

"Only righteousness
I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 27:5

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII, No. 16.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Cutters' Union Protests Four- Trustee Decision

Forward Resolution to Joint Board

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There were 500 cutters present in the hall when the discussion on this matter came to an end after several hours of hectic debating. David Dubinsky, manager of Local 10, and Louis Nagler led in the opposition to the rule adopted by the Joint Board which, as they stated, would place the administration of the Fund in the hands of one faction only.

The protesting resolution was adopted by a vote of 400 for it and 60 against. The executive board of the cutters' organization was instructed to present this resolution at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

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The Unemployment Insurance Fund announces that the registration of jobless cloakmakers is at an end.

Beginning April 1st, the registration of unemployed is no longer required.

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Strike Against Puritan Dress Co. to Continue—Organization Work
To Be Kept Up in Full Swing.

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President Morris Sigman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, made this announcement after reviewing the developments in this market since Local 56 was authorized to call a strike when "it was fit" at the meeting on February 13th.

Union To Carry on Drive

"The manufacturers maintained from the start that they did not want to recognize the union," said Mr. Sigman in speaking of the conferences with the manufacturers.

"They would not agree on a minimum wage, they would not agree on the discharge question and some would not even agree on the hours when it came right down to leave tackle and putting it down in black and white."

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G. E. B. Quarterly Meeting April 26th, in New York

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Conditions in International.—Important Trade and Organizational Problems Facing Union.

The third quarterly meeting of the whole General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. will start its session in New York City on Monday, April 26th, and will probably last a full week.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff will present to the G. E. B. complete reports on the organizational and financial status of the International respectively, and the vice-presidents are expected to render reports on their activity in the various sections of the country where they are stationed.

The meeting of the Board promises to be of great interest. Problems of vital importance that must be met are looming up before our workers in New York City and in other women's wear markets and the G. E. B. will have to find the best ways and methods for solving these problems.

Locals and individuals who wish to communicate with the meeting of the G. E. B. are requested to direct their communications to Secretary Baroff at 2 West 16th Street, New York City, headquarters of the International Union.

New York Joint Board Suspend Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

Disposition of Fund Held in Abeyance

The Board of Directors of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board voted at its last meeting to suspend, for the time being, payments of unemployment insurance premiums by the workers in the dress industry of New York City.

This vote came as a result of information which reached the Board to the effect that the dress manufactur-

ers and jobbers have practically failed to comply with their part of the agreement governing the accumulation of such a fund in the trade. It appears that the total sum paid in by the employers towards this fund in the dress trade amounts only to \$36,000, while the workers have already contributed \$194,990. On the basis of the workers' payments, the employers should have paid in nearly \$400,000, as the ratio of contribution has been fixed at that of two for the employers to one for the workers.

The disposition of the money contributed by the workers to this fund was not yet decided upon by the Joint Board. There is a proposal to purchase bonds for this money and to retain it as a union fund, while, on the other hand, there is a strong demand that this money accumulated for the purpose of alleviating the condition of idle dressmakers should be diverted to no other purpose but to the relief of the unemployed in the trade.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Director of the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control sent the following letter to the shop chairmen in the dress industry asking their cooperation in the enforcement of the "Prosanis" Label for the present season:

April 16, 1926.

To the Shop Chairman:

As shop chairman, you are the responsible Union representative in your shop concerned with the important duties of seeing that the Union agreement is faithfully carried out.

I am therefore writing you personally to cooperate with the Label Division of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in seeing that all garments made in your shop

Cloak Shop Heads Discuss Strike Prospects

Chairmen Get Strike Instructions

Cloak shop chairmen and shop committees held a well-attended meeting last Tuesday evening, April 13, after work hours, in Webster Hall, summoned to listen to a report on the situation in the cloak industry in general and on the prospects of a general strike in this trade in the near future. This meeting was one of a series that will be held in the course of the next few weeks to prepare the ground for the coming conflict with the employers.

The shop chairmen were instructed at the meeting 1) to carry out a strict registration of all the workers employed in the cloak shops in the Greater City; 2) to obtain new chairman cards; 3) to organize building and block committees; 4) to prepare for standing committee work in the event of a strike; 5) to keep close watch over movement of work in the shops, and 6) to enforce with diligence the payment of the \$20 assessment by all the workers.

The meeting also discussed ways and means of aiding the striking furriers in New York City. The leaders of the Joint Board pointed out to the chairmen that for the cloakmakers have relied feebly to the call for help from the fur workers, and urged the shop leaders to extend this work of relief as far as possible in the shops. Ben Gold, the manager of the furriers' joint board, addressed the meeting.

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p. m. Lecture by Dr. SYLVIA
KOPALD in the Academy Room on
Main Floor before walk through
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Museum is at 77th Street and
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Side Subway or 9th Avenue "L".

Come and bring your fellow
workers with you.

Dress Chairmen Urged to Cooperate In Prosanis Label Enforcement

carry the Sanitary Union Label—"Prosanis".

Your employer is obligated under his agreement to buy and use the "Prosanis" Label, but unless the shop chairman, and the rank and file of the workers in your shop, insist that he carry out this obligation, many employers seek to evade it. That is why your active support is necessary.

I need not point out to you that one of the chief objects of the Label is to prevent the flow of garments into unsanitary and non-union sweatshops where the Union standards of wages and labor conditions are being constantly violated and undermined.

(Continued on Page 2)

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The latest development in the matter of the personnel of the board of trustees charged with the duty of administering the million dollar fund is the resignation of two trustees representing as managers two large Italian locals, the cloakmakers, Local 48, and the dressmakers, Local 39. The resignations, tendered by managers Salvatore Ninfo of the cloakmakers and Luigi Antonini of the dressmakers, were accepted by the Joint Board at the last meeting.

Explains Position in Resignation

Manager Ninfo in his letter explained the position of the Executive Board he represents as well as his own, with regard to his acceptance and election as a member of the board of trustees. The letter is published in full elsewhere in this issue.

When Ninfo accepted as one of the administrators of this special fund he was under the impression that the board would function without regard to faction or politics. He said he was considerably surprised when a week later, after one of the "leaders of the dominating faction of the Joint Board" had strongly favored the rule of seven trustees that the same leader agitated for a board of four members, thus giving the "majority faction full domination over the fund, to do as they may choose."

He also considered it as below his dignity as a trade unionist, to continue service on the board of trustees without any say in the administration of the fund and resigned, feeling that to remain as a member of the board would be in the form of a "mere dummy."

Cooperation of All Locals Necessary

Luigi Antonini, manager of the Italian Dressmakers' Local 39, in tendering his resignation as a member of the board of trustees, opened his letter of resignation with the statement that he considers "continuance on this board of trustees incompatible with his sense of honor and obligation as a trade unionist."

He expressed the opinion that the collection of the fund was intended, and properly so, for any emergency that is facing the workers in the cloak and suit industry and for that matter that may face the dressmakers as well as the expiration of their agreement. This he looked upon as a "joint voluntary undertaking of the entire membership of our union and is not the property or the concern of a single group or faction of it."

In his letter of resignation Antonini recalls the bitterness with which some of the present leaders of the Joint Board were wont to complain against a system of "taxation without representation". Hence, when the Joint Board decided "that this highly important fund was to be administered by a committee of seven he regarded it as a fair and just action."

Fail to Elect Other Trustees

Then he went on to cite in detail the original decision for the formation of a board of trustees of seven members to administer the fund and with equal powers to everyone of the seven members. He also recounted the sudden reversal, or as he termed it, "right-about-face", from the original decision to the decision that the power be centered in the hands of four members who represented a single shade of political opinion.

Antonini states in his letter that the leaders of the Joint Board "may try hard to conceal their true motives for adopting" the change from seven to four trustees. But to him, he says, it is plain that they are only speaking to secure for themselves, "for the ma-

jority administration faction, the sole and exclusive control of this fund."

The resignation of the two managers were plainly worded and their positions were clearly outlined. For the Joint Board there was no other alternative but to accept the resignations. Following the acceptance of these resignations the Joint Board at the same meeting on Friday, April 3, sought to elect two other trustees to take the place of those who had resigned.

There was placed before the meeting the nomination of two managers representing some of the smaller locals. These, however, refused to accept. And for the present the board is lacking two members. Apparently, nominations were declined on the ground that since only four signatures were required for the administration of the fund the trustees above the number of four would serve as mere figureheads.

Strikes Against Dress Firms Continue

The function "granted" the firm of Maurice Rentner, 495 Seventh Ave., against whom the Joint Board is conducting a strike for nearly three months' time, little changed the situation in so far as the strike is concerned as originally declared and conducted. Picketing continues in the same form as insisted upon by the police department when the strike was first declared.

The police department at all times insisted that regulations permitted no more than six pickets at any time. However, what the firm sought in its application for a permanent injunction was something altogether different from that which it secured when the decision was handed down.

Bruises Aside Charge of Violence

In the first days of the strike, pickets were arrested without any provocation on their part and the charges of disorderly conduct were merely trumped up. The firm's objects became clear when it sought to charge the union with being guilty of violence. Justice Bijler of the Supreme Court states his opinion that "a large part of the moving and answering papers relate to the industrial merits of the controversy....."

He said that these were "matters of social, not of judicial cognizance. Plaintiff, (the firm), submits a number of affidavits in reference to alleged

threats and minor acts of violence.... Many of these are no vague and the parties involved so largely unidentified as not to merit serious consideration as importing a charge against the defendants or its members."

Another strike against a large dress firm which the union is conducting is the Roth Costume Company. The premises of the firm, 574 Seventh Ave., are practically without "strike-breakers". However, this firm is having its work done up in a large shop in the suburbs and in spite of the fact that this out-of-town shop secured some time ago an injunction in connection with strike work performed for another striking firm, when a good many of the workers found that they were making scab work they quit.

However, this out-of-town firm, seeing that the workers quit, is seeking to cite the union for contempt of court. Whether or not the firm succeeds in this is not important in that no member of the union can be compelled to scab against his will.

It is the impression of many of the firms in the city that work can be made up the suburbs by non-union workers. However, they find themselves sadly mistaken as in the case of this out-of-town shop. It employed nine cutters, eight of whom were members of the union. The ninth man is of no consequence, since he is an elderly man and his remaining at work has little bearing on the situation.

Research Bureau Prepares More Reports

The Research Bureau of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission of the Cloak and Suit Industry, which has been at work for the past few weeks making a study of the trade in the light of the hearings on the demands of the union, is continuing its studies. It expects to issue another report within two weeks or so on other phases of the problem placed before the Commission by the employers and the union.

Parts of the completed studies were published on this page in the last issue of "Justice", dealing with the minimum scales and the average wage rates as well as the state of employment. It will be recalled that the article in this connection pointed out that the cutters' average wage rate was \$11 above the minimum.

In order not to confuse this with the earnings of the cutters and other workers per year it was pointed out that these were far below the basic living needs of the workers. It was also pointed out that unemployment increased during the year of 1935.

The report by the Research Bu-

reau now in preparation will deal with a condition that concerns mainly the sub-manufacturers and stock houses, that is, jobbers. It seems that the sub-manufacturers, too, have their grievances, and have placed them before the Commission.

So far, no conclusions on the demands of the union have been reached by the Commission. The fact that the studies consume so much time is due to the counter-demands submitted by the manufacturers and the so-called grievances of the other employing and producing groups.

The subject of the progress thus far made in the matter of the hearings before the Commission will be dealt with by the manager at the membership meeting on Monday, April 12th, which will take place in Arlington Hall and will be gone into in detail.

Cloak and Dress Trades Slacked Up

It was not necessary for the Office to assume that the slack season in the cloak and dress trades had not in from the fact that calls for jobs greatly diminished. In fact, during the first few days of the week about one call a day came in.

That the trade slowed up was easily evidenced when the unemployed cutters began coming into the office in an effort to secure a job and when the number of job-seeking cutters began swelling not only in the office but also in the various markets.

This situation of course gives rise to the usual slack-time complaints, such as discharges and unequal distribution of work. Employers who reluctantly were compelled in the busy season to hire additional cutters now seek ways and means of getting rid of these men. This object has a two-fold aspect. The smaller shop, that is the contractor or sub-manufacturer, seeks to rid himself of his cutter in order that he may not be found cutting. The large shop desires to discharge a cutter in order to permit the foreman to do cutting, who, in this time of the year, has little to do.

When the union makes clear the rule that a foreman is not to do any cutting in the slack season, or, if he must, is to divide work, the employer generally gives up some form of an excuse to the effect that whatever garments he gets in to cut in the slack season are special measurements or samples.

Slack Time Rules Enforced

However, this problem is by no means a new one to the office. In most cases these "special measurements" and "samples" are regular stock orders and could be cut by the cutters. The office points out to the foreman or the employer that either the foreman is to earn his salary by virtue of the capacity in which he is employed or else is to be considered as one of the staff of cutters and must divide work.

The cases of this nature which the office handled during the past two weeks or so were by no means few and far between. Thus far they have been adjusted to the satisfaction of the cutters, as they must, if the cutters are to earn something to tide them over the slack season.

The slack has also increased the vigilance of the office with respect to offenders of the rules governing overtime work. The slack season having set in, there is certainly no need for overtime work. If a shop here or there happens to be busy and is in need of extra help to turn out the work the office can easily supply the necessary men.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR MEETINGMonday, April 12th

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

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING
GRADING AND SKETCHING BY SIMPLIFIED NEW METHOD.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION DAY AND EVENING.
EASY TO LEARN REASONABLE TERMS
LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING
PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director
26 West 49th Street, New York Telephone, Bryant 9882

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LEARN DESIGNING AND GRADING MEN'S GARMENTS,
LADIES' TAILORMADES, DRESS-DESIGNING,
FRENCH-DRAPING AND PATTERN-MAKING.
Thousands of our graduates earning \$3,000 a month yearly.
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President Morris Sigman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting, made this announcement after reviewing the developments in this market since Local 50 was notified to call a strike when it was 60' at the meeting on February 8th.

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"They would not agree on a minimum wage, they would not agree on the discharge question and some would not even agree on the hours when it came right down to brass tacks and putting it down in black and white.

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have this document to show those workers who are being fooled by their employers the fair attitude that has been taken by others.

"However, we can utilize the experience we have gained through this campaign for our immediate work.

"I am convinced that we will have to adopt some new method of coming into contact with the masses of unorganized workers. Throughout the industry in general we are meeting persons with a different conception, if not with prejudice. The chamber of commerce in every city is conducting an educational campaign among the employers, teaching them where to take advantage and where not to take advantage of non-union employees."

A resolution was then passed by the body that President Sigman meet with the joint board and work out plans for the continuance of the campaign.

It was also decided that a voluntary subscription would be taken for the benefit of the striking textile workers in Passaic, and that each member of the union would be taxed 50 cents for the support of those who are striking against the Puritan Dress Co. In Philadelphia. Several of the Puritan strikers addressed the meeting before the latter resolution was unanimously passed.

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Chairmen Get Strike Instructions

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carry the Sanitary Union Label—"Prosanis".

Your employer is obligated under his agreement to buy and use the "Prosanis" Label, but unless the shop chairman, and the rank and file of the workers in your shop, insist that he carry out this obligation, many employers seek to evade it. That is why your active support is necessary.

I need not point out to you that one of the chief objects of the Label is to prevent the flow of garments into unsanitary and non-union sweatshops where the Union standards of wages and labor conditions are being constantly violated and undermined. (Continued on Page 2)

Dress Chairmen Urge to Co-operate in Label Enforcement

(Continued from Page 1)

The more "Prosanis" Label garments we can make in the industry, the more work will be done by the members of the Union who represent in your shop, and thus help to weaken the non-Union sweatshops.

I hope, therefore, that you will regard the obligation of your employer and yourself for the carrying out of the Sanitary Label Provision of the contract as an important and serious duty.

Any neglect on the part of your employer to purchase and use "Prosanis" Labels should be taken

up, in the first instance, by you as shop chairman. You should insist that no garments be made in the shop without the "Prosanis" Label. If you need further help report the case to the Union who will hold him strictly accountable by using the machinery in the agreement for the adjustment of grievances in the case of association shops. This will result in disciplinary action. If your employer is an independent manufacturer, the Union will directly impose a severe penalty.

Very truly yours,
HENRY MOSKOWITZ,
Label Director.

Pres. Green Opposes Oppressive Anti-Alien Legislation

Writes to Boston Foreign Born Council Voicing Opposition to Alien Registration

In a letter dated April 10, replying to the Boston Council for the Protection of Foreign Born, President Wm. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, voices the opposition of his organization to the proposed legislation for fingerprinting, photographing, and registering all non-citizens.

The letter among other things reads as follows:

"Permit me to advise you that the American Federation of Labor is opposing the bills providing for registration, photographing and fingerprinting of aliens coming to America.

"The Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor has been instructed to oppose the passage of the resolutions submitted to the Congress by Representatives Aswell, Johnson, McClintic and others."

The entire labor movement of Boston will line up solidly against the proposed legislation in view of President Green's statement. Whether action will be taken by the Central Labor Union and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is not yet clear. In the meantime a full turnout of workmen and women will gather at the protest meeting arranged by the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born, to be held on Sunday, April 15 at Franklin Union Hall. The speakers at this meeting will be John Van Varenwyck, of the Cigarworkers Union, Joseph Bearak of the Socialist Party, H. W. L. Dana, of the Boston Trade Union College, and Pascal P. Cosgrove of the Shoeworkers' Protective Union of New York. Dr. Howard A. Gibbs will preside.

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

YOUR SKIN AND YOUR HEALTH

By JESSE A. TOLMACH, M. D.

The condition of the skin is important not only from the standpoint of aesthetics but also from the standpoint of general health and comfort.

It is certainly true that a regulative skin may be instrumental in ruining a person's opportunity for social advancement, business achievement and general happiness. Some skin affections such as tuberculosis, cancer and syphilis may very seriously undermine the general health of the unfortunate victim. On the other hand, there are many diseases of the skin, among them eczema, herpes zoster, ringworm, scabies and many others which though they are only comparatively superficial and are not likely to seriously affect the general condition of the patient, are nevertheless responsible for a great deal of discomfort, such as itching, pain, an disfigurement.

Occupation may predispose or actually cause many skin troubles and in the main, various external irritants are responsible. There are many cases of eczema contracted while handling silk fabrics, or tartan dyed with arsenic containing anilin colors, phoric acid, Schweinfurth-green, etc. In some cases even systemic symptoms of arsenic poisoning occur.

Cloth handlers are frequent sufferers, perhaps due to dyes or irritating properties of the wool fibers. Furriers, too, are oftentimes victims because of the arsenic in the furs and because of the dyes present in these furs. Pediculosis (lice) and ringworm may be contracted from fellow workers by several people using the same towel or comb, etc.

There are some diseases of the skin that are inherited or aggravated or prolonged because of the influence of work on the general health. Here we may place certain cases of acne, rosacea, and eczema. These diseases sometimes disappear spontaneously after a rest or after the individual moves into better surroundings or changes his occupation.

It is impossible here to describe each skin disorder and the treatment.

It is earnestly advised that a physician be consulted, rather than to depend on the free advice dispensed by your next door neighbor or the advice given by your druggist.

Prevention of Skin Diseases

There are, however, a few general hygienic measures which may be mentioned because of their importance in preventing and treating skin diseases. Proper diet is very essential. Foods should not be very hot, heavily spiced, or filled with condiments. It is these things which are often responsible for the reflex dilatation of the blood vessels of the skin, leading to congestion and predisposing the skin to infection and chronic inflammation. To take a minimum of tea and coffee should be taken and those who react badly to alcoholic beverages should refrain from using them. Plenty of water should be taken between meals. There is a certain class of people who are predisposed to disturbances of the pigmentary system, such as skin rashes, pimples, and nervous skin eruptions. Enough and proper sleep is especially essential to these individuals.

Constipation with its resultant auto-intoxication is a very important factor in skin eruptions. It is found associated most often with acne, rosacea, seborrheic eczema, metabolic eczema, and infections like carbuncles and boils. It can be thus be seen how essential it is to pay particular attention to the proper action of the bowels.

Proper exercise, open air, and the sunlight are very good tonics for the skin.

The best soap for the normal skin is one which is neutral or as nearly neutral as possible, that is contains no acids or irritants. The common neutral bath soaps with which we are all familiar, or Castile soap are recommended. The use of plenty of water on the skin is always best for maintaining a good complexion. Hot water should be used only once or twice a day, for cleansing purposes only, and cold water several times a day for its tonic effect.

Any skin eruption is abnormal and a physician should be consulted before the condition becomes chronic or affects the general health.

The Skin Clinic of the Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is held every Wednesday at 5 P. M. Appointments must be made in advance as only a limited number of patients can be seen at each clinic.

Designers Meet Next Tuesday

On Tuesday, April 24th, 1934, at 6.30 P. M., directly after work, a very important meeting of all the designers will take place at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Room 3.

The committee elected at the last membership meeting to confer with the Board of Directors on designers' demands will report. This report is of extreme importance. No designer who reads this notice should fail to come to this meeting.

All the necessary preparations for the momentous day of the strike, Bro. Sheek, manager of Local 45, announce.

It will also be decided whether the designers shall go on strike as a separate branch of the industry, or wait for the entire trade that is expected shortly to become involved in a strike for the enforcement of a number of demands.

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In Chicago

By I. L. DAVIDSON

I wish to say to the readers of "Justice" that it was not because of indolence, but rather because of having so much work on hand, that I could not spare the time for informing them on what is going on in Chicago. In the six weeks that the new Joint Board has been in office, Plans for organization work were discussed yet at the time when President Sigman visited Chicago. However, the old Joint Board did not call in the temporary organization committee, and it was therefore left for us to start that work, and we started it at the first meeting.

Plan for the Organization Committee of 500

On February 23rd, the following plan was adopted:

The organization committee should be composed of two representatives from each shop; more from larger shops which have over twenty-five members, also of the shop chairman of each shop and of volunteers outside of the delegates. The general organization committee should elect an executive committee of fifteen which should manage the work together with the paid organizers. All matters of the organization campaign should be brought for approval and discussion to the general organization committee.

In order to select the committee and to acquaint the members with the immediate task in the campaign, and create a favorable atmosphere among the members, a series of shop meetings should be held which should be conducted by the officers of the Union, by the organization committee and by the active members of the Joint Board. Such shop meetings should occasionally be held during the campaign for the purpose of acquainting the members with the state of conditions in the campaign at that particular time. These shop meetings may recommend to the leading committee new methods for its activity.

The first series of shop meetings must be completed within about a month, and it is to be wound up by a big mass meeting in a large hall with leading speakers of the labor movement in Chicago and if possible with some leader from New York, and a musical program. This mass meeting may be connected with in the installation of the newly elected officers, which would then be completed.

Work Already Begun

We are now in the midst of holding shop meetings every night, from eight to eighteen shops an evening. At the time this article is written there are already about three hundred and fifty members on the committee with about seventy-five shops yet to be called in. The members have accepted this plan very enthusiastically and volunteers answered promptly the call of the committee. Some shop meetings are so enthused that they have selected as many as fifteen on the committee.

The present Joint Board entered of force with the old staff for about four weeks, and right at the first meeting we saw the difficult situation that confronts us. We not only have the dress industry practically disorganized, but there is a great deal of organization work to be done in the cloak industry, and a good deal of it in the Union shops. The morale of the Union is badly in need of improvement, as may be proved by the following fact: Some of the employers dare to ignore the Union's demands that are in accordance with the agreement. One fact will prove the situation.

The Palmer Shop Case

Perical B. Palmer's shop is an independent shop. The owner of this firm is chairman of the board of directors of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. For about two years there have been numerous complaints brought to the Union that this firm sends out work to non-union shops. The firm for a while denied this, but when facts were shown them in black and white they refused to listen to the demands of the Union to withdraw the work from the non-union shops.

This firm conducts their shop on the modern "American plan" and believes in the capitalist education of the workers; that the boss and the workers are one, and the same and that one helps the other. But, of course, they fail to point out that when the employer sends out work to non-union shops, he deprives the workers in his shop from earning a living.

The first week when we entered of force, Brother Hains reported that while investigating a non-union shop in Batavia, Illinois, he found some work of Palmer's there, and demanded of them to send some one with the representative of the Union to take the work back from that place, which the firm refused. The Joint Board immediately called the shop to a meeting and tried to find out from the workers what their attitude was in this matter. Most of the workers were silent with the exception of two who spoke on the arguments of the employer, which conclusively proved to the committee of the Joint Board that unless we have shop meetings more often and contraster the "education" of the employer we cannot expect these workers to help us in our campaign.

However, they assured the committee that the entire shop will stand in back of all decisions made now by the Joint Board. The Joint Board took in consideration the fact that the season is near an end, and decided to mobilize all the outside shops and investigate as many non-union shops as there are, and to work out a plan of how we can attack these employers at the beginning of the coming season.

I may state at this time that we can report quite a few non-union shops who were brought into the Union, and quite a number of so-called union shops that have agreements with the Union to work work under union conditions have been caught working piece work, and working in two shifts, ad on Saturdays nights and Sundays. One shift consisted of those who worked eight hours during the day, and the other a combination of those who have been working there during the day, and others who were working in some other shops, coming there to work nights and Saturdays and Sundays.

In my next report I will give a number of details. The Joint Board decided that we are going to clear the city of scabbing under Union agreements, and we are going to unionize all cloak shops.

Election of New Officers

On Saturday, March 13th, we held election for new officers and Brothers Joe Levin, Harry Zeff and Roy Glassman were selected for business agents. Brother Levin was elected by the Joint Board at its next session as manager of the staff. This election was the liveliest one held for a long time in our Union, with almost one thousand members participating.

There is a good deal that still can be said about the activities of our Union in that short period, but as we hope to have weekly correspondence, we will conclude for the present.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 5, 1936, at the Auditorium of the International, 3 W. 16th Street.

The report of the Board of Directors of April 7th is approved, with the exception of Brother Zimmerman's recommendation pertaining to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

On motion the first half of Brother Zimmerman's recommendation is accepted, and the matter of the disposition of the money in the Fund at present is referred back to the Board of Directors.

Communications:

Local No. 22 has adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th, with the exception of the clause of the Constitution dealing with the powers of the Russian-Polish Branch. It is the opinion of their executive board that since the delegates are permitted to vote on trade questions, they should be accorded the same rights and privileges as the other delegates to the Joint Board.

Local No. 35 has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th and April 2nd. They are, however, in favor of granting the delegates of the Russian-Polish Branch the same rights and privileges as the other delegates to the Joint Board.

The same local requests the Joint Board to enforce the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Union Health Center, and which was approved by the Joint Board, by instructing Locals No. 48, and No 59 to have their applicants examined by this institution, prior to their acceptance as members.

Local No. 89 has adopted the minutes of the Joint Board of March 24th and April 2nd. Their executive Board, however, regrets the action of the present majority of the Joint Board which voted not to revise the clause of the Constitution, which prescribes for the election of Recording Secretary and Treasurer which is contrary to the progressive victory of efficiency and economy greeted a year ago when the representatives of Locals 2, 9, 22, 23 and 59 succeeded in eliminating the two offices and combining them into one.

Special Committee Report:

Brother Zimmerman reports for the Arrangements Committee of the First of May Celebration. They attended the conference of the Provisional Labor May Day Committee, at which 23 labor unions, 26 fraternal organizations and 9 political divisions were represented. Brother Zimmerman reports that the conference decided to hold a joint mass meeting either at the Stadium, Polo Grounds or at Madison Square Garden and a committee was elected to plan this joint celebration. At the next meeting of the Joint Board he will be in a position to report more definitely.

The report is approved.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that \$50 worth of tickets be purchased from the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., whose request was referred to them by the Joint Board.

The recommendation is approved.

Brother Fish also reports a vote on the request of the New Leader, to advertise in their First of May issue.

The request is referred back to the Finance Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports that the Joint Board has collected \$5,733.40 for the Textile Strikers and \$11,049.25 for the striking furriers. Checks for these amounts have been forwarded to them.

Brother Fish also reports the following amounts, which were collected for the \$20,000 Assessment Fund:

Joint Board		Local	
Locals	Collected	Collected	Total
2	\$21,745	\$25,000	\$46,745
3	660	2,450	3,110
9	11,795	12,500	24,295
10	75	9,000	9,075
21	106	360	465
22	5,285	21,000	26,285
23	1,400	1,200	2,600
25	7,792	17,500	25,292
48	18,480	12,750	31,230
82	230	1,050	1,230
89	1,175	3,500	4,675
		\$6,475	\$107,490
			\$168,165

If ten reports on the financial condition of the Joint Board.

It is decided that the managers should convene to consider this question, and to bring in their recommendations to the next meeting of the Joint Board.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, \$1.50 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 16, New York, Friday, April 16, 1936

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1929, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under

the Act of August 3, 1917.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102, Act of

October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

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MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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

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EDITORIALS

A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

Elsewhere in this issue, is printed an article by Bro. Jos. Boruchowitz, secretary-manager of Local 2, commenting on an editorial which appeared in this journal on April 2nd. We print Bro. Boruchowitz's contribution "as is," under a rather vociferous heading of his own choice. In his article, Bro. Boruchowitz charges categorically the writer of the editorial with "misrepresentation of both facts and conceptions of democracy." This, he adds, was the motive that prompted him to write and to this he "demands an answer."

It appears, furthermore, from Bro. Boruchowitz's contribution that, were it not for the fact that the article in question appeared on the editorial page, he might have been inclined to ignore it altogether. We had thus been extricated from oblivion by the accidental position of our rather unworthy comment. Such is fate, or, shall we say, such is luck—against which is as difficult to guard as against a genuine affliction.

First, a few words anent "misrepresentation of facts."

Bro. Boruchowitz complains that we had stated that the New York Joint Board decided that the board of trustees of the Strike Reserve Fund consisted of seven persons representing the seven bigger locals in that body. In taking us to task for the statement, our critic asserts that the Joint Board decided merely to elect seven persons from seven different locals and that as many had been elected.

In point of fact, however, the difference between our statement and that of Bro. Boruchowitz is that of six and a half dozen. The New York Joint Board, as is known, consists of thirteen locals, of which seven are large locals and six are small ones. Of the seven nominated and elected trustees each represented one of the big locals. We, of course, can see no harm whatever in this procedure, nor can we find any special fault with it. True, the staunch upholders of "proportional representation," who are controlling the Joint Board at present, could have shown a more practical appreciation of this principle had they elected at least one representative of the smaller locals on the board of trustees. The theoreticians, however, must have lost sight of this thought for the moment, and that's all there was to it.

After the Joint Board had decided that the moneys of this fund be invested and withdrawn by the authority of all the seven trustees, Bro. Boruchowitz continues his recital of facts, the executives of the four locals representing a majority of the members, rejected the original decision and adopted the decision of the Board of Directors vesting this authority in four trustees, and that, says he, "ended the matter."

Can a simpler, smoother, and mechanically more perfect procedure be suggested? You may remember that the lapse of time between the original decision of the Joint Board, the counter proposal of the Board of Directors, and the subsequent decision of the Joint Board amounted to but two weeks. It is during this brief interval that the phenomenal evolution of judgment of the majority leaders of the Joint Board on the subject of democratic control of union funds had taken place. What on February 19 was deemed to be a logical, fair decision and thoroughly in accord with the fundamentals and interests of majority rule, had become only two weeks later in the eyes of these selfsame leaders the "tyranny of a minority." And since this mental somersault occurred in such a short period principally on account of the refusal of these four local executives to concur with the first decision of the Joint Board, we are driven to the conclusion that these two weeks were weeks of unusually hectic, mutual and fruitful propaganda among these executives to save the blind majority delegates of the Joint Board from the consequences of their own folly.

And as we fail to discover in Bro. Boruchowitz's recital any further allegations of misrepresentation of facts on our part, we shall now proceed to his charge of "misrepresentation of conceptions of democracy."

Bro. Boruchowitz is an up-to-date democrat. He is indignant at the thought that all elements in the Union that are taxed for its maintenance should have an equal voice in the administration of its affairs. He is a "majoritarian," pure and simple, and would not allow the minority to exert control over the will of the majority. True, he is willing, so he asserts, to give "expression and representation to a minority," but as a sample of such a willingness he presents to us his fervent defense of a rule that reduces to nil the representation of the minority locals on such an important board as the board of trustees of the Strike Fund and which makes their presence on it both useless and humiliating.

That it is not fear of a "veto control by a minority" or similar non-existing "conspiracies" that actuates Brother Boruchowitz and his colleagues, is made clear not only from the speeches delivered by the majority leaders in the Joint Board at the time the reversal of the original decision had taken place, but from every line of Bro. Boruchowitz's contribution to this discussion. The present leadership is responsible for all and everything in the Joint Board, and that settles it! What matter fairness, a sense of unity, and the growth of friendly solidarity between the groups comprising a great labor organization—what if the cutters, the Italian cloakmakers, the Italian dressmakers, the skirtmakers are deprived of a voice in the control of the Reserve Fund—we are the bosses, and that is all!

We recall that in 1919 and in 1920, the New York Joint Board was also collecting a big fund for strike purposes. At that time the Joint Board also elected a special board of trustees to administer that fund—contrary to Bro. Boruchowitz's assertion that the board of trustees' plan is a brand new 1926 idea in the life of the Joint Board. That board of trustees consisted of one representative from each local, big or small, thirteen in all, and in order to make the administration of the fund not too cumbersome and more workable, the deposits were placed in each of the banks under groups consisting each of three trustees—together with the treasurer of the Joint Board. This arrangement made it possible for each local and group in the Joint Board to feel that they had some actual share in the administration of the fund, while the sacred principle of majority control remained intact and inviolate.

We mention this fact here not because we are eager to appear as defenders of the financial policy of the old Joint Board, or that that we care to present it as a model to be emulated at all times, but as an illustration of Bro. Boruchowitz's half-naïve, half-sancimonious statement that he "recognizes the representation of a minority in a democracy." We wonder if it ever occurred to him, as to the man who see eye to eye with him, that there are more earnest and more convincing forms for the practical expression of the idea of "minority representation" other than that exemplified by a kick with the boot clear through the door?

As stated in our first remarks, we had not intended to go into a lengthy discussion of this matter. To be sure, it is brought to a close as far as these columns are concerned. We called attention to this incident, more in regret than in anger, as proof of a growing conviction that beautiful phrases and lofty declarations may at times serve as useful campaign material, only to be shelved when we get in and "they" get out.

This "we" and "they" idea that fairly bulges out of every line and word in Bro. Boruchowitz's article constitutes the dismal background of this and similar incidents. This belligerency is, indeed, the bitter enemy of unity and of true tolerance and understanding in our ranks. And as long as it persists, it will continue to furnish the proof that Bro. Boruchowitz and his comrades are what we designated them already—"democrats by convenience" only.

THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

The negotiations between the dressmakers' union of Philadelphia and the association of dress manufacturers have come to an end. Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find a statement issued by the Union anent this matter. We shall restate here briefly only the factors which led to the discussions with the employers, the resulting situation, and the immediate prospects facing Local 50 at this hour.

The Philadelphia dressmakers have been conducting an energetic organizing campaign for several months in an effort to enroll into the organization the large number of workers employed in the so-called association shops, owned by the members of the group which in 1922 succeeded, after a strike of nearly six months, in breaking away from union control of labor conditions and have since conducted "open" shops. That memorable strike, it must be remembered, instead of breaking down the spirit of the workers, has left them in just as determined a mood to continue waging the struggle for a completely organized waist and dress industry as on the day they left their shops. On and off since then, the local with the aid of the International, has carried on this fight, making steady inroads into the unorganized territory and strengthening their organization.

The recent drive, in particular, was a gratifying undertaking from every point of view. The local has gained heavily in membership, scores of shops were organized, and most of the cutting rooms in the trade were unionized.

Still the Union was not ready for the final move, for a general strike. A portion of the association shops still remained unorganized. Then, in order to avert a clash, a few public-spirited individuals in Philadelphia undertook to mediate between the Union and the employers' association. Especially notable in this respect were the efforts of Judge Horace Stern, who for nearly three months kept steadily at the task of trying to bring the opposing sides together. But the Union, while ready to settle peacefully the controversy, insisted on the minimum requirements of a union shop, on a machinery for collective adjustments of disputes, etc. After prolonged dickerings and delaying, the manufacturers finally rejected the Union's demands and the negotiations have now been terminated.

The most important thing, however, is that even during these negotiations the Philadelphia dressmakers have not given up for an hour their consistent organizing work and their preparatory activity for the coming struggle. They had known their employers too well to relax in their task even for a while. And now,

Left Wing and Dual Unionism

By LOUIS SILVERSTEIN

LEFT WING UNIONISM: A STUDY OF RADICAL POLICIES AND TACTICS. By David J. Saposs. New York, International Publishers. 1926. \$1.60.

Members of the L. I. G. W. U. know David J. Saposs. He has been conducting classes at the Workers' University for some time. He has also had a varied experience in investigating labor conditions in this country at first hand and for the last four years has been teaching labor problems and history at Brookwood Labor College, Katoanah, N. Y.

There is hardly another subject today that can excite the interest of a trade unionist more than the one Mr. Saposs has chosen for his book, and the author has brought to bear upon his topic not only the wealth of his observations from personal contact with the American labor movement but also an intimate knowledge of historical background. He finds that left wing unionism has taken two forms: loring from within and dual unionism. The first refers to the practice of staying within the existing labor organizations and trying to influence their actions either by propaganda or by the capture of offices. The second covers those cases where unions have seceded from parent bodies or have sprung up into existence outside of the regular labor unions and then, have either not asked for, or been refused admission into the ranks of the latter. At present, the American Federation of Labor is the standard organization and, therefore, all unions not affiliated with it are, strictly speaking, dual unions. Nevertheless, by a special dispensation, tacitly accepted everywhere, and railroad brotherhoods are considered "regular." It must be remembered, however, that there are two kinds of dual unions: the ideological or philosophic that differ from the established unions because of principle and the opportunistic that arises from practical considerations. Only the first may be claimed by the "left wing." It does not follow, though, that ideological dual unions are necessarily radical. It happens to be so in this country, where the "regular" labor movement is conservative but in Europe the reverse is true.

The author delves into the history of the American labor movement and discovers the first evidence of left wing unionism about sixty years ago. At that time, the German radicals tried to win over the English speaking unions to independent political action and becoming impatient with the lack of response to their efforts, seceded and established unions of their own paralleling those already in existence. In the 1880's, however, the radicals, who now included other immigrants besides the Germans, particularly the Jews, changed their tactics to loring from within in an endeavor to get control of the Knights of Labor and its newly organized rival, the American Federation of Labor. They failed miserably. In 1895 they were defeated in both organizations and the radicals themselves divided into two camps; those advocating dual unionism re-

mained with the Socialist Labor Party; those committed to loring from within broke away in 1901 and formed the present Socialist Party. Somewhat later, 1905, various radical dual unions united to form the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), and this organization in its turn split three years later to found what became known as the Workers' International Industrial Union (W. I. I. U.). The I. W. W. disclaimed political action but the W. I. I. U. endorsed the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Party now continued to make rapid headway, actually winning some of the largest unions in the A. F. of L. to socialism. One-third of the delegates to the annual conventions voted with the socialists. In 1912, the high water-mark of their efforts, Max C. Hayes, the Socialist candidate for President of the A. F. of L., actually received 5,673 votes to 11,374 for Gompers. Then, the war came along. The Socialist Party was broken. Its anti-war attitude caused its isolation. The communist split weakened it further. The membership fell from 104,822 in 1915 to 11,619 in 1922. The Socialists gave up their policy of militant loring from within and sought to win the confidence of the A. F. of L. administration. They declared for a policy of gentle propaganda.

The communists, on the other hand, undertook an aggressive attempt to capture the unions. In 1921 the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) had been founded by William Z. Fos-

ed plans to modify their policies so as to cope with this new situation. Having given a descriptive and historical account of the left wing movement, the author takes up a detailed study of the I. W. W. as the outstanding example of radical dual unionism. Here he endeavors to dispel the impression that the Industrial Workers of the World has been anything else but a propagandist organization which looked upon trade union action solely as a vehicle of revolutionary propaganda. It is this which accounts for the failure of the I. W. W. ever to have become stabilized. They have shunned treasuries and trade agreements. Their aim in strikes has not been to better immediate conditions but to give the workers their baptism in the revolutionary struggle. They have supplied leaders in big strikes but they have never remained to organize permanent unions.

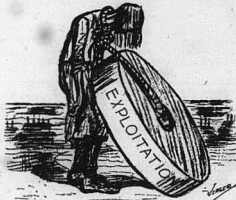
What Mr. Saposs thinks of the possibility of organizing a dual organization to compete with the A. F. of L. can best be stated by quoting the concluding paragraph of his book:

"The mass of unorganized workers and scattered independent unions inevitably induces a periodic revival of dual unionism on a national basis. The increase of unrest among the unorganized and the consequent spontaneous strikes foreshadow a swing of the pendulum of radicalism towards some form of dualism. Whether these embryo outcroppings will be nourished into mature and effective unions depends on whether the communists will avoid the mistakes of the I. W. W. If they regard these unions merely as a vehicle for propagating their doctrines rather than as agencies that must attend to the daily economic problems

of the workers then they will lose the masses and drift down to propaganda nuclei. Their allegiance can be retained only by effective disciplinary machinery and tangible current economic benefits and service. The union must not only serve as an emotional outlet. It must touch the daily routine of the worker's life, particularly his shop and industrial problems. Unless the communists demonstrate the knack of coordinating the idealistic with the practical their efforts at organizing separate unions are certainly doomed to failure."

Now, as to the validity of the implication of Mr. Saposs' book, that the hope of the progressive workers is in the establishment of dual unionism on a national basis, the present writer expresses his doubt. The fact that the communists find themselves now in a position of isolation is no argument for dual unionism. Rather, is it a condemnation of the most tactics, as many of them recognize. With the American labor movement as it is today, quite deaf to the revolutionary rumblings that the communists hear with their ideologic microphones, it is perhaps wisest simply to indulge in the cautious priddings of the Socialists. When prosperity gives way to depression and the war hysteria is no longer with us, then the time may be ready for militant action from within once more. Moreover, the constant invasion of labor saving devices into industry and the expansion of the market for labor as well as for commodities in general may break down craft exclusiveness and force unions to take the unorganized into their folds.

Then, from another point of view an ideologic union, such as the I. W. W., really is a union at all. It is a propaganda organization and nothing else. To be a union, a labor association must actually engage in the daily fight of securing wage increases, shortening hours, improving working conditions and establishing trade agreements. A labor union, since it does this, is essentially revolutionary, for it is constantly obstructing the exploitive activities of modern capitalism. The labor movement, whether it knows it or not, is producing a new social order, and so-called revolutionary, propagandist labor unions by neglecting the prosaic aspects of their work are really reactionary, because they give capitalism a free hand. The ideologies that have been developed by the Communists, like those of the I. W. W., contradict trade union experience, as witness, the opposition to industrialization and the B. and O. plans on grounds of "class collaboration." Those heinous things are really aspects of collective bargaining.



375-CFV THE CHILD-SLAVE

L. E. Johnson

ter to unite the progressive labor elements on a platform calling for amalgamation into industrial unions and reorganization along the lines of the shop delegate system. In 1922 the T. U. E. L. definitely allied itself with the Workers' Party. Immediately after this, non-communists began to desert the League and it was not long before the communists found themselves completely isolated in the trade unions. Expulsions became the disorder of the day. On the political field the Workers' Party, after the campaign of 1924, found itself also marooned. In August 1925 the communists adopt-

as the road is made still clearer, they intend to redouble their efforts to enlist every worker in the trade in their local. Between the just closed spring season and the approaching summer season in the local dress trade, the Philadelphia dressmakers will leave nothing undone to round up their campaign and to mobilize their lines.

And when the final hour comes, when the call of the Union is given to demonstrate their organized strength against the obdurate and unyielding opposition of the manufacturers, it will find the Philadelphia dress makers united in larger numbers than ever before and imbued with the same heroic spirit of indestructible endurance which has marked all the history of their organization in the past.

The Children of the Mills

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Oh, the silence of the children in the sunny south today!
It is sadder than the cry of fettered slaves.
Lean and listen, and you will hear the roaring of the mill
And the sighing of the wind through open graves,
But the voices of the children—they are still.
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

They no longer shout and gambol in the blossom-laden fields,
And their laughter does not echo down the street.
They have gone across the hills; they are working in the mills—
Oh, the tired little hands and aching feet.
And the weary, dreary life that stunts and kills!
Oh, the roaring of the mills, of the mills!

All the pleasures known to childhood are but tales of fairyland.
What to them are singing birds and running streams?
For the rumble of the mill seems an echo of the mill,
And they see but flying spindles in their dreams.
Life is one in summer's heat or winter's chill—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill!

In this boasted land of freedom there are bounded baby slaves,
And the busy world goes by and does not heed.
They are driven to the mill just to glut and overfill
Bursting coffers of the mighty monied Greed.
When they perish they are told it is God's will.
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Our Bronx Affair a Fine Success

Audience Exceeded the Seating Capacity of the Auditorium

The success of the concert given by our Educational Department last Saturday, April 2, in P. S. 61, Bronx, exceeded all our expectations. Practically two persons came for each seat. Every available inch of space was occupied by "standees", and children sat on the floor of the platform. It was an outpouring of our members with their families, and this despite the fact that it rained throughout the evening and that the school is not centrally located. Although so many had to stand and every father and mother had a "kid-die" in their laps, they all felt happy and animated with the spirit of good fellowship and comradeship.

The artists were generously received by the audience, and perfect order prevailed throughout the program as at a Carnegie Hall concert. The music was most inspiring. Mme. Dora Bosherer was in exceptionally good form and actually created types by her interpretations of Russian, Yiddish and Italian folk songs. Mr. David Segal, violinist, played a select program most admirably. Yielding to the unanimous demand they gave so many encores that they finally "ran out of music".

The most inspiring and picturesque

moment was the last number when Mr. N. I. Saslavsky led the audience including the children, in singing labor and folk songs. Fathers, mothers, grandmothers, children and grand-children took part.

Fannie M. Cohn in a short address dwelt on the importance of cultivating a taste for good music, and the need for such concerts, which are the only ones where the entire family can attend. Usually children are not admitted to concerts, and so either father or mother is compelled to stay at home. From this point of view such a gathering may be called a family reunion.

She also spoke of the importance of the educational program of our International Union, and how the activities are specially prepared to meet the needs of various groups, considering age and intellectual development.

We cannot overestimate these affairs arranged by our Educational Department which offer an opportunity to the members of our various locals, men and women, old and young, to come together and spend a few hours in an artistic and social atmosphere.

Our members regretted that President Sigman was too ill to attend and speak to the audience.

LECTURE AND WALK THROUGH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 17th, 2 P. M.

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in the Academy Room on the Main Floor

The lecture arranged by our Educational Department in the Museum of Natural History will take place to-morrow, Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M. in the Academy Room on the Main Floor.

Dr. Kopald will discuss the exhibits which our members will see at the Museum. This will help them to understand the objects when they walk through

the rooms after the lecture.

These lectures and visits to the Museum have been most welcome in previous years. We would request those who intend to come tomorrow to be on time.

The Museum is at 77th St. and Columbus Avenue. It can be reached by the West Side Subway or the Ninth Avenue Elevator. Get out at the 79th Street Station. The Elevator stops right at the door. From the Subway it is a short walk to Columbus Ave.

THEATRE TICKETS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR OUR MEMBERS FOR STRINDBERG'S "EASTER" AND CONRAD'S "ONE DAY MORE"

At the Princess Theatre, 39th Street, East of Broadway.

By special arrangement with the Educational Department our members can see the latest production of the Stagers at reduced rates.

August Strindberg's moving drama "Easter" is the main offering. As a curtain-raiser they are doing Joseph

Conrad's one-act tragedy "One Day More". They are excellently staged and acted by a distinguished cast.

Passes entitling our members to reduced rates can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street. They are good any day but Saturdays and holidays.

CORRECTION

By mistake something of importance was omitted from the account of the Reunion of students, instructors and officers of our Union.

In the article appreciation was expressed to the committee of the student body who participated actively in making the affair a success. Among the names mentioned there should have been that of Pearl Yanofsky, active member of Local No. 22.

Our Brother Composer now has a chance to make good the unintentional omission.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

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

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

PHYSICAL TRAINING

CLASS TRAINING

Our members can still join our Physical Training Class which meets on Tuesdays 6:30 P. M. in Public School 40, 320 East 29th Street. The class is under the direction of Miss Mildred Fox.

On the same evening at 8 P. M. Max Levine is continuing his course on "The Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry" in Room 402 of Public School 40.

On Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler gives his course on "The Economic Basis of Modern Civilization". The class meets in the I. L. G. W. U. Building. The session lasts one hour only giving our members an opportunity to keep evening engagements.

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

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

77th Street and Columbus Ave. -

Saturday, April 17

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

P. S. 40, 320 E. 29th Street

Tuesday, April 20

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

Tuesday, April 20

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

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

Wednesday, April 21

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

CLOAKMAKERS' CENTER

73 East 104th Street

Tuesday, April 20

7:30 P. M. Mother and Child. By Elizabeth Fichandler

Two Additions to the W.E.B. Publications

Thou Fool, to seek companions in a crowd

Into thy room and there upon thy knees,

Before thy bookshelves, humbly thank thy God,

That thou hast friends like these.

The first of these volumes entitled "Readings in Trade Unionism" by David J. Saposs of Brookwood College faculty, is the first collection of addresses, writings and speeches of the leaders of the American Trade Union Movement about its structure, government and functions. It is a unique volume and should become an invaluable reference book for trade union officials and organizers, students and all others who seek to know the aims and policies of American Labor.

The second of these volumes, "The Tragedy of Waste" by Stuart Chase, is an important discussion of the vast wastes of our modern industrial civilization. Mr. Chase has pointed out in a lively and interesting manner some of the reckless ways in which waste cuts into our present prosperity and our future as a producing nation.

"Readings in Trade Unionism" contains 445 pages and is sold at the minimum price of \$2.00. Our members, however, can get it at reduced rates by ordering through the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

The price of the "Tragedy of Waste" is \$2.50, but a special paper edition has

HIKES WILL START THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY

Our Educational Department is making arrangements to begin our yearly Spring hikes the first week in May. We will have competent persons to take the lead. Several places of interest will be visited.

It is needless to say how important these hikes are for our members who are compelled to work indoors every day. It is a great pleasure to be in touch with Mother Nature even one day a week. Our hikes have always been most welcome to our members.

Those who wish to join should get in touch with our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, through correspondence or in person.

been issued by the Workers Education Bureau which costs only 50 cents a copy. This was done to make it possible for every intelligent worker to purchase this most inspiring and interesting volume.

The Workers Education Bureau publishes regularly books, manuals, pamphlets, outlines and news sheets on matters of interest to labor. You can secure a complete list of publications by writing to our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

"MOTHER AND CHILD"

Second Lecture Arranged by Our Educational Department for Wives of I. L. G. W. U. Members in Harlem

The second lecture for the wives of our members will take place on Tuesday, April 20th, 7:30 P. M. in the Cloakmakers' Center, 73 East 104th Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Fichandler will discuss "Mother and Child". It is needless to say how important such discussions are for married women. We are all working for a better future. Our dreams of a beautiful future will never be realized unless the children who follow us, will be prepared for the task. It is recognized that the greatest influence on the formation of a child's character is the Mother.

The lecture will be given in Yiddish and we hope that the wives of our members will appreciate this opportunity and attend. Men are not barred from this lecture but in case there are children to be taken care of we expect the husbands to stay at home and let the wives come to the lecture.

DISCUSSIONS ON ECONOMIC TOPICS

Beginning with next week you will find on this page weekly a short article on some topic of Economics by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, instructor in Economics, Brookwood Labor College.

These will not be lessons on orthodox economics such as are usually written by conventional teachers. Dr. Calhoun deals with present day economic and social conditions which workers are confronted with daily and are sometimes called upon to solve.

Is This Democracy or Not?

By JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ,
Manager Local 2, New York.

Under the heading "Democracy—When Convenient"—there appeared two weeks ago an editorial in "Justice", the writer of which was endeavoring to prove that the left elements which control the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers Union are not democratic. Since the lefts have time and again made an issue of democracy and proportional representation to the Joint Board and have now, taking advantage of their majority, voted that 4 out of the 7 trustees shall have the power to invest or withdraw money from the Strike Fund whenever it might be necessary, the writer of the editorial concludes that the present administration of the Cloak Joint Board forgets and mocks its own issue of democratic control. The ends with the following remark: "History, it seems, always repeats itself, and at times even sooner than expected."

Candidly, I marveled at the bright idea of utilizing these few thoughts as a vehicle for an editorial in "Justice". For, after having read it carefully, I got to thinking that its parts fall absolutely to dovetail with each other. And, were it not an editorial, that is supposed to lend the spiritual tone to the members of the International on the board of organizational matters, I should have been satisfied to consider it a piece of "literature" that deserves to be ignored. Regrettably, it is an editorial—and since its conclusions both with regard to facts and to conceptions of democracy are false, I write this reply and demand an answer.

What are the facts? Right after the members voted for the \$20 tax, we decided that the fund be used for no other purpose but a strike. At a meeting of the board of directors it was agreed that the fund be collected not in the local offices, or rather not be expended through the locals, but that all the monies coming in from the locals be transferred to the Joint Board. At that same meeting we decided that a board of trustees of 7 persons should administer the fund. It is not true, Mr. editorial writer, that the decision was to elect 7 persons from the biggest locals. The decision was to elect 7 persons from all different locals and each seven were elected. That same evening, after the meeting of the Joint Board, the 7 trustees met and discussed the subject as to whether all the trustees would be required for the investing and the withdrawal of the funds. There were three opinions: 1) For all seven; 2) For five out of seven; and 3) for a majority of the seven. The trustees agreed on the first suggestion and so reported to the board of directors, which disagreed with them and decided that a majority would do. The board of directors recommended their decision to the Joint Board, but the latter body overruled them and voted that the signatures of all the seven be required. The question then went to the locals for approval or rejection of either of the two proposals. The majority of the locals, who represent a majority of the members, rather than a majority of the board of directors for four trustees, and there the matter ended. That much for the factual side of this matter.

And now let us see what is the matter with democracy here, on behalf of which the editorial speaks so strongly. It is stated in the editorial that we had obtained control over the union owing to our demand that all the elements in the union that are belated to maintain it have an equal voice in the administration of its finances. Not true, Mr. Editor. We never advocated that all elements have an equal share in financial control, nei-

ther did we argue for an equal voice for all the elements in the union. What we said and are saying now is just the opposite. We said that in our union the small and the big locals have had an equal voice. A local with 12,000 members had the same rights as a local with a membership of 100. We fought against this one demand that the locals have a voice in accordance with their numerical strength and not in accordance with the elements they represent. For, you ought to understand, that, were we to divide authority according to elements, we should have our Joint Board represented on the basis of elements from each local union and not on the basis of proportional local representation, which is so hard for some in the Joint Board to swallow.

Desiring to prove how undemocratic we are, you state that the fraction now in the middle in the Joint Board has complained for a long time (has fought not complained) that their predecessors were depriving some of the Joint Board locals from their share of control of its finances, but now, when in power, this faction forgets and mocks its own issues of democratic control and of the famous slogan—"No taxation without representation."

Let us see how this tallies. For many years the finances of the Joint Board were administered not by those who maintained the Joint Board. The majority of the members at best had only a minority voice not only in financial matters but in all matters. This continued until the day we ended it. In the finance committee of the Joint Board today are represented all the locals. Well, then, I ask of you,—have we abolished or introduced democracy? Let us go further: For years taxes would be levied on our members, as great as the present tax, you do not remember this. Who controlled those funds—were they not under the control of one person, the treasurer of the Joint Board? Did you ever have trustees to sign withdrawals, or did any one ever dream about trustees, until we made the change and introduced the trustee system? But you still complain why we elected 7 and gave the power to 4 of them to sign. Let us explain this to you from a democratic viewpoint.

To recognize representation of a minority to give expression to minority representation is democracy, but to allow a minority to dominate or to give each one of a minority 100 per cent veto control is not democracy. Show us one democratic institution or body that would place the rights of one or of a minority above the rights of the majority. Let us see what was your object in asking for the signatures of all the 7 trustees. You, and others in addition to you, hold the left fraction responsible for everything in the union today. The minority in the Joint Board speaks openly about it. The spokesman for the minority openly declared on the floor of the Joint Board that he is not responsible for the work of the Joint Board because he is in the minority. This minority only a few weeks ago demanded that the administration make a revolution, planned to overthrow the majority. You surely remember our discussion about the Governor's Commission. Well, then, was it undemocratic on our side, too, not to have followed the minority in this matter? Tell us, please, did not this revolution order of the minority have a close relationship to its attitude towards the million dollar fund? You, after all, demand from the majority the mere trifle of turning over to the minority the right to reward whenever they please the will and the work of the majority.

Let us ask you one more thing. Do you really believe that when a minority loses its control over the union

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

САМОУБЫЕ В ЖЕРТВО ОРГАНИЗАЦИОН.

В понедельник, 12-го апреля, в Народном Доме 315 Нев. 10-ая уля, собралось заседание комитета Р. П. Отдела Союза Железных Рабочих. Митинг был созван с целью выяснить отношения к созданию в связи с требованиями Р. П. Отдела чартера для создания Р. П. Отдела.

Председатель отдела тов. Кошман открыл собрание и высказал мысли, что митинг созван для обсуждения решения вопроса о чартере, а потому члены должны отнестись серьезно к вопросу при его решении и быть солидарными друг с другом здесь и там, чтобы, если они не будут согласны в митинге.

Перед выступлением тов. Кошман, протокольный секретарь тов. Марковский обратился с просьбой к членам оказать помощь большому числу т. Станиславскому.

На его просьбу было обращено внимание и сделан памятный сбор. Собрание 12. 62 с. в зале было.

В связи с поставленным в порядке дня вопросом был прочтен протокол Комитета от 3-го апреля, из которого видно, что члены Р. П. Отдела не могли прийти к общему согласию по вопросу требования чартера. Одна часть Р. П. Отдела, оставшаяся на своем прежнем решении "принять чартер", а другая — против чартера и за требования полного прав, без чартера. Была также прочтена резолюция членов Р. П. Отдела, в которой администрация, в которой подробно были изложены причины, побуждающие отказаться от чартера. Вопрос был поставлен для обсуждения, который вызвал оживленную дискуссию, во время которой член высказался в той форме, что Р. П. Отдел вполне был прав требовать чартер для создания отдела, так как в противном, во всем правдами и без прав конституции, Р. П. Отдел лишался прав в отношении, а это сильно отражалось на деятельности стороны членов Р. П. Отдела.

В заключение же прения новая администрация заявила, что она поставила своей целью в корне изменить структуру нашей организации и считать все локалы

through the establishing of a majority rule, which is the essence of democracy, what actually occurred in the Joint Board through the introduction of proportional representation,—do you believe that the minority should therefore get the privilege of vetoing the work of the majority, as you request it,—through all the seven signatures?

No, Mr. Editor. Your editorial does not tally at all, and using your own expression, is lame. And while speaking about lame excuses, let me tell you, that the reason why we are for 4 trustees is not because it would be hard to get them all together, as you mildly would have us explain it. We have advanced other grounds why we would not give the minority or one of them the right to stop the functioning of this fund. You know them, you heard them, and our members understand and know those reasons, and even you did not hear of them, I am sure, you understand them. You, too, are an old-timer, and, if I am not mistaken, you were present at the meeting of the Joint Board, when Bro. Hyman, our general manager, explained the reasons why we want four and not seven. We did not intend to make a secret of our attitude with regard to the board of trustees. We only thought that you would be "sporting" and would not draw this matter out, knowing fully well that we would be there with the answer. However, it would seem that this is not your last blunder.

в один индустриальный союз в предло- жения Р. П. Отделу отказаться от создания отделов отдела, обещая предоставить больше права для Р. П. Отдела во всех учреждениях митинга.

Обсуждая вопрос о создании, члены пришли к заключению, что в настоящее время, когда работа ведется на изнурительных условиях с их чартерами, Отдел не должен принимать чартер. Поэтому решением комитета на заседании митинга 12-го апреля 1926 г. отказались от создания отделов Р. П. Отдела и присоединились к новой администрации Джеймса Берда и борются вместе с ней, чтобы получить больше прав для Р. П. Отдела.

Митинг проводился весьма оживленно, в смысле понимания членами того положения, в котором в настоящее время находится рабочий в нашей промышленности. Этот факт приводит к полному, чтобы доказать, что русский и польский рабочие далеко ушли вперед в прогрессе, так как такой вопрос, как создание отделов Р. П. Отдела, никак не действовал на индивидуальных чувства членов Р. П. Отдела.

Митинг приводит к мысли историческую, так как решение столь важного вопроса в правлении направлено соответственно национализму, в каком направлении наша организация в настоящее время. Это решение и должно повлиять на тех, которые говорили о сепаратности, о разрыве и дружбе и полноте рабочих, но не являясь на работу к решению этого вопроса; они должны сейчас задуматься и сказать нам определенно, желают ли они считаться с русскими и польскими рабочими?

Прения длились, и мы будем рады выслушать от тех, кто и так был обеспокоен и так, как самим делом, намечаясь для Гевар. Чиз. Ворд открыл свои заседания и поставил в порядке дня два вопроса — о правах Р. П. Отдела. Ружен сказал, что они сексу и как относятся к нашему комитету. Русско-Польский Отдел поставил своим основным образом, поддерживать своим самоуправлением, но не создавать отделов. Ружен остался верным преданию: в союдах остались единичные случаи рабочего класса. Гевар. Чиз. Ворд должен обратиться на его внимание и пойти наперекор нашему решению и порешил от слов к делу, а. выразить свои словесные обещания, что Р. П. Отдел имеет право быть представленным в комитет правозащиты и других локалов.

ЛЕНИНКА В ОТЕДЕ.

В пятницу, 10-го апреля, в 7.30 вечера, в Народном Доме, 315 Нев. 10-ая уля, состоялся митинг на тему: "Поздравление рабочих движения в Европе и Америке". Лектор Ф. Радауш.

Секретарь А. Саулич.

Odzyt w Oddziale.

W piątek, dnia 16-go Kwietnia, o godzinie 8-ej wieczorem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 10-ta ulica, oddział urzędował odzyt naukowy. Odzyt wygłosił ob. F. Radwański. Wstępowo.

Sekretarz A. Saulicz.

Buy
WHITE LILY
COLUMBIA TEA
ZWETOCHNI CHAI

Exclusively

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

By an overwhelming vote of the members at their regular meeting on Monday, April 12th, held in Arlington Hall, the Executive Board's recommendation, that of protesting against the action of the Joint Board in disfranchising three large locals of equal control and supervision of the strike trust fund, was carried.

This action followed the report by Manager Dubinsky of three important questions of the activity of the union during the course of the past month, included in which was the question of the board of trustees. The other two questions related to (1) the action of the Joint Board with respect to its decision that the members of the dress locals should discontinue the further payment of unemployment insurance, and (2) the activities of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission on the question of the union's demands for the renewal of the coming agreement in the cloak and suit industry.

Insist Upon Democratic Control

The Joint Board had decided at its meeting on March 12th that only four trustees out of the seven should be necessary to draw money from the fund now being collected through the twenty dollar assessment. This was a reversal of a former decision that seven signatures be required for such withdrawals.

This first decision met with the approval, at the outset, of all of the locals in view of the fact that it was undisputed that two factions existed and that a measure of this sort would tend to gain the confidence of the entire membership. However, as was pointed out at the meeting, the fact that it was maneuvered by the leaders of the dominant faction that the original decision of the Board of Directors be voted down gave immediate rise on the part of many members of Local 10 to believe that undue power was vested in the hands of a single faction.

Members speaking in favor of the Executive Board's decision pointed out that one of the issues during the upheaval of last summer which rent the union apart was that taxes were imposed upon the members without proper representation. Some opposing the action of the Joint Board were carried away to the extent that they advocated the non-payment of further assessments.

Dubinsky, in summing up for the Executive Board stated that the sentiment as expressed against the further payment of the assessment was by no means new to him. For he had heard it expressed even before the meeting. However he pointed out, Local 10 should purpose to conduct its business in the manner that it always has, that is, organization-like.

Speakers such as "Don't pay dues or assessments to the Joint Board" belongs to those who have not that trade union spirit of the cutters' organization. "We don't say 'Don't pay,'" the manager pointed out. "The least that we can do against such action as this is to protest with all our might." This, he said, was action becoming Local 10.

One speaker, speaking against the recommendation of the Executive Board, that is, against protesting, commended the administration for the attitude as expressed by the manager. Another speaker who also opposed the Board's recommendation said that his opposition is not born of sympathy for the present leadership of the Joint Board and that if he had his way about it he would inspect at least half of that administration.

Those speaking in favor of the re-

commendation, among whom also was Brother Isidore Nagler, pointed out that the reason why they gave their support to the original decision requiring seven signatures to withdraw money from the trust fund was that the confidence of the members would be secured and that they would be satisfied with the final distribution of the money.

Dress Employers Fail to Make Insurance Contribution

Reporting to the members on the action taken by the Executive Board with regard to the decision of the Joint Board to stop for the present the payment of contributions to the unemployment insurance fund for the workers in the dress industry, Dubinsky read to the members the action of the Executive Board in this connection.

The manager of the dress department of the Joint Board had reported to the Board of Directors that up to the present time there was collected approximately \$250,000 by the administrators of the fund, of which about \$154,000 is the share paid in by the workers and about \$96,000 by the employers. The expense to maintain the department necessary for the handling of the unemployment insurance approximated \$4,000 more than the money collected from the employers.

This collection is in no manner to be compared with the collection and application of unemployment insurance in the cloak trade. In the first place the present is the third slack season since the insurance money collected in the dress trade began and unemployment insurance is still not being paid out to the workers in the dress trade.

In the second place, unemployment insurance for the cloak and suit workers began to be paid out in the second slack season. In addition to this over a million dollars was collected. Two thirds of which was paid in by the employers. Thousands of workers have received unemployment insurance, ranging from ten to sixty dollars in a slack season.

Urges Dress Workers to Receive Insurance

Considering how little was collected from the employers in the dress trade, the Joint Board was forced to the conclusion that the collection of unemployment insurance in the dress industry must be suspended for the present. Remembering that the workers' share of contributing to the unemployment insurance fund is one per cent, which made for a collection of \$194,000 up to the present time, the employers should have paid in nearly \$400,000, their share of contribution being two per cent. Having paid about \$25,000 only the employers owe about \$350,000 to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

When the Executive Board was informed of the action of the Board of Directors in suspending the further collection of unemployment insurance from the dress workers, it coincided with this part of the decision. However, the Executive Board disagreed

with another part of the decision relating to the disposition of the money already collected.

The Board of Directors had decided to hold in abeyance the further collection of unemployment insurance until a more opportune time and it placed to purchase bonds with the money already collected. The Executive Board felt that a better use would be made of the money if it were paid out to the unemployed dress workers in the form of unemployment insurance.

In view of the fact that the action of the Board of Directors was subject to approval of the Joint Board, the Executive Board had instructed Local 10 to the Joint Board to propose its recommendation with respect to the disposition of the money on hand by the administrators of unemployment insurance in the dress trade.

When the Board of Directors reported to the Joint Board at its last meeting, that is on Friday, April 9th, Max Stoller, one of the representatives of Local 10 on the Joint Board, rose and made the amendment in line with the decision of the Executive Board. Action by the Joint Board, however, was deferred to the following meeting of the Board of Directors.

Expect Mediators' Decision End of Month

A detailed report was given to the members on the investigations by the statisticians of the Governor's Special Mediation Commission on the reports made public up to date. A third report is being completed now which will be made public shortly. It deals with the contracting, sub-manufacturing and jobbing phase of the cloak trade.

While this report does not bear directly so far upon the demands presented the union, nevertheless, the conclusions arrived at have a considerable bearing on the union's demand for a time guaranteed of employment.

The present agreement operative in the cloak industry between the union and the employers will expire on June 1st. Hence, the developments of the next few weeks are eagerly looked forward to by the parties concerned in the Commission's final report.

The report shows that 94.7 per cent of the cutters receive wages above the minimum wage scales and that only 2.5 per cent work at or slightly below the minimum scale, while at the same time only 67.9 per cent of the operators receive above the scale and 32.1 per cent receive at or below the scale. The percentage of none of the other crafts equals the cutters' percentage in point of receiving above the scale.

Unemployment Offsets High Scale

The high wage scales in point of earnings are readily offset, however, by the findings in the study of employment and earnings of workers for the year, 1925. Unemployment was greater in 1925 than for the previous period.

In 1924 the average annual earnings of the workers in the sub-manufacturing shops were \$1,675, while in 1925 they dropped to \$1,375. In the inside shops the drop was from \$2,916 to \$1,741.

In other words, the workers in the cloak and suit industry during the year, 1925, averaged in the inside

shops about \$30 per week while the workers in the sub-manufacturing shops averaged about \$35.50.

The same report states that "a comparison of the average number of full weeks of employment shows that in 1924 the workers in the sub-manufacturing shops had 31.5 weeks during the year; in 1925 they had only 26.5 weeks. The inside shops gave 40 weeks' employment during the year covered by the special investigation; in 1925 they gave only 37.4 weeks of employment." This part of the report goes on to show the annual earnings of the workers, as already given.

Union's Demands in Line With Conditions

There is no doubt but that the question of unemployment is a serious one, as is easily seen from the parts of the report given here. While the statistics tend to explain away by certain fluctuations peculiar to the industry, nevertheless, some remedy must be applied. The average weekly earnings of the workers are eloquent testimony of the economic plight of the workers.

When the union originally drew up its demands with a view to seeking to incorporate them in a new agreement, it was aware of the conditions of employment and earnings. It was not necessary to go into a scientific study in order to determine the extent of the workers' earnings and employment.

Board Member Resigns

The discussion evoked on the question of the Executive Board's action in the matter of the trustees consumed the greater part of Monday's meeting. The meeting was opened at about 8 o'clock and the manager's report was concluded in about an hour and a half. The discussion on this question lasted until early midnight, when the final vote was taken. Hence, no other business was transacted.

However, Brother Ansel did take up one point besides those mentioned here. And that was the resignation as Executive Board member and Joint Board delegate of Brother Harry Zaslavsky.

Brother Zaslavsky is by no means new to the membership of Local 10. He has served in the capacity of a delegate to the Joint Board and a member of the Executive Board for a good many years.

A few months ago his health broke down and he was compelled to absent himself from attendance of meetings. He had hoped, as he explains in his letter of resignation, to be able to recover sufficiently to resume his duties. He felt all along, he explained, his absence on the Executive Board, which deprived it of its full quota of representation and also on the Joint Board.

However, he was reluctant to resign since he was deeply interested in his work. He said that his many years of service as a representative of the members of Local 10 on the executive and joint boards had become a part of his daily routine. Finally, he said, feeling that his health has not improved, he felt that the members should no longer be deprived of complete representation and therefore tendered his resignation.

Executive Board, it is needless to say, and as expressed by the chairman, Brother Maurice W. Jacobs, appreciating his many years of service, accepted the resignation with regret. At Monday's meeting the president stated this before the members and appointed Brother Meyer Friedman as a member of the Executive Board. Brother Friedman has been a member of Local 10 for a good many years and is well known among the active members. He will be obligated at the coming meeting of the Executive Board as one of its members and the board will then proceed to elect another Joint Board delegate in place of Brother Zaslavsky.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING Monday, April 19th

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