's decision for a general organization campaign, with the provision that this shall be done as soon as conditions or the industry warrant it. Meanwhile, to make our members aware of the decision for a campaign, Local 50 started setting the machinery in complete readiness so that when the proper time comes, our general officers might find us well attuned for the work ahead.

Unfortunately, the season proved to be most unsettled, the poorest ever experienced, with the result that the entire plan for an organization campaign had to assume the aspect of watchful waiting.

Never in our existence has there been among us such a harmonious and intelligent understanding of what we are about. The constant visits of members to the Union office, the well-attended members' meetings, and the confidence evinced in the leadership and management of the organization, imbue everyone with a feeling of firm hope for the future.

The recent Communist side-show, called a "general strike," has proved conclusively to the most skeptical that the dressmakers' confidence, be they members or non-members, rests solely with the International and with the Philadelphia Local 50. When the time comes for a general organization campaign which will receive the endorsement of the labor movement of this city, the response to our call, we feel confident, will overwhelm the employers and they will be compelled to come to terms.

Local Is Forging Ahead

Meanwhile, though numerically not as strong as we should like to be, the local functions normally. It is natural that the large number of uncontrolled, open shops should tend to a degree, to lower the standards of work. Our Executive Board, meeting regularly, deals with all the difficulties that arise between Union workers and employers. Brother Reisberg, our manager, keeps the Executive Board in constant touch with all matters that daily affect the workers in the shops, and a great many hours are spent over the problems and the policies that arise in our local industry.

In spite of the depressing conditions which prevail so generally, contributions are often granted by the local to many of the numerous institutions and groups that come to us for aid. Social affairs, on a small scale, of course, are occasionally undertaken, and, thus, with discussion groups and general organization routine, Local No. 50, together with the unorganized men and women of the waist and dress industry, are waiting patiently for the time when general conditions improve and our general officers will give as the signal to march forward.

Summer Schools for Women Workers

By LUCILE KOHN

Perhaps it is scarcely necessary as the Bryn Mawr School enters upon its eleventh year and the Barnard School upon its fifth term of active educational service to the labor movement to remind members of the I. L. G. W. U. of the existence of these schools. However, with the present industrial crisis pressing hard upon us the educational program of Bryn Mawr and Barnard may possibly interest industrial workers more than it ever has before.

The curriculum of both schools by stressing economics as the subject of most vital importance will certainly help students understand the causes of the present cycle of unemployment, and so perhaps suggest to them some possible way out of our industrial plight.

Subjects other than economics taught are English with drills in writing and public speaking for all students and a possible choice between history, psychology or general science.

Tuition is free at both colleges. At Bryn Mawr, located in the country near Philadelphia, students live in dormitories without any expense of any kind whatsoever. At Barnard, part of Columbia University in New York City, two meals a day are provided and in some cases an additional scholarship of $8 per week, to cover lodging, breakfasts and week-end meals, is offered.

In the past the schools had many girls from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' locals, so it is hoped there will be a good representation from this organization again this year. Any one interested in further details can find out by applying to Lucile Kohn, 68 East 86th Street, New York City.

With the New York Dress Joint Board

By ANTONIO CRIVELLO, Secretary-Treasurer

Important Facts and Events in the Past Two Weeks

At the two Board of Directors' meetings, held on February 2 and 9, Bro. Max Stoller, manager of the Affiliated Department, reported in brief about the shop of Bernard & Weiss, with which he has been having considerable trouble. Due to the good work of Bro. Iandoli, business agent, the firm rejoined the Affiliated, and the people, who had been called to the office to declare the shop on strike, were sent back to work.

Bro. Stoller further declared that in spite of the difficulties caused by two "lefts" working for the Louis Sherman Dress Co., formerly an uncontrollable shop, Bro. Iandoli succeeded in getting the workers to a shop meeting where they promised to join the Union and also to ignore the "lefts." Brother Stoller added his hope that other business agents will follow the energetic example of Bro. Iandoli in organizing the open shops and in reviving the activities of the Union in general.

The Lion Costume Co. made a claim that they only need one cutter as they were changing their line of work. Believing in the sincerity of this claim, the office agreed to take down the second cutter providing he would be given adequate compensation. Soon, however, the office was informed that the firm had taken on another cutter. The Union, Bro. Stoller, took this matter up at once and the office expects to take a strong stand in this matter.

Bro. Stoller further informed the Directors that his Department has filed a lockout complaint against the Morris Slater Dress Co., which informed the workers that they were to finish out the work on hand as they were moving to a building where no factories with machines are allowed. The firm, it was discovered, was sending work to a number of open shops which they failed to register with the Union. In fact, the main contractor for this firm is located in Connecticut.

Saturday Drive Very Successful

Bro. Max Guzman, manager of the Organization Department, who is directing also the anti-Saturday work drive launched by the dressmakers' organization reported that on the First Saturday morning in February the committee and the officers visited about 80 shops and stopped off about forty, in which some people were found at work.

The Organization Committee also started its work. It stopped off the shop of Kaen & Sachs, where 75 per cent of the workers were registered, and the shop came quickly to terms.

On the following Saturday morning, the committees visited 133 shops, 75 of which were found not working. The rest were stopped from work.

During the first week of the organization campaign four shops were found on strike—Carolyn Dress, Marabee Dress, Clifford-Goldberg, and Lady Rejane. (This shop has since settled.) The following shops came to terms with the Union during that week: Willow Dress, Glick Sales, Bergman and Davis, Davidoff & Simon, Raaseke, Evula Dress, Bon Ami, Grauhard Bros., Peckerman Bros., and Geo. Weiser, Inc.

Violations in Contractor Shops

Early in February, General Manager Julius Hochman of the Dress Joint Board, told the Directors he had a conference with the Jobbers' Association, to which a number of important jobbers were summoned against whom the Union made direct charges for violating the agrement. A number of these were instructed by the Association to adhere to the rules of the contract, and all jobbers will have to submit to investigation of their books to show their good faith and fair practice.

He further told the Board that he had a meeting with the staff of the Contractors' Department and instructions were given to them in reference to their particular work. They were instructed to visit the shops and not to allow any non-union man or woman to work. A similar metting was later held with the staff of the Affiliated Department.

Phila. Cloak Board Maps Out New Plans

By SIMON DAVIDSON
Secretary Joint Board

The New Joint Board at Work

At the last meeting of our new Joint Board we elected the standing committees that are to take care of the affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board.

We also voted to take part in the unemployment conference summoned by the local Socialist Party organization, while, at the same time, organizing a relief fund for our own needy and idle members. We hope that our members will respond warmly to this appeal and will give the Relief Committee full cooperation.

Officers Report

Conditions in the smaller shops are not wholly satisfactory, the officers report. First, there is little work, and wherever there is some work to be done the employers are exhibiting a mean spirit. The Union, however, is constantly on guard.

A report came in from a shop meeting of the Edelson shop. In this factory no wage changes have taken place due to the praiseworthy activity of the shop officers. So well were the workers of this shop pleased with their representatives that three of them were rewarded with gifts, consisting of a check of $100 for the chairman, and a wrist watch and a gold fountain pen for the other two.

One hundred and eighty dollars was paid out in the last few weeks to sick workers. In general, the feeling of fraternity among the members has never been better in the Philadelphia cloakmakers' organization.

The Cutter Problem

A committee from the Cutters' Local came to the Joint Board to state that there are some cutters without jobs who could be placed at work if only stricter measures would be employed in some shops. And the Board voted to instruct the officers to send up a few cutters to some of the smaller shops.

From the Feingold shop it ws reported that a committee of the shop with the shop chairman had settled the question of wage readjustments in that place. The demands of the firm were completely rejected. It looks as if this shop is going to have a good season's work.

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The Child Labor Challenge of 1931

In spite of twenty-five years of organized efforts to eliminate the employment of children, child labor still flourishes in the United States. The child labor report of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection held last November, the most exhaustive study of child labor conditions in recent years, makes clear that, although few 10- and 12-year-old children are now found in our mills and factories, the employment of slightly older children, still physically and mentally immature, is prevalent. Knowledge of the nature and needs of adolescent children has increased by leaps and bounds during this period, but this knowledge has not been applied on any adequate scale to the problems of children in industry. Half-grown children who have had no adequate preparation for industrial life, are working in jobs that offer no chance for advancement, and that are characterized by long hours, low wages and health and accident hazards.

The continuance of such conditions during a period of economic hardship constitutes, in the view of social workers, a double challenge to workers in the industrial field. Child labor is recognized not only as an evil in itself, but as a factor in the unemployment situation.

Anti-Social Effects

The organizations fighting child labor, such as the National Child Labor Committee, the Federal Children's Bureau, the National Consumers' League and state organizations working in the field, have continuously and vigorously pointed out the anti-social effects of allowing immature children to go to work, but responses on the part of state legislatures, especially since the mitigation of the more spectacular evils, have been but lukewarm. The present period of industrial depression offers a new appeal. Child labor is no more harmful during a period of unemployment than during a period of prosperity, but the spectacle of over one million children gainfully employed while adults search in vain for jobs is peculiarly nomalous.

Legislation Enacted, 1930

Only six states passed laws regulating child labor in 1930. Louisiana reduced the legal working week for women and girls over 16 years of age from 10 a day and 60 a week to none a day and 54 a week.

Massachusetts enacted two new laws affecting child laborers. One provides that work permits may be issued in the name acquired by judicial decree of legitimization; the other that compensation in the form of a lump sum may be paid to a permanently disabled minor at any time before he attains his majority.

Mississippi enacted a law requiring compulsory school attendance for the entire school term in cities of 10,000 or more population and providing also for the establishment of part-time schools by the local school authorities. It also made illegal the employment of children from 14 to 16 in any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment unless the child has completed the elementary course or is still in school.

New Jersey created a commission to study the employment of migratory children in the state and also gave the State Commissioner of Labor control over distributors of home work by a system of licensing and sanitary regulations.

New York strengthened its eight-hour day for women and girls by defining the exceptions to the eight-hour day and 48-hour week.

South Carolina provided for an annual census of children of school age: from six to twenty years inclusive and from seven to fourteen years inclusive.

The White House Conference

The most important event in the field of child welfare during 1930 was the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, Washington, D. C., November 18-22. This was the third White House conference on child welfare. The most important result of the first conference, called by President Roosevelt in 1909, was the establishment of the Children's Bureau, which it urged. The second conference, called by President Wilson in 1919, recommended the enactment of the Sheppard-Towner law for federal aid to state programs for maternal and child-health and urged also the adoption of the unsuccessful child labor amendment.

The chief value of the third conference undoubtedly lay in the reports that were prepared for the different sections. According to expert observers, the reports of the Section on Medical Service "are destined to affect the whole field of children's medicine with lasting good for the entire country." It is further believed that the reports of the Section on the Handicapped present a social philosophy that "should profoundly influence the activities of the other sections" while the reports of the Section on Education and Training are as a whole "well in advance of the social thinking of our time."

Recommendations on Child Labor

The conference as a whole adopted a "children's character" which lists the minimum services to which every child has the right, for its development and protection. This series of 19 points, drawn up by the Procedure Committee makes virtually a topical summary of the different committee reports. It includes "the fullest understanding of the child" as the basis of all dealing with him; suitable information and medical care for the prospective mother during the pre-natal period and confinement with post-natal medical supervision for mother and child; periodical health examinations for all children during the preschool and school periods with any other special care that may be needed for individuals; regular dental care; health and safety instruction in school; protection from communicable diseases and from impure milk and food; "proper sleeping rooms, diet, hours of sleep and play"; schools with "proper seating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation" with kindergartens and nursery schools for younger children, schools so organized that they will discover and develop the children's special abilities and assist in vocational guidance; "some form of religious, moral and character training"; adequate playgrounds with supervised recreations; protection against "labor that stunts growth either physical or mental, that limits education, that deprives children of the right of comradeship, of joy and play"; special treatment and training for handicapped children, with "adequate study, protection, training and care" for children "with subnormal or abnormal mental conditions"; "the feeling that he has a home"; special care and, if necessary, control for "children who habitually fail to meet normal standards of human behavior"; the provision by the community of any of these services in case the family income is inadequate to provide them; the provision for the rural child of "as satisfactory schooling, health protection and welfare facilities as the city child"; a "direct, county or community organization for health, education and welfare," coordinated with a state and national program, to include "trained, full-time public health officials with public health nurses" and other services, available hospital services, "full-time public welfare services" for the assistance and protection of children in special need from poverty or neglect, etc.; the development of local voluntary agencies for "purposes of instruction, health and recreation."

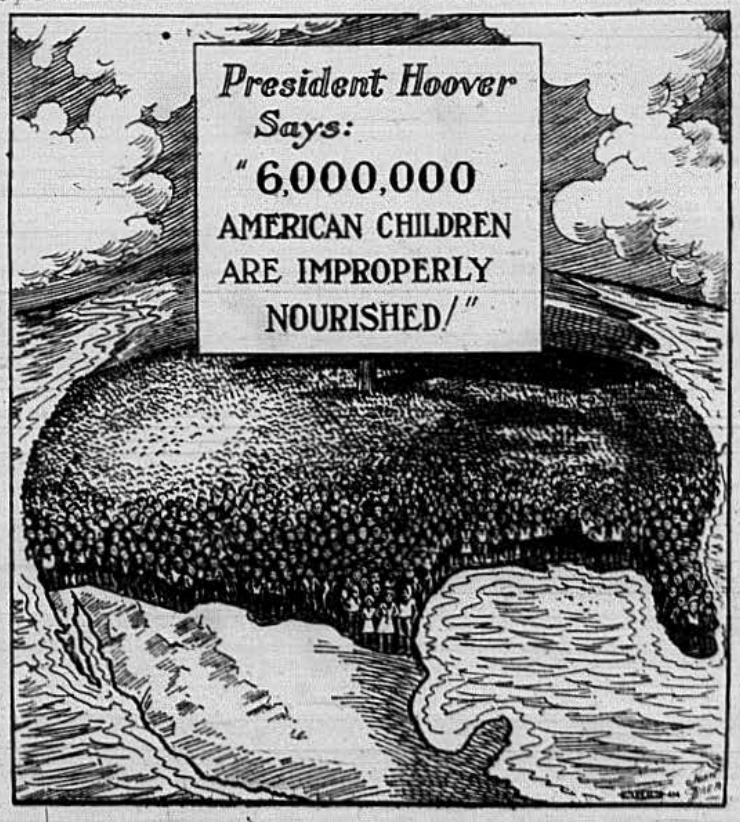
Findings on Rural Child Labor

The special group of the sub-committee on child labor which studied the child laborer in agriculture summarized the information available pending publication of the result of the 1930 census. In 1920, 5.2 per cent of the whole child population from 10 to 15 years inclusive, were gainfully employed in agriculture, although that census was taken in January, when agriculture is at its lowest ebb.

In general, child labor in agriculture is regulated only by the school attendance laws. Children are usually required to attend school up to sixteen unless they have completed a specified school grade at 14. There are, however, many deviations from this standard, where school attendance is required only to 14 years, for only a specified part of the school term or where a shorter school term is fixed for rural children. The group urges that all children under 16 should be required to attend school for at least nine months a year unless they have completed the course in their own district and there is no provision for their attendance elsewhere. School attendance laws, the group believes, should be enforced as strictly for non-resident children as for residents. In this way, the situation created by migrant child labor can be given to districts where migrant children workers form a special problem, and children under 16 should not be permitted to work during the hours when the public schools are in session.

International Standards

The first item on the Agenda for the 1931 International Labor Conference will be the question of the age of admission to employment in non-industrial occupations. Earlier sessions of the conference have already given considerable attention to the question of child labor. At the first session in Washington, 1919, a draft convention was drawn up which fixed the minimum age for admission to industrial employment at 14 years except for certain Oriental countries. The convention adopted at Geneva, 1920, made 14 the minimum age for employment at sea. In 1921 two conventions were adopted; one prohibited the employment of children under 14 in agriculture during the school hours, the other fixed 18 as the minimum age for employment as trimmers and stokers. Eighteen countries have ratified the first convention, 22 the second, 12 the third, and 23 the fourth.



In This Corner

By M. D. DANISH

AMERICA in the raw—gang ridden, leering at the law and at law enforcers—has occupied a commanding sector of the front page in the past two weeks.

In Chicago—Public Enemy No. 1—"Scarface Al" Capone, overlord of gangdom, returning from his Florida estate to answer some "contempt of court" charges, was acclaimed by throngs like a conqueror, according to newspaper accounts. Smiling at the acclamation from the crowds, debonair, and flushed with the victory of his own mayoralty candidate, the unspeakable "Big Bill" Thompson less than a week before that, Capone remained unperturbed even after the Federal judge had sentenced him to six months in jail. And freed on bail pending an appeal within a few minutes after sentence, "Scarface Al" repaired to his palatial haunts confident that he could "beat" the law once again as he had beaten it countless times before.

In New York—a woman who was preparing to give testimony to Judge Seabury about police corruption was brutally murdered. The rule of the underworld that none who dare squeal against it may get out alive once more asserted itself in all its vengeful, terroristic force. This atrocious crime, pointing straight to the slimy work in the Magistrates' courts and to the mercenary cesspool in which unfortunate women are being entrapped and mulcted of their life blood, is just another indication of the extent of that fearful system which crime and its protectors have coiled about New York City.

This latest horror, quite likely, will provide an impulse for a spasmodic scouring of the haunts of the underworld, and will, not unlikely, lead to the capture of a criminal or two who might be made the scapegoats for this crime. It is dollars to doughnuts, nevertheless, that the real inspirers of this killing will squirm out of the dragnet and that the infamous system of blood and collusion that has sponsored it will survive this wave of explosive indignation, too.

The fact remains that behind Capone, who may or may not serve a few comfortable months in a Chicago jail, there are hundreds of millions of dollars of annual income derived largely from the bootleg and hijack rackets, that is quite capable of financing and protecting crime in all its branches on a lavish and grandiose scale. And the trapping and framing of women in New York is likewise based solely on the money motive—the huge revenue pressed out from these women captives and split a number of ways—from the leaders on top of the political ladder down to the lowly pigeon stool.

Hence gangs, hence murder.

IT IS, perhaps, a bit too soon to size up the new Labor Secretary, William Doak, on his rather slim record since he was inducted into office about two months ago.

Yet it is difficult to refrain from saying that Mr. Doak's initial steps as head of the Department of Labor are wholly distasteful from a labor point of view. His first move upon assuming office—to launch a series of raids upon aliens in a number of cities with a view towards their deportation as a means of "relieving unemployment"—obviously is cheap and brutal politics that carry us back to the unsavory Mitchel Palmer and Daugherty days.

Mr. Doak's second appearance in the national limelight as the sponsor of an unsuccessful substitute for the Wagner National Unemployment Exchange bill, passed in the Senate last May, is equally disappointing. Senator Wagner's bill, while not an ideal project, is, nevertheless, a decided gain for the workers. It sets up a Federal Director General in charge of an unemployment exchange system the country over to keep strict supervision of employment conditions and to enable the Government to direct the flow of idle labor to places where work may be had. The Doak amendment, rushed in by the Administration at the last moment to defeat the Wagner measure, would leave the entire matter of employment regulation to the old channels of the Labor Department.

The answer, of course, is that no one should have expected anything else from a Hoover cabinet appointee even if he carries a union card in his vest pocket. The irony of this incident, however, lies in the fact that Doak's substitute received the hearty support of the National Manufacturers' Association while the Wagner bill was just as vehemently opposed by it.

—Baer in Labor

Improving the Most Vital Issue

FROM BERLIN comes the news that Chancellor Bruening is planning to establish a legal five-day work-week in all important German industries.

The prime motive for this radical move is the creation of work for the five million of idle German workers. The Socialists of Germany, who for a long time have been in the van of this movement for a five-day week, are, nevertheless, opposing Bruening's project on the ground that it also carries with it the proviso that labor wages be cut along with the work-hours.

But, whether Chancellor Bruening's plan is accepted or not, the five-day week has already become a fact in several German industries. According to the bulletin of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, the German Cigarette Makers' Union last month concluded a new agreement with the association of all German cigarette manufacturers which provides for the introduction of a five-day work-week. The work-hours are reduced from 48 to 42½ per week, while wages are kept on the basis of a 45-hour week. Which means that the workers were ready to accept a temporary reduction in wages in order to work five days instead of the five and a half as heretofore.

There are employed in the German cigarette industry today 28,000 workers. It is also being reported that the powerful German metal industry is also on the eve of establishing a five-day work-week.

Thus, while in the United States we are still confining ourselves to talking about a five-day work-week, the Germans are beginning to adopt it in many trades. The nearest reason for explaining it that we can find is that the workers in all the basic industries of Germany are organized in powerful unions. Unfortunately this cannot be said about our own America.

IT is nothing short of amazing, after a year and a half of an economic crisis that still shows no signs of abatement, to observe the flood of quackery that continues to flow from the chambers of commerce, business men's associations, editorial sanctums, and other more or less subsidized platforms stressing with a show of evangelical fortrightness the "suggestive" method as a vehicle for the return of prosperity.

Restoration of the industrial equilibrium through the medium of mental healing, mind you, is being preached not by a group of professional "divine adjusters" whose purposes are more or less obvious but by so-called hard-headed American entrepeneurs, leaders in the world of business. They are still talking of the economic breakdown as of a "malady brought on by peddlers in pessimism." To them the crisis is not an organic disease but just a skin-deep "phychological" infection. "Faith and courage" is all that is needed to weather the storm.

Deliberately they shut their eyes to the glaring, bold fact that this crisis is an inexorable by-product of our topsy-turvy economic system which is developing staggering mass production without at the same time paralleling it with commensurate mass consumption. They are afraid of an honest diagnosis that inevitably would lead to the conclusion that, unless the masses share more equally in the wealth they produce, our economic structure is bound to crumple.

To harp on the "unimpaired strength of the nation's economic life" will not give work to a single unemployed man or woman in America. It requires no expert to see that the fundamental adjustment lies in the direction of shorter work-hours and higher wages, which, in turn, means higher purchasing power and accelerated mass consumption. That may be a major surgical operation, but the new machine age in which we live will not survive unless we resolve to take the profit motive out of production and substitute for it the motive of use.

THE WORLD newspapers in New York—for the past fifty years a fixture in the newspaper life of the metropolis—have passed out.

Founded in 1883 upon a platform of "drastic independence," The World has long ago drifted away from the premises of "fighting against demagogues of all parties" and has, save for rare exceptions, become a Democratic Party organ par excellence and in New York invariably the mouthpiece of Tammany.

The palpable lack of interest in party lines and party allegiance among the masses of the people in the big cities especially is probably as potent a contributing cause as may be offered in explanation for the demise of The World, on the one hand, and the coming up of the so-called independent newspaper with its comparative freedom from old party alignment, on the other.

Lady Rejane Firm Settles After Court Upholds Pact

Dress Shop Was Out Twelve Weeks—Temporary Injunction Granted Union by Justice Aaron J. Levy Forces Firm to Live Up to Union Agreement—All Former Workers Reengaged.

Within forty-eight hours after a temporary injunction was issued against it by Justice Aaron J. Levy of the New York Supreme Court, restraining it from abrogating its agreement with the Dress & Waistmakers' Union, the dres manufacturing firm of Lady Rejane, Inc., 1359 Broadway, New York City, made peace with the Union on February 18.

The Rejane firm is a member of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc., the dress employers' association maintaining a collective agreement with the Dress & Waist Joint Board. On November 13, 1930, the firm discharged all its employes and began employing non-union people. A strike was called, and the firm, thereupon, began sending out work to outside non-union shops.

Under the terms of the settlement, the Lady Rejane shop agreed to re-employ its former fifty workers, all members of the Union, and to live up strictly to the terms of the collective agreement with regard to wages, work-hours and all other conditions of employment, prevailing in Affiliated shops. The temporary injunction against the Rejane firm was secured with the aid of Emil Schlesinger, attorney for the Union. Vice President Julius Hochman, manager of the Dress Joint Board, and Brother Max Stoller, manager of the Affiliated Department of the Joint Board, led the victorious fight against the Rejane shop.

What the Restraining Writ Calls For

The temporary injunction issued by Justice Levy in the Rejane firm strike contains the following orders:

(1) The defendant, LADY REJANE, INC., its agents, servants, attorneys, employees, and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with it, be and they hereby are restrained and enjoined from directly or indirectly violating, abrogating or rescinding the terms and conditions of the agreement of February 12th, 1930, made by and between the co-plaintiffs herein, and the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc., to which the defendant agreed to abide; and, during the term of the said agreement;

(2) From continuing the lockout and discharge which the defendant made on or about November 13, 1930, of its employees who are members of the plaintiff Unions; and

(3) from sending, directly or indirectly, goods to be manufactured into garments to any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations whatsoever, who do not conduct Union shops under contract with the plaintiffs; and

(4) from purchasing or being supplied directly or indirectly with garments by other manufacturers or by any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations whatsoever, who do not conduct Union shops under contract with the plaintiffs; and

(5) from manufacturing or producing garments at any establishment which does not operate a Union shop and does not employ members of the plaintiffs, whether such establishment is operated by the defendant, or by any other person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations for its account.

INSURE YOUR HOME

In an Insurance Society, which for more than 58 years has shown by deeds that its chief aim is to protect the interests of its members. There are no stockholders here; the members are the owners. The Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society is one of the oldest, most reliable and cheapest Fire Insurance organizations in the country. It has now 60 Branches from Coast to Coast and over 56,000 members.

Established 1872

Under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

An annual assessment of only 10 cents for every $100 if insurance is required to cover all expenses. The maximum insurance issued on one household is $3,000.00. A deposit of $1.00 for every $100 insurance is required from all applicants, such deposit being returned in full in case of withdrawal from the Society.

Assets $900,000.00

Insurance in Force $70,000,000

Fire losses are paid within a few days on a higher percentage than any other Insurance company.

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Office hours Saturday to 1 P. M.

Mondays to 9 P. M.

Need of a Labor Press

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

(In 7th Anniversary Number of "New Leader")

No one probably realizes more keenly the importance of a Socialist-Labor press in the United States than one who, like myself, is directly connected with the trade union movement.

Since the early days of the movement, as I recall it for the past forty years, one of our main aims has been to build up a powerful press as a foundation on which to rear an effective economic and political organization. We were quite successful in building up a strong press in the foreign-language field—the Jewish Daily Forward, the various German, Polish and Finnish Socialist and Labor dailies, but we still are woefully short of an effective daily press in the English language especially in the big centers of population, a press that would speak for us, represent the Socialist and Labor viewpoint, and fight our daily battles for us.

It is hardly necessary to emhasize that this lack of a powerful and clear-headed daily press is reflected in the weak condition of our political organization in the United States, in addition to being a hinderance to the more effective functioning of the trade union movement as well. I fear, moreover, that without such a press our political organizations and our influence on the political and community life in America will never amount to much. The only cities in our country which have been consistently Socialist for many years past are Milwaukee and Reading, Pa., both of which posses a strong Socialist press in the English language.

On this seventh anivrsary of the New Leader, may I, therefore, express the thought coupled with a hope, that the time is not distant when we, in New York, may again have a daily press that would speak clearly in a manner that the masses of the working people would understand. Think only of what such a daily would have meant to our movement in New York City after the 175,000 votes cast for Norman Thomas in 1929!

I don't want to be misunderstood as lacking in appreciation of what the Comrades who are fighting hard and making sacrifices to maintain our weekly New Leader are contributing to the cause of Socialism. Nor do I underestimate the very large means required nowadays for the practical launching of a daily newspaper in a big city. It is, nevertheless, I candidly believe, a great goal to strive for. There is a noticeable revival of interest in Socialism all over the country and this awakening of interest is bound to bring into our midst new elements. To hold them fast, to help them understand and assimilate Socialism in the terms of America, and eventually to make them an element of strength—not of weakness—in the general Labor movement of America, such a fighting daily press is a vital necessity.

Local 22 News

By J. SPIELMAN, Secretary-Manager

Hailed in advance as the "most important rally" of the year, our last General Member meeting, held at Bryant Hall, on Thursday, February 26, really did prove to be the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage within our memory.

The prime purpose of the meeting was nominations for all paid and unpaid offices for the ensuing year, the election of an Objection and Election Committee under whose supervision the balloting is held, and the report of the General Manager of the Joint Board, Brother Julius Hochman. Unfortunately, too much time was consumed by the nominations and for that reason Brother Hochman could not make his report.

The heated partisanship of some of our members and prospective candidates, and the distribution of printed cards urging the election of certain members to the Election and Objection Committee, foreshadow a local campaign the intensity of which we dare not contemplate. It is our sincere hope that, however heated the discussion and agitation may become in the next few weeks, the interested parties will endeavor to conduct the campaign along legitimate lines which will not only gain for them and their adherents votes, but will also enlighten our members on the issues which are at present confronting our organization.

Hope for a Dignified Campaign

A campaign so conducted is bound to arouse the interest of a large portion of our membership, and particularly of that portion which is customarily staying away from meetings. For our own part, we will endeavor, as much as it will be within our province, to keep out of the unseemly tactics which unfortunately have marked the election campaigns in some of our sister organizations. We hope all the parties concerned in the forthcoming election will endeavor to do likewise.

The names of the members of the Election and Objection Committee elected at the last meeting, according to the number of votes received, are as follows:

Sadie Nelson, Sam Etkind, Morris Hutt, William Greenberg, Abe Spector, Morris Meyers, and Sam Billig.

Vice-President Ninfo Guides Meeting

At the invitation of our Executive Board, acting president Salvatore Ninfo was present at this meeting. He explained briefly that it is the intention of the General Executive Board "to supervise the forthcoming elections in such a manner as will assure a totally fair and impartial vote." He emphasized the fact that the "International is not interested in any particular group or faction. The prestige and dignity of the entire Union, however, demands that our elections be conducted in such a manner as befits a large and potential factor in the American labor movement." His remarks were warmly applauded.

We do not hesitate to state that the success of the meeting is largely due to his presence and practical assistance in guiding the chair.

Names of Candidates in Daily Press

Space does not permit the listing of all the candidates for the various offices. However, in due time the names will be published in the daily press and those having any objections will be afforded an opportunity to present them to the Election and Objection Committee, before the names are placed on the official ballot.

For the present, it will suffice to mention that 171 members were nominated for the Executive Board, 48 for busines agents, 31 for the Relief Committee, 12 for secretary-treasurer, and five for General manager of the Joint Board. This does not mean that all those were nominated will go on the ballot, as the nominations were not seconded and many of the nominees have not indicated their intention to run as yet.

We suggest and urge upon the readers of "Justice" not to miss the forthcoming issue, in order to be fully acquainted with the candidates, and the dates and places of balloting.

Isaac Feinstone, Active Member of Local 35, Dies Suddenly

Death has removed this week from the ranks of the I. L. G. W. U. a loyal member, Isaac Feinstone, who died from a heart attack last Tuesday morning in an ambulance on the way to New York hospital from the shop where he began to work after many months of idleness.

Bro. Feinstone, though still a young man, was for many years an active member of Pressers' Union, Local 35, and served as business agent and as executive board member.

Honor his memory!

2 WEEKS IN LOCAL 10

By SAMUEL PERLMUTTER

(Continued from page 8)

plaints of members and attend to such other business of the Union as the latter may direct.

He shall receive his instructions from the Executive Board and shall render reports to same.

He shall have charge of the Business Agents, Controllers and office help.

He shall be the custodian of the funds and securities of this Union, except as otherwise directed by the Executive Board.

He shall be responsible for all monies and properties of this Union, under his charge.

He shall keep full and accurate records of all receipts, disbursements, assets, liabilities and General Finance transactions of this Union.

He shall deposit all monies and other valuable effects of the Union coming under his charge, at such depositories as may be designated by the Executive Board.

He shall disburse the funds of this Union as specifically instructed by the Executive Board, making proper vouchers for same.

He shall sign jointly with the President all checks of this Union.

Upon assuming office he shall give Bonds to this Union in such sum and with such surety, and in such form, as shall be designated by the Executive Board.

He shall keep a record of all business transacted at the meetings and shall conduct all correspondence between the Union and outside parties, when directed to do so by the Union.

He shall keep a Special book in which shall be recorded all bills read off before the body and the names of all persons rejected, suspended or expelled specifying in each case the offense for which such action was taken.

He shall keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Executive Board and shall edit the page designated to Local No. 10 by the International Publication.

If for any reason he ceases to serve this Union in the above-mentioned capacities he shall restore to the Union all properties of whatever kind, in his custody belonging to this Union.

He shall render to the Union all such statements and accounts as may be required of him, for the faithful performances of which he shall receive a weekly salary as designated by the Executive Board with the approval of the membership.

Section 6.

The duties of the General Business Agent shall be designated by the Executive Board in conjunction with the Manager-Secretary-Treasurer.

He shall co-operate with the latter in carrying out the mandates of this Union, for the faithful performances of which he shall receive a weekly salary as designated by the Executive Board with the approval of the Membership.

Section 7.

It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that order is preserved at all meetings. He shall allow none but members in good standing to enter the meetings while in session. And for his services during his term he shall receive the sum of One Hundred ($100) dollars.

Section 8.

No increase in the salary of an officer shall be acted upon unless recommended by the Executive Board at a Special Membership meeting, called for that purpose.

ATTENTION

CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

THE NEXT REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING

will be held

Monday, March 9, 1931

at

ARLINGTON HALL

23 St. Marks Place

at 7:30 P. M. Sharp

Cutters are urged to attend this meeting without fail. Reports of all minutes of the Executive Board, postponed at the last meeting, will be read.

Books will be stamped signifying attendance, and the $1.00 fine for non-attendance will be strictly enforced.

Union Health Center To Hold Health Conference

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Unions Are Asked to Assist Workers' Health Institution

The problem of sickness confronting wage-earners; the high cost of medical and dental care; the attitude of the profession toward workers' health institutions; cheaper doctor bills, and similar questions will be discussed at a conference to be held under the auspices of the Union Health Centre, at the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, on Friday afternoon, April 24. The sponsors for this conference include: Senator Royal S. Copeland, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Justice Bernard L. Shientag, Commissioner Frances Perkins, John Sullivan, John B. Andrews, Mary E. Dreier, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, James C. Quinn, Jr., Joseph Ryan, Rose Schneiderman, William Jay Schieffelin, Benjamin Schlesinger, Mary Van Kleeck, and Lillian D. Wald.

Those who have already agreed to speak are: Dr. Haven Emmerson, former Commissioner of Health, Dr. L. I. Harris, Commissioner of Labor, Frances Perkins, Dr. T. Hyatt of the Metropolitan Life, Health Commissioner S. Wynne, and others who will speak for the medical and dental professions

Labor will be represented by National, State, and City labor leaders, including Hugh Frayne, Matthew Woll, William Collins, John Sullivan, O'Hanlon, Joseph P. Ryan, and others. It is hoped that all New York unions will send delegations to this important conference.

Dr. Price Honored

Governor Roosevelt's Health Commission has invited Dr. Geo. M. Price, Director of the Union Health Centre, to plan and prepare a comprehensive program for industrial hygience to be used as a basis for more adequate legislation dealing with the health, safety and comfort of the wage-earners of the State. Mr. O'Hanlon, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is chairman of the Industrial Hygiene Committee, and Dr. Price has the task of planning and preparing a program which, if carried through, will guarantee to the wage-earners that to which they are justly entitled.

The Commission could hardly have selected anyone who knows more about the subject and about the need of the workers than Dr. Price. His work with the New York State Factory Commission, with the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, his directing of the Union Health Centre, and his books and pamphlets dealing with sanitation, light and fire protection in the various industries—render him invaluable as a member of the Committee on Industral Hygiene of the Governor's Health Commission.

The Locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are urgently requested to respond to the appeal they received from the Union Health Centre.

GERMANY, FIRST—GREAT BRITAIN, SECOND—UNITED STATES, THIRD IN UNEMPLOYMENT

According to current reports Germany leads with the highest unemployment in proportion to population. Great Britain is second and the United States third.

France

France finally shows signs of becoming vaguely aware that the two-year prosperity boom is coming to an end. Anything approaching a sudden crisis is not anticipated, but the sharp nervous contraction of French business in the last three weeks and the general contraction of credit—notwithstanding idle facilities—are destined to continue along with steady stock market declines.

A slump of more than 160 million dollars' worth of imports and the same amount of exports as compared to 1929 was shown in the customs figure for October 17, 1930, covering the first eight months of this year.

Two factors cushion against overacute depression: French cautiousness against overexpansion in times of prosperity, resulting in an unusual degree of equilibrium, and the presence of two million foreign workmen whose reemigration would precede the development of any material unemployment.

Norway

All branches of Norwegian industry are increasingly affected by low commodity prices, the general lack of buying power and the depression in certain export markets. The outlook for the winter is not encouraging and many plants find part-time operation unavoidable.

Czechoslovakia

Largely as a result of the approaching end of the crop and building season, unemployment in or the highest figure in six years.

ATTENTION!

A VERY IMPORTANT AND SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

will take place

Monday, March 16, 1931

at the

INTERNATIONAL AUDITORIUM

3 West 16th Street

at 7:30 P. M. sharp.

All Children's Dress and Underwear Cutters are to attend this meeting.

Books will be stamped signifying attendance and a fine of $1.00 for non-attendance will be strictly enforced.

21st ANNUAL

Entertainment and Ball

of the

Cutters Union Local 10

FOR BENEFIT OF RELIEF FUND

SURPRISING STAR REVUE

AND PROMINENT VAUDEVILLE STARS

Saturday, March 14, 1931

at

CONCOURSE PLAZA HOTEL

161st STREET & GRAND CONCOURSE

Bronx, N. Y.

Tickets in Advance: One Dollar.

At Door: One Dollar.

Music by EMIL GLUCK ORCHESTRA

Entertainment furnished by *Samuel Fallow*

Show Will Start 9 P. M. Sharp.

Come Early for Good Seats.

Editorial Page of JUSTICE

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of the Industrial Council returns to the attack on week-work.

It is a rare week, indeed, in which Mr. Samuel Klein fails to fire a broadside against the Cloakmakers' organization. Yet, we hesitate to think that the Union is Mr. Klein's pet aversion. On the other hand, we have a sneaking suspicion that without the Union the Executive Director of the Industrial Council would at times feel rather lonesome, or, to put it in the parlance of the period, but casually employed.

"A Flat Failure"

Mr. Klein's latest fusilade, unlike his former retail efforts, is fired off on a wholesale, sweeping scale. Not this or that particular clause of the collective agreement stirs his ire, but the whole pact is "a flat failure." Furthermore, the Union would seem to be responsible for every ill and malady that has afflicted the country in general and the cloak industry in particular since July, 1929.

Were it not for the Union with its "glowing promises of equitable and livable conditions" the "inside" manufacturers would not have been in the doldrums of despair in which they find themselves today. Were it not for the Union, we take it, so many cloak manufacturers would not have lost their fortunes in Wall Street; were it not for the Union, perhaps, the Bank of United States would still have been fathering subsidiary outfits and opening up branches in every nook and corner of the city to absorb the idle savings of the workers.

Mr. Klein, however, has more than a grievance; he has a remedy, in fact, an all-cure for the ills of the cloak industry. Somewhere in the far-away nooks of the industry he has discovered sweat shops in which "established labor standards are being flouted," and where piece-work is the vogue. Who is responsible for this evil? The Union, and the Union alone, says Mr. Klein. The jobbers, the manufacturers who on the sly are feeding these sweat shops with work, are, we presume, not in the least to be blamed for it.

And having discovered these piece-work sweat shops, Mr. Klein is now fired with the ambition to convert the Industrial Council shops into piece-work shops as well. In other words, if the difference between a legitimate shop and a sweat shop in the cloak industry consists in the fact that in the former the week-work system prevails and in the latter piece-work is the method, Mr. Klein would have piece-work and—what it actually connotes—the sweat shop pure, simple and inornate.

Mr. Klein's intentions are no mystery to the Union. His contract obviously is to restore piece-work in the cloak industry. We are afraid he has bitten off too big a bite to swallow. The Union is fully aware that there are sweat shops and rat holes in the cloak industry where the men are forced to work by the piece. The Union is doing its best, against big odds frequently, to put such shops under normal union conditions. The excellent job being done right now in the Williamsburg section in Brooklyn is an example of which the Cloakmakers' Union need not be ashamed of. But the Union sharply disagrees with Mr. Klein's suggestion that piece-work and the old-time execrable results of piece-work are measures that could remedy any of the disorders from which the cloak industry might suffer today or at any other time.

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THE INJUNCTION WON by the New York Dress Joint Board against the dress manufacturing firm of Lady Rejane, Inc., is by far the most effective equity writ, in our estimation, ever granted a labor union.

The Lady Rejane Injunction

In its essence this injunction prohibits the firm which had chosen to break its agreement with the Union, to manufacture dresses, directly or indirectly, anywhere except in Union shops. Hardly a loophole is left in the order that would permit the Lady Rejane firm to "rescind the terms of the agreement" which, as a member of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, it had agreed to abide by.

If our memory serves us right this is the fourth injunction which our Union has succeeded in obtaining against employers in our trades to make them live up to contract obligations. The first of these equity measures of relief was granted to the International early in 1921 during the famous cloak strike when the then Protective Association abrogated its contract with the Union. Only a few weeks ago, the Worthmore Dress firm of Boston was similarly enjoined after it resigned from the Boston Dress Manufacturers' Association and broke off relations with the Union.

The moot question of how far a trade union agreement may be enforced against an employer is thus slowly being settled in favor of the workers. The old notion that a labor contract regulating wages, hours and other terms of employment is but a scrap of paper is losing ground. True, the law courts still find that there exists no remedy at law for the breach of labor contracts. But the equity courts appear to be more and more inclinded to grant such negative relief to labor unions from time to time as would instill in employers a measure of regard for obligations assumed under union agreements.

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THE MUCH POSTPONED Communist dress "strike"—a hardy perennial by this time—has finally come and gone on its weary way.

Just Another Bubble

If it has proved anything else, the fiasco of this so-called strike has exhibited once again the impotence of this wilful group of adventurers. Not even a ripple on the surface of the dress industry were they able to stir up—let alone to organize a real movement among the tens of thousands of workers employed in it. The newspaper reporters who took the trouble to count noses in the two halls where the Communist followers foregathered were able to report no more than eight or nine hundred "strikers" by actual census.

What appears to be pretty certain is that the Communist "nucleus," little as it may have amounted to as a factor in the dress industry a couple of years ago, is now all but dead. Another "strike" or two, and the Communist outfit in the dress trade will soon be only an unsavory memory.

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THE LADIES' TAILORS who lost their strike in the seven Fifth Avenue shops have no cause for feeling humiliated. They have fought a good battle for five long months against odds that would be regarded as formidable even in normal times. In a period of economic distress the obstacles which confronted them seemed quite unsurmountable.

The Retreat of the Ladies' Tailors

The loss of this strike, the only one suffered by any of our locals in recent years, no doubt, is a severe blow to the ladies tailors. We realize that as long as hard times last, an effective effort to bring the Couturier shops under union control will be beset with great difficulties. But it is equally clear that neither the International nor Local No. 38 have retired from organizing activity in the ladies' tailoring industry.

The men and women who for twenty weeks carried on the struggle against the Couturiers' Association may have been repulsed but not defeated. Before long they will rally again, and, in the end, will force even in the bitterest among their employers to recognize that collective bargaining and humane work conditions cannot be eradicated forever from the Fifth Avenue shops.

2 WEEKS *in* LOCAL 10

By SAMUEL PERLMUTTER

Cutters Urged to Attend Our Annual Entertainment and Ball

The Ball Committee appointed to make arrangements for our annual entertainment and ball has succeeded in obtaining a number of vaudeville and night club stars for this affair. One of the chief attractions will be the well-known team of Lewis & Dody, in addition to Buddy Walker of the Everglades Club. The latter will also act as Master of Ceremonies.

The Committee urges every cutter to be present at this ball. It is going to be one of the most attractive affairs ever arranged by Local 10, and the cutters are assurred that they will have a glorious time.

Tickets were mailed to all cutters. However, a number of letters came back because of incorrect addresses. We would, therefore, urge those who have not received their tickets as yet to call for them at the office of Local 10, not later than this Saturday, March 7. Any one wishing to purchase additional tickets may also do so at the office of the Local, 109 W. 38th St. By obtaining tickets at the office in advance cutters will save 50 cents, as tickets will cost $1.50 at the door.

Cutters of Harry Rentner Running Dance to Aid Sick Brother

The cutters of the shop of Harry Rentner, 498 Seventh Avenue, appeared before our Executive Board and requested that some relief be given to one of the cutters of that shop who is very sick at present and is in poor circumstances. He was granted relief.

They also informed the Board that they are running a Kiddie Show and Dance, on Friday, March 27, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, City, the proceeds of which wil be given to this cutter. We, therefore, urge all cutters to purchase as many tickets as possible, $1.00 each, and to lend all aid they can to help a very worthy cause.

Tickets can be purchased either at the office of Local 10, or from the cutters of the shop of Harry Rentner, 498 Seventh Avenue.

Amendments Adopted at Last Membership Meeting

The following are the amendments which were adopted at the membership meeting held on February 9, 1931:

Article 25, Section 1.

This constitution shall not be repealed, amended, suspended or annulled except by a Two-Thirds (2-3) vote of the members present at a Special Meeting called for that purpose, and read at least at one meeting prior to the one at which action is taken.

New Section No. 2.

Amendments to this constitution may be made in the following manner: A.—The President shall appoint a Constitutional Committee not later than every two (2) years.

B.—Fifty members in good standing may submit, in writing, amendments at a meeting, or to the Executive Board in which case a date shall be designated for a Special Meeting called for the purpose of acting upon same.

Article 1, Section 1.

The President shall jointly, with the Manager-Secretary-Treasurer, sign all checks authorized by the Executive Board.

He shall appoint all officers and committees, not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, with the approval of the membership.

He shall be ex-officio member on all committees and for his services during his elective term he shall receive the sum of $200.00.

Article 1, Section 5—By-Laws.

It shall be the duty of the Manager-Secretary-Treasurer, to organize the trades, adjust shop com-

(Continued on Page 7)

***Attention,* CUTTERS**

The office of Local Ten will be open every night during the season until 8:00 P. M. for the benefit of those cutters who are given permission to work overtime, so as to enable them to pay their dues, take out working cards or to obtain any other information they may desire.

THE ATTENTION OF CUTTERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10, IS CALLED TO THE BIG ADVERTISEMENT OF THE 21st ANNUAL BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT, APPEARING ON PAGE 7,—CUTTERS' PAGE.