

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 31:6

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XI. No. 5.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

PRICE 3 CENTS

Bonds for \$150,000 Already Sold—Push Sales, Urges Presi- dent Schlesinger

Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia,
Boston Send Money for Sold Bonds

President Schlesinger's illness and the elections in New York caused a temporary halt in the sale of bonds. Yet the sales, so far, stand at \$150,000, and remittances are steadily pouring into the International office.

Chicago has remitted nearly \$5,000, Cleveland, \$6,400; Boston, \$7,000; Philadelphia, \$3,500, and our small local in St. Louis has sent in \$1,300.

The New York locals are doing their utmost, but as yet, not to the full capacity. A \$100,000 worth of bonds are still waiting to be taken up.

President Schlesinger urges on the local unions and active members the necessity for disposing of the balance of the issue within the next few weeks. It is hoped that they will make a special effort in this direction. The

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Unanimous Vote on 10 Dollar Strike Tax

Meeting of New York Joint Board and Executive Boards Refer Tax Recommendation to Locals. — Local Meetings Vote Approval — Unity and Harmony the Keynote.

More than 300 representatives and Local officers of the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Union took the initial step in the approaching general organizing campaign by unanimously recommending a \$10 assessment on the membership of the locals concerned. The meeting was held on Wednesday, March 6, at the Debs' Auditorium in the Rand School. Both the spirit of the gathering and the high tone of the discussion as to the form in which the recommendation was to be submitted to the locals marked the revival of the old-time enthusiasm, which made the International Ladies'

Garment Workers' Union a beacon in the labor movement.

The recommendation was brought up by Secretary Wander of the Joint Board in a report of the Board of Directors. Chairman Max Stoller of the Joint Board presided. Discussion centered around the point as to the form of the referendum vote. Finally it was decided that each Local Union vote on the proposition at a specially convened membership meeting.

Manager Isidore Nagler of the Joint Board, winding up the discussion in a spirited address, pointed out that the spirit of the elections and the large vote cast was a veritable eye-opener to leading employers. The tax decision and the alacrity of the membership in prompt payment would further convince the manufacturers that a turning point had been reached and the cloak and skirt makers were fast recovering from a mood of skepticism and despair. Our Union is willing to arrive at an understand-

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President Schlesinger's Health Improves

International President Back on the
Job—Negotiations With Associa-
tions Resumed. — Special Con-
vention Planned.

President Schlesinger of the International Union has recovered from his illness sufficiently to visit the general office from time to time and transact urgent union business.

As soon as he left the hospital on March 2, the president got busy conferring with colleagues and mapping plans for International Union activities.

"First on the program is completion of the bond sale," the International president said. "As yet a number of organizations and cities have not been approached. So far, we have met with no refusal anywhere, which inspires us with confidence that the unsold blocks (\$100,000) will be disposed of in the next few weeks."

Second on the program is the continued negotiations with the manufacturers' associations for renewal of the agreement.

President Schlesinger stated that he had every reason to believe that the manufacturers feel the sweat-shop evil no less than the Union and that they would see the necessity for a strenuous organizing drive in New York. And we must be ready for a struggle, if other means fail. Being able to raise \$250,000 in peace time.

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Impressive Installation of New York Local Officers

Cutters, Operators, Pressers, Dressmakers and Finishers Evince
Old-Time Spirit.—Wishes for President Schlesinger's Recovery

Closely following the election of local officers, business agents and Joint Board delegates in the thirteen affiliated local unions in New York, impressive installation meetings were held. These meetings showed every sign of renewed interest among the cloak, suit and dressmakers in their old union which is fast renewing its old-time youthful vigor. The very notable interest in the elections and the enthusiasm animating the installations afford convincing proof of a true awakening to the present realities. The installation proceedings at the Joint Board meeting, published in some detail in another column, call for special notice.

Local No. 10 First in Line

First in line for installation were the officers of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, at a spirited meeting in Arlington Hall, Monday, February 25.

Vice-President David Dubinsky representing President Schlesinger (who was absent through illness) installed the local officers in a forceful address, stressing in particular the duties and tasks awaiting them in office.

General Manager Isidore Nagler of the Joint Board referred to existing conditions and appealed to the membership of Local No. 10 to bear steadily in mind the industrial struggle which present developments fore-shadow for the union.

Two Past International Presidents Greet Local No. 2

No less stirring was the installation meeting of the Cloak Operators' Union, Local No. 2. This meeting was held at Webster Hall and attended by several hundred members, in spite of a downpour of rain. Harmony was the dominant note.

Manager Kaplan presented by chair-

man Resnick, read a report of the last year's activities. The report was adopted unanimously.

Local No. 2 is proud of having given the International Union three presidents. Of these President Benjamin Schlesinger is now for the third time in this high office. The former International presidents, Herman Grossman and Abraham Rosenberg, had been specially invited to this meeting and added their word of encouragement and congratulation. There was also present Brother Fried, the gray-headed veteran, the first secretary of Local 1, which local is now merged in Local No. 2. Brother Rosenberg installed the officers, while Brother Grossman thrilled the meeting with reminiscences of a generation ago when the Cloak and Skirt Maker's Union had counted many martyrs for the cause. That had been a time of pinching poverty which in 1910 was followed by thorough organization, material im-

(Continued on page 2)

Communist Dressmakers' Strike Called Off and Ends In Farce

So-called Industrial Union of Mixed Breed Officially Liquidates
Its Low Comedy, Tricking the Public with Reports of an
Imaginary Settlement with a Paper Association—Buries in
Silence So-called Tuckers' and Hemstitchers' Strike

The communist make-believe of a strike in the dressmaking industry, with pickets recruited from all corners of its underworld connections, has finally fizzled out, leaving this propaganda group more discredited than ever. The strike was called primarily as a show off for Moscow, and Moscow seems satisfied and foolishly foots the bill.

For a while the strike figured in shrieking headlines. Even one or two quite reputable daily papers were deceived as to the extent of the strike and its effect on the industry. The entire affair was a characteristic eight-day sensation which many New York

readers love to swallow for breakfast and supper. And now it has vanished like the morning dew with everything as before; the general public left guessing as to who and what is their advertized "Protective Association"

(Continued on page 2)

Cloakmakers of Los Angeles Renew Agreement

Local Union 55 of Los Angeles has succeeded in renewing the agreement with the manufacturers' association of the city. The association consists of twelve employers, who employ 300 workers in the aggregate.

Disruptive methods were resorted to by the local communist group to obstruct the negotiations. The group also attempted to call strikes in some of the shops with a view to hurting the local union, but these manoeuvres were a miserable failure and recoiled on the group that pretends to be a dual union.

An energetic organizing campaign is being conducted among the unorganized workers with great success. The Workmen's Circle Branch of Los Angeles is giving the Local Union considerable aid in the work, and the Local expects to extend its control practically over the entire trade.

Children's Dress and House Workers Win Wage Increase

After negotiations that went on for some weeks, the Children's Dressmakers' and House Dressmakers' Union Local 91, has succeeded in renewing agreements with the most influential manufacturers in the trade, gaining a wage increase of five per cent to ten per cent. There is no employers' association in this branch of trade.

The outcome of the negotiations will enable the Local Union vigorously to proceed with the organizing drive in the non-union shops. A cam-

paign in the Brownsville district was very successful. Now a similar campaign is to be launched in New York.

At a fully attended membership meeting held Thursday, March 7, Vice President Harry Greenberg, of the International and manager of Local 91, who conducted the negotiations with the employers, reported in detail on this work and on the organizing activities. The meeting decided to tax the membership with a day's wages to assure the success of the drive.

Unanimous Vote on 10 Dollar Strike Tax

(Continued from page 1)
 ing looking to a solution of our trade problems—Manager Nagler said with emphasis. But we must be prepared for a general strike to clean up eye sores and improve the health of the industry.

Vice-Presidents D. Dubinsky, L. Antonini, J. Breslaw, Manager Kirtzman and Delegates Fineberg, Student, Kaufman, Lefkowitz, Wasilevsky, Blum and other representatives participated in the discussion.

The Joint meeting voiced great satisfaction at the report of President Schlesinger's improved health and decided to continue the campaign against Saturday work with renewed vigor.

Local Meetings Heartily Endorse \$10 Strike Tax

Four Local Unions meeting on Monday, March 11, voted practically unanimously to endorse the move for a \$10 strike tax. Many of those taking part in the discussion thought that the tax should have been \$20.

The Cutters of Local No. 10 mustered 800 strong in Arlington Hall and without question cast a unanimous vote in favor. Local No. 35, at Beethoven Hall, where 500 pressers gathered for the purpose, voted as one man in favor, after a warm appeal by Manager Breslaw.

The Examiners, Local No. 82, ap-

proved the tax at a special meeting in the Joint Board building.

Finishers Union, Local No. 9, at Webster Hall carried the recommendation after some discussion which was brought to a close by General Manager Isidor Nagler in a convincing statement.

Locals Nos. 2, 3, 17, 22 and others voted during the week with similar result.

Vice-President Dubinsky at the Cutters' meeting and Brother Kirtzman and Rosenblat at some of the other meetings helped to clarify the situation and guide the membership in their action.

At the meeting of Local No. 10 Vice-President Dubinsky in thanking the membership for their vote spoke in part to this effect:

"When last week we adopted our decision to submit the \$10 strike tax proposal to a vote, the employers saw that we are determined to protect our interests, and changed their tone. If they could witness the prevailing spirit of defense among the cloak makers they would realize that it is more advisable to concentrate on a joint effort for solving the problems of our industry than to provoke a strike, which is regarded as undesirable by both sides."

Impressive Installation of Local Officers

(Continued from page 1)
 provement and nation-wide prestige, lasting until a few years ago, when the communist poison was allowed to creep in and wreck the organization in the short space of two years. Brother Grossman's look backward impressed all the members present.

Dress Makers Say It with Flowers

The International Auditorium was the installation scene of the Dress Maker's Union, Local No. 22. The auditorium was decorated with flowers sent in by the workers of the Femme Dress Company of 325 West Thirty-eighth Street and by the workers of H. Sigmund, 340 West Thirtieth Street.

Vice-President Julius Hochman installed the newly-elected officers, stressing the present situation in the dress industry.

Good Meeting in Local 9

The Finishers' Union, Local No. 9 met for the installation at Bryant Hall. There was a large attendance. The new local officers were installed by General Manager Isidor Nagler, supported by Brother Kirtzman, the Local Manager, and Brother M. Kaufman, the Local Chairman.

Locals Nos. 3, 23, 35 and 82 in Line Simultaneously with these meetings the Pressers' Union, Local No. 35, met for the purpose, at the council room of the Italian workers, and its

officers were installed by Vice-Pres. Breslaw, assisted by General Manager Nagler.

Similar installation meetings were held by the Locals Nos. 3, 23 and 82, whose officers were installed by Vice-President Wander.

All these meetings expressed heartfelt sympathy with President Schlesinger and regret for his unavoidable absence. All wired their good wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

Thug Held for Stabbing Two Dressmakers

Louis Epstein and Joseph Gutchman, members of Local 35, Pressers' Union, were attacked by guerrillas on their way to work on Monday, March 4. They were employees of the Kayo Dress Company, 144 West Twenty-Seventh Street, Manhattan. This shop has been in contractual relations with the Union since the last five years, and the workers refused to go out on strike at the bidding of the red agents.

The stabbing occurred on Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn. Gutchman is recovering from two wounds, being treated at home, but Epstein is in a critical condition because, as the physicians explain, of six wounds and a cut vein. A knife was found sticking in his back causing localized paralysis and other complications. Both victims are married. Gutchman has a wife and four children and Epstein a family of eight.

One of the thugs, John Zaccarelo, was caught by Patrolman Rosenstock. When arrested in Brooklyn the police found on his person membership cards in the Workers' (Communist) Party and in the so-called Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, Furriers' Branch.

Manager Isidore Nagler of the Joint Board and Vice-President Julius Hochman, in charge of the Dressmakers' Division, have directed attention to the fact that communist agents had been attacking loyal members of the Union who refused to join the communist strike, and that they would complain to the Police Commissioner of communist terrorism. Its appeal to labor and generous sympathizers to give no money in response to the red union's appeal for funds.

Vice-President Wander, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, is assisting these two members and their families to the best of his power. Manager Chancer of the Brownsville Division has visited them. Local No. 35, Pressers' Union, has adopted a resolution of indignant protest against the communist gangster practices and appointed a committee of three to visit the victims and care for them.

Whitegoods Workers Strike at Lafemme Undergarment Co.

Last week, Local 62, Whitegoods Workers, called a strike at the firm La Femme Undergarment Company at 36 East Thirty-fifth Street. The main reason for the local's action was the firm's changing the working hours from 42 to 44. Upon the workers' protest Local 62 was compelled to tie up the shop.

The employees, exclusively women, energetically picketed the shop and are assisted by the Women's Trade Union League. Miss Sadie Reich of the League, was arrested on the picket line but released by the court.

Local 62 is considering the answer of the Manufacturers' Association, arising out of the first conferences for renewal of the agreement.

PRES. SCHLESINGER'S HEALTH IMPROVES

(Continued from Page 1)
 we shall certainly enlist the sympathy of the friends of the Cloakmakers' Union and raise a full million dollars, if a strike prove unavoidable.

Third on the program is the question of a special International convention in accordance with the "Statement to the Membership" issued on December 12, 1928. The convention is to be called soon after the signing of agreements with the employers and restoring the industrial situation to as near normal as possible. Present exigencies call for revision of the constitution and election of International officers. The entire matter is to be dealt with at the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

President Schlesinger was gratified at the manner in which the recent New York elections were conducted and with the unusually large number of votes. This, he said, is a clear indication of the unity in our ranks and of the determination to restore the Union to its erstwhile status.

BONDS FOR \$150,000 ALREADY SOLD—PUSH SALES, URGES PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER

(Continued from Page 1)
 shops are busy now, and there is no reason for slackness in the sale of bonds among the membership.

The aim of this bond issue is worthy of any effort and sacrifice, because the money thus realized will add zest to the strike preparations. Without ample funds the preparations will lag behind.

During last week the Neckwear Workers' Union, at a special members' meeting decided to purchase bonds for \$1000 at the recommendation of Manager Fuchs of that union.

Upon the suggestion of Manager Chancer of the Brownsville department of the Cloakmakers' Union, the Brownsville Labor Lyceum Association purchased bonds in the sum of \$500.

Communist Dress Strike Ends in Farce

(Continued from page 1)
 and which and where are the shops claimed as having signed a collective agreement with a so-called "union" of needle workers. The actual needle workers resent being mixed up with communist street demonstrations.

This latest communist make-up is revealed by its confused figures. On February 17 it was stated that 450 shops had settled with the so-called union. On February 24, the number of shops grew to 475. Two weeks later the number of shops dropped to 300. If a check-up were possible it would be shown that beyond the publicity and the beating up of a number of workers by guerrillas the dress industry has not been affected.

Particularly farcical was the so-called strike the communists claimed to have called in the pleating, tuckling and hemstitching branch. From the beginning the workers turned the cold shoulder to their call. And in a few days the Lefts dropped the ad-

venture without a word of comment. Next they are to concentrate their impotent dark forces on the fur workers and clothing workers. Those intimate with the situation in these industries know well with what contempt the communist propagandists are regarded in the fur and clothing trades. But Moscow must be supplied with reports of Soviet revolutionary activity in America.

Workmen's Circle Conference Expels Communists

English readers outside of the Workmen's Circle are hardly aware of the obstructive tactics carried on in the last few years by the communist group in its effort to capture this powerful fraternal organization. Its emissaries systematically come to the conferences and councils with the poison tongue, casting slurs and insults at all who oppose their methods.

To the annual conference to nominate candidates for the National Executive Council, held Sunday, February 15, the communist delegates came in much smaller number than ever before, but with more hate in their hearts. They are meeting with defeat and contempt in every union. The dress strike fiasco made them altogether desperate. At this conference they threw off every shame and every human regard.

Of the more than 400 delegates, 73 were left-wing. In the majority were many cloak and dress makers, and when the lefts started their provocation in the use of the word "scab" the members of the International Locals jumped to their feet with loud protests against the outrageous behavior of the communist delegates. Every effort on the part of President Weinberg of the Workmen's Circle and Chairman Chanin of the conference proved unavailing. The group was straining hard to break up the conference.

Not until three of the ring-leaders were being ejected from the hall was the conference restored to order.

Communist Editors Are Indicted for Criminal Libel

Moisalye J. Oigin, Robert Minor, W. F. Dunne, and M. Epstein, editors of the Communist Party organs, Freiheit and Daily Worker, were arrested on a charge of criminal libel brought by Morris Hillquit against them and the publishers of these papers. The charges arose out of libelous allegations printed in the said papers to the effect that Mr. Hillquit had stolen \$150,000 from union funds.

The defendants are out on bail, but Mr. Hillquit will make every effort to bring the case to a speedy trial in court. For years these agents of the Red International have been vilifying and traducing many reputable men in the labor movement, and it is time that their slanders were shown up in open court and that they were called to account for their unsocial and unethical conduct. Mr. Hillquit is to be congratulated on his action. Communist licence in personal attack has really gone too far.

With the New York Dressmakers

By J. SPIELMAN, Secretary

Tuesday, February 19th, the members of our local participated in a general election for local officers. Notwithstanding the fact that this year's elections were held during the busy season, and that no special or personal issues, which generally stimulate our elections, were involved, a substantial vote was cast. This is very encouraging. Where members evince such an interest, there is every hope and prospect of the future.

Among the recently elected members of the Executive Board, there are a number of new faces.

There are eleven women on the present board, a larger representation than before. We have every reason to believe that the present Executive Board is composed of a capable and loyal group, who will help much towards strengthening the position of the Union.

Installation of the Executive Board took place on Tuesday, February 26, in the auditorium of the International. The spirit at the meeting was excellent. The beautiful bouquets of flowers, which were sent by the workers of several shops, and the reading of several congratulatory telegrams, created a splendid atmosphere.

Vice-president Julius Hochman installed the newly elected officers. He referred to the immediate problems confronting the dressmakers. Being a member of our local, and at present in charge of the dressmakers' division, Brother Hochman was quite frank in his remarks, which were listened to attentively. Then followed the election of the new chairman of the Executive Board. Brother Nathan Margolis was unanimously elected, and expressed the hope that the members would support him in all his efforts.

Among those who have sent flowers were the workers of the Femme Dress Company, 335 W. 35th Street; H. Sigmund, 340 West 39th Street, and several others. Sister Sadie Reich has made it almost a custom to send flowers to each installation meeting. These, and the several telegrams, were accepted with thanks by the board.

Secretary Spielman read excerpts from his annual report. This is a 40-page document, dealing with the financial and general condition of the Union. Every important occurrence during the year is touched upon in this very interesting report.

Last Wednesday, March 6, all the Local Executive Boards affiliated with the N. Y. Joint Board, met to discuss the financial condition of the Union. Within two months the present agreement in the cloak and suit industry expires. The dressmakers are part of the Joint Board and are, therefore, interested in the outcome of the im-

pending negotiations. Our agreements with the dress employers empower us to ask for certain modifications after the first of May. There is a likelihood that the organization will utilize this clause.

The conference decided to recommend to the members that an "emergency strike" assessment of \$10.00 be levied against every member, so as to create a substantial fund, with which campaigns of a general strike may be conducted.

A Word to the Members

We are experiencing in the dress industry one of the busiest seasons we have ever had. Our office is being besieged by continual telephone calls from union and non-union employers. There is a marked insufficiency of operators. Are you getting the full or even partial benefit of this tremendous rush? Does your pay envelope, at the end of the week, show any difference between this and the last season? If you are not earning a solid week's wages, you have no one but yourself to blame. The dress department has re-settled prices in every instance where it was found that the members were not earning the full Union scale. Why not get in touch, at once, with your business agent about this matter. If necessary, have a talk with Brother Hochman, or your secretary. Your organization and each one of its officers are at your service.

If you are working in an open shop, this is an opportune time to unionize it. Do not wait for a committee to take you down. Do not wait for a general strike. Come down to the office, and we will show you how quickly the shop can be organized, and the large extent to which the workers will be benefited thereby.

In conclusion, do not forget that the 35c weekly dues, which you pay, is our only source of income. We need money and it is your duty to become in good standing at once. If you have not, as yet, received a green book, it is a sign that you are not in good standing. The Union expects every one of its members to become in good standing NOW.

Vice-Pres. Bialis Mourns Death of Daughter

According to the Chicago edition of the Forward death has snatched away the young daughter of Vice-President Morris Bialis of the International Union. Miss Bialis was only twelve years old.

President Schlesinger, on behalf of the General Executive Board, immediately wired Brother Bialis an expression of condolence. The sad news will be a shock to all our readers, in whose name "Justice" conveys its sympathy to the bereaved family.

News and Events In Local 38

By BORIS DRASIN, Secretary-Manager

The most important event in our local is the coming election. Every member must participate in it. The election will take place today, Friday, March 15, at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue, near 42nd Street, from 12 noon until 8 p. m.

Members must bring their union books and see that they are not more than half a year in arrears. Otherwise members will not be permitted to vote.

Members of Local 38 should know the truth about the so-called progressives who, in reality, represent and act in accordance with instructions from the opposition Union, organized to destroy our International Union. These "progressives" have spread tales that they were not permitted to run for office in Local 38 because of their political affiliation with the Communist Party. The truth is that they were taken off the ballot by the Election-Objection Committee because of their admitted support of the opposition Union. The Election-Objection Committee, authorized by the membership, disqualified them as enemies of our Union.

The following is an excerpt of the Committee's letter to those who admitted aiding the Opposition Union:

"In conformity with the constitution of our Local and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, you appeared as a candidate for office before our Objection and Election Committee on March 2.

"In answer to the question as to your attitude regarding the opposition Union, you were very frank and stated that you do favor the opposition organized against our International, that you have given support to it, and that if elected to office in Local 38 you would spare no efforts to aid this opposition union.

"The Committee unanimously decided that you have thus proven yourself an enemy of our International and its affiliated locals. We find you to be ineligible to run for office in our Union and your name, therefore, will not appear on the ballot."

All members must vote, thus showing their loyalty to our Local and to the International. It is up to the members to elect those who, in their opinion, are most able to serve the local and the best interests of the members for another year.

The daily papers carried reports of

Vice-Pres. Reisberg Again Manager of Local No. 50

Vice-President Elias Reisberg of the International Union, manager of Local 50, Philadelphia, for seven and one-half years, has returned as manager and organizer of Local 50, at the member's request.

Brother Reisberg resigned from Local 50 in September, 1927, and became the manager of the Dress Department of the New York Joint Board.

After serving that organization for over a year, he was compelled to take a forced rest as a result of overwork and resigned from his New York office.

The Philadelphia Dressmakers immediately decided to request him to come back and head the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union.

The membership of Local No. 50 is gratified and happy. Brother Reisberg enjoys the confidence of all those he has been in contact with. His return to Philadelphia is welcome by the labor movement and progressive organizations.

the first mass meeting called by Local 38 for the unorganized dressmakers in the Couturier Shops. Despite torrents of incessant rain, a representative group of non-union dressmakers assembled in the Chamber Music Hall of Carnegie Hall. All were eager to learn organizing plans for the spring season.

Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram, a member of the Women's Trade Union League and long identified with liberal and progressive movements was one of the speakers. Mrs. Cram, from the point of view of the customer and general public concisely outlined the definite advantages of a trade union and expressed the interest women should have in the conditions under which their garments are made.

Mary W. Hillyer, organizer, and Boris Drasin, Manager, discussed the actual conditions in the trade, the false ideas the employers circulate concerning the Union, and the inevitability of trade unionism. Both stressed the importance of quick, united action. The audience was enthusiastic.

Spring Is Coming, Unity House Charming

Although there are still two more weeks to Spring, we already feel its approach, even in this smoke-covered city with its high skyscrapers. We can imagine how beautiful this period is in the country. Unity House now is most charming and stimulating. The sun throws its rays lavishly over its grounds and lake. Trees seem to be ready for their rebirth, and this is one of the beautiful sights. No wonder that the well-to-do choose this time of the year for going into the country. Of course, the worker needs the country so much more, yet cannot afford to divide his time between the country and the city. Even a few weeks' vacation in healthy and attractive surroundings is prohibitive for the workers, because the rates are too high, and until recently a vacation in the winter was considered a luxury.

A member of the Custom Dressmakers' Union told the writer the other day that she was exhausted from the cold and needed a rest. She had the pleasure of spending her vacation in Unity House during the summer and she thought, she said, that it was folly for her to spend so much money elsewhere and so limit her rest period, when she could spend two weeks in Unity House for the same amount she would spend elsewhere for one week. At the same time, she said, she would have the pleasure of being in her own country home, Unity House, which is owned and operated by our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on a non-profit basis.

We hope that more and more of our members and friends will avail themselves of this opportunity offered to them by our International, and will spend a few weeks, one week, or just a weekend in our Unity House. We advise those who are interested to get more information about Unity House from our office, 3 West 16th street, or telephone Chelsea 2143.

This number of "Justice" was edited and seen through the press by A. Rosebury

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



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EDITORIALS

**A Moderate
Tax to Provide
Driving Power**

Very timely is the decision of the meeting of the New York Joint Board and local executive boards in regard to a \$10.00 tax. At this writing the decision is being submitted to the local meetings for approval. In view of present necessities whole-hearted approval is certain, and prompt payment of the tax should follow immediately.

Surely the organized workers realize where the shoe pinches at this moment. One cannot imagine any loyal sister or brother asking, "why this tax?" The imperative need of funds must be clear to all for the following reasons:

District managers are urging organizing drives in the shops of certain localities. They report that the time for organizing effort is ripe and opportune. The workers in these shops are unquestionably waiting for a lead. These workers feel the depressed condition in their shrunken pay-envelopes, because the shrunken pay-envelope sadly reacts on the home circle—the mothers and the children. But organizing drives are costly nowadays. Money is needed to conduct them with success. The \$10.00 tax will thus provide the driving power.

Another very strong reason for the tax is the widespread expectation among the cloak and skirt makers of a general strike in the industry beginning next season. This expectation is general, not because the workers are infected with the strike fever but as a sheer last resort—that is, if the employers will choose to provoke it by an unreasonable, standpat attitude. The strike question is discussed in more detail further on. Here the point is:

Suppose that the spokesmen of the employers' associations will assume that attitude; will refuse, as they often do, to have regard to the human side of the labor question—what is to be the Union's reaction toward that attitude?

The general, almost unanimous, sentiment in answer to such an attitude is certain to be a general strike! Not a strike like the blackguardly communist adventure of 1926, which was conducted for the glory of a political clique and in the interest of the Red International, but a great, grim struggle in the interest of the workers and the workers only—a struggle reminiscent of 1910 and 1916.

Present labor conditions are not unlike the conditions of the period preceding July, 1910. The communist adventure and its aftermath, jointly with hard times and ups and downs in the industry, have disorganized the workers in a large number of the smaller, independent shops. Even if an amicable understanding be arrived at with the organized employers the chaotic conditions in the scattered shops cannot be remedied without an energetic and effective organizing drive.

As the Communist group is recognized as the monstrous thing it is and eliminated from control and influence, the Cloakmakers' Union, sobered but still full of vigor, is determined to mobilize the workers for a supreme test. Either there will be, as we venture to hope, an amicable adjustment with the employers or, if the amicable approach is thwarted and spurned, there must be a general tie-up of the industry to force urgent improvements. That is the reason for the tax.

All members should bring in this \$10.00 offering at once. Let the employers know that the Union is launching this general campaign with as near half a million dollars as possible, because in their dealing with the Union representatives they are banking on the possibility of an empty Union treasury.

Also let the workers know that this \$10.00 sacrifice is practically an investment that is destined to bring sure returns. The tax, in other words, is directly for the workers' benefit and for restoring the International Union to its pre-war power for good.

**The Next
Conferences—
Peace or War?**

Now that President Schlesinger's health is improved and he is eagerly taking up his duties at the general office, the negotiations with the employers' associations are being resumed. What should the cloakmakers expect to issue from the parleys—peace or war?

As stated in the foregoing note, the workers are not eager for war. At best the strike is only a weapon, a means to an end and not an end in itself.

In 1926 Moscow believed that the strikes in the garment trades conducted by its agents, were a prelude to the social revolution in America and to a dictatorship of the proletariat,

with the Soviet chiefs directing affairs. In the meantime the "red" agents used the thousands of cloakmakers as tools for party and personal ends. Had not the workers then fallen into the communist trap, there would have been no strike, saving needless sacrifice and enormous treasure.

Since the communist faction now touches a bare fringe of the industry, existing mostly in their own and bought publicity, the cloakmakers no longer react to their tricky appeals and are willing to avoid a strike. Provided, however, that the association representatives are willing to meet the claims of the Union in all good faith.

Granted that the figures in Mr. Grossman's recent statement are correct, and that the six strikes since 1910 lost the industry \$500,000,000. It is easy to be carried away by nine figures and forget the human consideration involved. Were it possible in this brief comment to call history to witness, it could be proven conclusively that by far the greatest share of the responsibility for five out of the six strikes rested on the employers.

Money is a very important item, but it is not more important than human labor as an essential factor in the industry. Industry is not only capital investment, not only show-rooms and sales and market speculation. All these are unthinkable without human labor. This is very often forgotten by politicians, bankers, and captains of industry, and the forgetfulness is the primary cause of the costly and wasteful industrial conflicts. It is because manufacturers and jobbers think exclusively in terms of money and ignore the human relation in industry that labor is provoked and forced to resort to strikes.

What is necessary is that the money consideration be blended with human feeling. If Mr. Grossman's indirect appeal for "a wholehearted effort to reach an understanding with the Union" has struck home in the quarters where it rightly belongs, there is hope for peace and no fear of war.

As for the workers—they have suffered so much in the last three years that they must have relief from intolerable conditions. Except a negligible percentage, they are all looking to the only responsible and trustworthy Union—the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—to give them this relief. While the Union is preparing for a struggle, it is only committed to a strike in the event the employers will provoke it by a standpat attitude.

**A Word to the
Newly-Elected
Officers**

A noticeable feature of recent local meetings is the return of the spirit of optimism among the active Union workers in the cloak and dress industries. High hopes of a brighter future are animating the officers no less than the rank and file. Proof of this is afforded by the recent elections and the impressive and enthusiastic installation meetings.

On another page of this issue is published a full list of business agents who will serve under the Joint Board during the ensuing term. The list of names, if the local officers, members of executive boards and delegates to the Joint Board be included, represents an imposing array of potential energy and activity very promising for the rebuilt Union. Every man and woman named in the list is an asset, a power on behalf of the Union, provided this power be used with wise foresight and due discretion.

All these officers and delegates are entering on their duties with a full knowledge of the tragic experiences of the last few years. We hope that they also have a good knowledge of the Union's glorious history. If so, there is no reason even for the few traces of pessimism, remaining here and there, as to the immediate outlook.

The new officers must bear in mind three very essential points: First that they are leaders in their respective spheres of activity. Secondly, that the rank and file, while rightfully seeking to check their actions, are nevertheless in the habit of looking up to them for a lead in difficult problems. Thirdly, that no leaders, and particularly no labor leaders, can develop the necessary zeal and efficiency in their work unless they enjoy the confidence of the rank and file. Distrusted and discredited leaders are powerless and cannot long stay in office.

It follows that the newly-elected officers and delegates must bend every effort to deserve the confidence of the membership they are serving. They must bear in mind that the first move in the communist scheme to capture the well-organized unions was to undermine confidence in the leadership. Moscow permits dishonest methods toward that end. Its agents are positively urged to sling mud and assassinate character. It was by such deceitful means that they succeeded in disorganizing the Cloakmakers', Dressmakers', Furriers' and other Unions. But these tricks are now well known and only pass current among a very limited number of naive people and dupes devoid of critical judgment.

No longer have their venomous tongues and poison pen the effect on the masses that they had three or four years ago. Their vile and vicious attacks may be safely ignored and treated with contempt. If the newly-elected officers will pursue their duties with loyalty and devotion they may be sure that not a particle of mud will cling to them.

There is a great work waiting for the officers and business agents—the glorious work of organizing, harmonizing and uniting the workers in many demoralized shops. The International Union expects every local officer, business agent, delegate and active member to do his duty in a supreme effort to restore the Union to its former prestige and fame in the labor movement.

Memorable Installation Proceedings at J.B. Session

Secretary Baroff and Judge Ranken Address New Officers and Delegates

At the Joint Board meeting held Feb. 27, Brother Baroff presiding, calls upon the Secretary to read the credentials of the newly elected officers and delegates.

The Secretary reads the reports of the Locals, on the election of the General Manager of the Joint Board, which show that Brother Isidore Nagler was elected for the ensuing term by a total vote of 4,059 against 253.

Newly Elected Business Agents

Local No. 2—R. Gollub, R. Moser, S. Metz, A. Wagman, W. Bloom, J. Stern, H. Chancer.

Local No. 9—I. Sorkin, F. Rein, A. S. Miller, I. Wallach, I. Cohen.

Local No. 10—S. Perlmutter, S. Lidner, J. Levine.

Local No. 22—M. Moskowitz, J. Schneider, H. Strassberg.

Local No. 35—M. Carolinsky, H. Dorfman, M. Goldowsky, M. Guzman, N. Schechter.

Local No. 48—B. Desti, Chas. Carotenuto, Chas. Chlachlari, P. Muccirosso, A. Ingulli, E. Piccione, M. Mariconda, A. Cottone.

Local No. 89—C. Landoli, F. Olivo, A. Crivello.

Local No. 22 advises the Board that their Manager will also serve as the complaint clerk.

Local No. 23 advises the Board that their Local Manager will also serve as business agent.

Delegates of New Joint Board

Local No. 2—I. Wachtel, A. Student, A. J. Ashbes, Ph. Katz, J. Levinson, I. Feinberg, H. Miller, I. Black.

Local No. 3—S. Lefkowitz, B. Fenster, Z. Barshak.

Local No. 9—Louis Kaufman, Sam Feinberg, Nathan Liss, Barnett Rosenberg, Sam Herman, M. Dohkin.

Local No. 10—Max Stoller, Harry Zaslowsky, Benjamin Evry, Nathan Saperstein, Louis Palokin.

Local No. 17—Abraham Belson, Joe Stankevich, Morris Panken.

Local No. 21—Leo Arch.

Local No. 22—Sonia Farber, Joe Rabinow, Meyer Rosen, Fannie Shapiro, Lena Wilke, Harry Roth, Minnie Rubinstein.

Local No. 23—M. Konsky, S. Frumchick, H. Rabinowitz.

Local No. 35—Max Cohen, Louis Reiff, Louis Langer, Louis Biegall, Chas. Aronsky, Isidore Waslevsky.

Local No. 48—Edward Mollisan, Ercole Veltri, Vito Catania, Domenico Bono, Camillo Ambrosini, Anthony LoCasso.

Local No. 64—A. Friedman.

Local No. 82—N. Samson, L. Yasser.

Local No. 89—Margaret DiMaggio, Lillie Raitano, Grace De Luisa, Joseph Salerno, Antonio Barone.

The Secretary informs the Board that he received an objection from a member of Local No. 2 against a delegate of Local No. 9. The Chairman replies that he will appoint a committee to investigate the objection and that pending the Committee's report, the delegate will not be seated.

Congratulation from Local No. 2

The following communication from Local No. 2 was read:

"On this occasion, we extend our heartiest congratulations to the incoming administration of the Joint Board, and we faithfully trust that they will do their utmost to combine all the forces in the organization and untidly strive to restore our Union to its former power and influence.

"Wishing you success in all your

enterprises in the interests of the members, we are,

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE BOARD,

Local No. 2, I.L.G.W.U.

BEN I. KAPLAN,

Secretary

Congratulations from Local No. 9

The following communication from Local No. 9 was read:

"Permit us on this occasion to express our thanks to the outgoing Joint Board for the splendid work and time they have contributed during the past year in the course of rebuilding our Union.

"We congratulate the incoming Joint Board upon their election and hope that they succeed to strengthen the organization for the benefit of the members of our industry, to which we pledge our utmost cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) LOUIS KAUFMAN,

Chairman

MICHAEL KIPNISS,

Rec. Secretary

NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN,

Manager.

Both communications are received with thanks.

Message from President Schlesinger

Before proceeding with the installation, Chairman Brother Baroff informs the delegates that he visited President Schlesinger and discussed with him the affairs of the Union. President Schlesinger asked him to convey his best wishes to the newly elected Joint Board and its officers and expressed the hope to be with us again soon and help in conducting our affairs.

President Schlesinger's message is received with cheers. Upon motion, the following delegates are appointed to visit President Schlesinger and convey the Joint Board's wishes for a speedy and complete recovery:

Local No. 3—I. Feinberg.

Local No. 3—S. Lefkowitz.

Local No. 10—H. Zaslowsky.

Local No. 17—J. Stankevich.

Local No. 22—M. Rosen.

Secretary Baroff's Installation Address

Chairman Brother Baroff then delivers the following address:

"An installation in a Labor Union is one of the most important occasions. It is not merely a ceremony. The installation places upon us the responsibilities, which we must carry by virtue of our respective offices, during the entire period of our administration.

"Your responsibilities, in assuming these duties, are great. You are all aware of the situation with which our Union is confronted and the condition in which it finds itself. Our organization was the pride of the whole Labor movement; what happened to it, during the past five years you all know. If you and all our active members will put their shoulders to the wheel, we will succeed in bringing back into our ranks all our forces, and by regaining their confidence, we will succeed in rebuilding our Union.

"Your activities, during the next four months, will show whether you understand and measure up to the great task before you. You have the gigantic task of reconstructing our Union and preparing our great army for any move that may be required when the time for the renewal of our agreements will arrive. I am convinced this can be done. Our workers want a Union. They can no

longer bear the horrible conditions under which they are slaving and are waiting eagerly for the Union to issue the call, to which they will surely respond. If all your officers and active members will concentrate all their energies upon the reconstruction work for the welfare of our great membership, which you represent, your task will be accomplished.

"I hope you all realize the great trust our membership placed in you by electing you to these responsible offices, and that you will prove yourselves worthy of it. With this I declare you as being duly installed as officers and delegates of the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reeler Makers' Union, for the year 1929."

Roger N. Baldwin's Statement

Brother Baroff then introduced the Chairman of the Impartial Committee, Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, who was received with applause.

Mr. Baldwin states as follows:

"Chairman, Comrades and Friends: This job, which your officers conferred upon me, is one in which I have been absolutely impartial. As a matter of fact, I am not an impartial person. In my public career, I am partial; partial to the working class, but in this case, I had no reason for being partial to one or another. I have really enjoyed this job. In fact, I expected a great deal more than I had to do. I expected that there would be some controversy between rights and lefts, but such was not the case. All we found was a few minor complaints from members of Local No. 9, where there was a contest between two groups. These complaints, however, were easily adjusted by us to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. In order to insure that there would be no further controversy, we have placed two of our representatives at the polls of Local No. 9, who remained on duty until the count was over.

"Throughout the day and evening, we visited all polling places and counting stations and we found everything in the best order. If you can guarantee such fair elections to your members in the future, you will gain their confidence and build up a strong union, such as Mr. Baroff spoke of."

Letter from Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays

The Secretary reads the following communications:

"February 26, 1929.

"International Ladies' Garment Workers,

"3 West 16th Street, New York City.

"Gentlemen:

"I am sorry I cannot be present at the installation of officers at Webster Hall. I want, however, again to thank you for the opportunity to have been of service. While I feel that no impartial committee was needed in the last election, yet it seems to me that you are establishing a precedent which may have far-reaching consequences. The general impression is that officers of many unions perpetuate themselves through control over elections. It is almost as important for members to have confidence in the fairness of elections, as it is that the elections themselves be fair. The method you have adopted assures confidence, and is another indication of the progressive spirit of your union.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed)

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS."

Letter from Mr. Jacob Billkopf

"February 26, 1929

"Dear Mr. Wander:

"I would love to be with you at the installation of officers on Wednesday evening, but unfortunately I have a very important engagement which I cannot possibly cancel. I hope that my good friends and associates, Mr. Roger Baldwin and Mr. Arthur Gar-

field Hays, will be there and that they will also represent me.

"I want to say to you and your associates that I am always at your disposal, and please convey my best regards to Mr. Schlesinger, who, I hope, has recovered from his slight illness.

"With kindest regards,

"Cordially yours,

(Signed) Jacob Billkopf."

Address of Judge Jacob Panken

Brother Baroff, introducing Judge Panken, states that he feels honored over the fact that Judge Panken was one of the first organizers of our international and an inspiration to our movement. He then called upon Comrade Panken to address the Joint Board.

Comrade Panken, who was vigorously applauded, delivered the following address:

"Comrade Chairman and Comrades:

"I am glad to be here with you on the occasion when you are being installed. I appreciate being asked to say a few words at the installation of your Joint Board and officers. I am glad to be here with Mr. Baldwin and hear his expressions on the elections. I also listened attentively to the letters received from Messrs. Hays and Billkopf. But with all the pleasure and honor I have to be with them on one platform, I resent the condition that made their participation in these elections necessary.

"I always felt that Labor men should possess enough dignity to conduct their own elections without outside interference.

"Baroff told you that I was an organizer of your International Union some 27 years ago, but he forgot to tell you that the first time we met was in 1899, when we conducted a shop strike of 500 Waistmakers. Those girls were not organized, but they fought a brave battle. After that we called another strike against a large firm and thus we organized the Waistmakers' Union, which in 1909 called out the historic general strike in the Waist and Dress Industry. That strike gave impetus to the Cloakmakers, who fought their great battle in 1910 and later to the Furriers. Then was the time when a scab was displaced by all. He could not buy his groceries in his neighborhood store; school children refused to associate with the child of a scab. Now scabs glory in the fact that they are scabs. Scabs are organizing unions for the purpose of scabbing. We are responsible for this condition because we permitted blackguards to blackmail and vilify every honest and responsible leader and never called them to account. In the olden times, only decent people were eligible to be members of the Socialist and Labor movement; that should also be the policy now."

Officers of Joint Board

The Chairman then proceeds with nominations for and elections of officers with the following result:

Max Stoller of Local No. 10, Chairman.

Harry Wander of Local No. 23, Secretary-Treasurer.

Louis Reiff of Local No. 35, First Vice-Chairman.

Edward Mollisan of Local No. 48, Second Vice-Chairman.

Joe Rabinow of Local No. 22, Third Vice-Chairman.

Sam Feinberg of Local No. 9, Fourth Vice-Chairman.

Brother Biegall of Local No. 35, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Eight locals named their representatives on the Board of Directors.

The Chairman presented Brother Herman Grossman, the first President of the International Union. Brother Grossman congratulated the delegates and officers upon their election and wished them a successful term of administration.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By HARRY WANDER
Secretary-Treasurer

Evidence of renewed life and vigor in the thirteen local unions composing the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Union is afforded in the reports of two meetings held in the last week of February. Both meetings were presided over by Brother Max Stoller, chairman of the Board.

At the meeting held February 27, at the International Auditorium, 3 West Sixteenth street, the Board of Directors presented the following reports of the district and dept. mangrs.

Organizing Work Called For

At the Directors' meeting held February 18 in the general office building 3 West Sixteenth Street, Brother Perlmutter, Manager of the Industrial Council Department, reports that his office is kept busy attending to a number of shop meetings daily. Among other things, the question of the bond issue is taken up at every shop meeting and his department succeeded, so far, in selling \$18,000 worth of bonds. Part of this amount has already been collected, the balance will be paid within the next few weeks.

Brother Chas. Carotenuto, Manager of the Brooklyn Office, reports that the Union shops in his district have very little work, while the non-union shops are busy. He believes that the time is opportune to do some organization work in that territory and hopes that some arrangements will be made in that direction.

Brother Chancer, Manager of the Brownsville Office, reports that his district is badly in need of an organization drive. He states that if an effort were made, a number of non-union shops in his district could be organized.

He further reports that the Communists succeeded in stopping off a few dress shops, but that the workers soon returned back to work. He believes that it would be possible to organize these shops, with the aid of an organization committee.

Bro. Nagler, the general manager, informs the Board that he is considering a certain plan, suggested by Brother Chancer, regarding organization work in Brownsville. He feels that Brownsville is greatly in need of a revival and that Brother Chancer's suggestion could be utilized to great advantage.

The matter was referred to the office.

Brother Breslaw, Chairman of the Saturday Drive, in submitting details of this work, wishes to withdraw as the Chairman of the Drive but assures the Board that he will cooperate with his successor to the fullest extent.

Brother Breslaw's report calls for a discussion, in the course of which the Board was unanimous in its opinion that the Saturday Drive is of greatest necessity and that Brother Breslaw remain the head of the Drive, if we intend to accomplish any results. The Board urged Brother Breslaw to continue as the Chairman of the Drive and, after the Local Managers assured him of their cooperation, he yielded to their pleas.

Secretary's Report

Brother Wander urged the Board to consider, at this time, the advisability of raising a special fund, either in the form of a tax or a contribution of one day's pay as a means of relieving the Joint Board's financial situation.

General Manager's Report
Brother Nagler reports that there

has been no further development in the Dress situation, since his report of last week.

Regarding the Cloak situation, he reports that the Joint Committee, consisting of representatives of the Union and all Associations, met at the Impartial Chairman's office. The question of checking non-union production was taken up at this meeting. The Union requested that an investigation of the Jobbers' and Manufacturers' books be instituted immediately, under the supervision of the Impartial Chairman's office, in order to ascertain whether they are sending work to non-union contractors. The Union also requested that the Associations be instructed to notify their members to abide by the terms of our agreement and send work to Union shops only. After a thorough discussion, the Impartial Chairman instructed the representatives of the Industrial Council and the Merchants' Association to send such letters to their members and also advised them that the accountants of his office would investigate their books.

Brother Nagler further reports that the organization drive in the Cloak industry will start Monday, February 25th, and will be directed mainly at the non-union jobbers.

The Dues Drive will also be started Monday, February 25th, under the Chairmanship of Brother Dubinsky, who will be assisted by Brother Breslaw.

Regarding Carotenuto's report of the need of Organization work in Brooklyn, Brother Nagler believes that both Brooklyn and Bensonhurst are badly in need of a Drive.

After due deliberation, Brother Nagler's report is approved.

That completed the report of the Board of Directors which was approved, while the Secretary's report was referred to the Local Managers.

Committee Reports on Election

Brother Wander reports on behalf of the Committee, that was appointed to assist in conducting the elections. He states that the elections were conducted in the most orderly manner. The Impartial Committee was on the job all day and took an active part in the elections, as well as in the count of the ballots. This committee displayed a much greater interest than was expected of them and they gave personal attention to every complaint. Several complaints were adjusted by the Impartial Committee and in order to avoid any further controversy, they stationed two of their representatives at the polling places, who remained on duty throughout the elections and the count of the ballots. The Impartial Committee will issue an official statement on the result of the elections, as well as election certificates to each Local.

Upon motion, Brother Wander's report is approved and a vote of thanks is given to the Impartial Committee. It was decided that the Impartial Committee be invited to attend the Installation of the Joint Board.

Brother Wander calls the Board's attention to the fact that President Schlesinger has been ill for the past two weeks, during which time he was visited by Brothers Nagler, Stoller, Moskowitz and himself. Brother Schlesinger's illness did not seem to be serious. He hopes that Brother Schlesinger will soon be with us again and resume his duties.

The Board expresses deep sorrow over Brother Schlesinger's condition and appoints a committee, consist-

ing of Brothers Stoller, Nagler and Wander to visit him again and convey the Board's sincerest wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

General Manager's Weekly Report

Brother Nagler, in submitting his weekly report, speaks very highly of the manner in which the elections were conducted. According to the tabulated figures, 5,000 members participated in the voting, which shows that our membership took an interest in the election. Brother Nagler also compliments the Impartial Committee and he believes that the services rendered by this committee are certainly praiseworthy and deserve our appreciation and gratitude.

Brother Nagler reports that the Local Managers would meet the next day for the purpose of discussing the Secretary's report, and assigning the newly elected Joint Board officers to their various posts. Arrangements are being completed to start the Dues Drive, Monday, February 25th. A staff meeting would immediately go over all details in connection with the Dues Drive.

Brother Nagler commenting on the Saturday Drive, urges all delegates as well as Local Executive Board members to participate in it. He points out that Brother Breslaw consented to continue as the chairman of the Drive, with the specific understanding that all Locals would cooperate with him to the fullest extent. The Locals must once and for all make up their minds that the Saturday Drive is of great significance and if the Locals would really do their duty and furnish sufficient man-power, the Saturday Drive would have a very good effect upon the industry.

Mr. Klein's Amazing Statement

Brother Nagler calls the attention of the Board to a statement made by Mr. S. E. Klein, Manager of the Industrial Council, at a dinner given by that body, which appeared in the press. In that statement, Mr. Klein commented upon the renewal of our agreements, which are to expire next June and said that not only could the Council not consider our new demands, but even to renew the agreement under its present terms would be immoral and an act of "commercial suicide" on the part of the Industrial Council.

Brother Nagler was amazed at Mr. Klein's statement in view of the fact that our conferences with the Industrial Council, which were started sometime ago, are still in progress. Brother Nagler thereupon published the following answer to Mr. Klein's statement:

"I have no desire to enter into any lengthy discussion with Mr. Klein through the Press, at this moment, especially since a second conference between the Industrial Council and the Union will be held within a few days to discuss the demands of the Union and the renewal of the collective agreement.

"At any rate, Mr. Klein is undoubtedly aware of the relationship which existed under a collective agreement, between our Union and the Industrial Council, formerly known as the Protective Association, since the year of 1910, and which agreement was always considered as a peace guarantee in our industry. Mr. Klein further knows that whenever the Association attempted to take the same attitude on the question of a collective agreement, as expressed by Mr. Klein yesterday, they not only found a strong union, prepared to cope with any threats on the part of the Association, but also found the experience very costly to the members of the Association. Such an attitude on the part of the Association was always looked upon with indignation by public opinion. Should the Union find that the statement of Mr. Klein is the

attitude of the Association, the manufacturers will again find the Union ready to repulse any attempt on the part of the Association to bring chaos into the industry. I believe, however, that at the conference, which is to be held shortly, on the question of the renewal of the agreement, both sides will understand each other much better."

Brother Nagler states further that on account of President Schlesinger's illness the conferences with the Association had to be postponed. As soon as Brother Schlesinger's condition improves sufficiently, our conferences will be resumed.

Regarding the Dress situation, Brother Nagler reports that there has been practically no development. The so-called strike, which was called by the Communists, is over and the shops controlled by our Union are in no way affected. At the start, the Communists made a few attempts to stop off some of our shops, but they were met with stubborn resistance on the part of our members. Every precaution has been taken to safeguard our members and they encounter no difficulty going to or from work.

The Communists have suffered defeat. Realizing their failure they entered into an agreement with an Association of employers, which they themselves helped to organize. In order to proclaim a victory to the world, the world, however, knows that this so-called victory is nothing more than mere camouflage. The last picket demonstration, staged by the Communists, in which all Communist Party members, including a lot of school children participated, demonstrated clearly that the Communists are using this so-called strike as a means to further the interests of the Communist Party. There is no doubt in anybody's mind now, that this was not an industrial strike, but a political one. The best proof lies in the fact that the great masses of dressmakers, in whose name the strike is being conducted, are hard at work, while the Communists are busy telling the world that the dressmakers are striking. If they succeed in fooling anybody, they surely did not succeed with our members.

Activities in Independent Shops

At the Joint Board meeting held Wednesday, February 27, at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, Chairman Max Stoller presiding, the Board of Directors submitted reports of managers as follows:

Brother Moser, Manager of the American and Independent Department, reports that a meeting of his new staff of business agents was held, at which they were given their assignments and instructions.

In accordance with the instructions of Brother Dubinsky, Chairman of the Dues Drive, the office is now making arrangements to cover all the districts, in connection with the Drive. He further states that the work in the shops suddenly slowed down. Some shops are working on a regular schedule, while others are working part time only.

Brother Moser also reports that he submitted a list of uncontrolled shops to the Organization Department. He hopes that these shops will be given the proper attention. Brother Moser's report is approved.

Brother Desti, Manager of the Downtown Office, submits a report of the activities of his office, during the past three weeks, ending February 25th. During said period, his office attended to 14 complaints and 35 shop controls, as follows:

Discharge Cases

Borenstein & Jablow discharged a finisher; Scherer & Feilberg dis-

charged a presser; Lipshitz & Beskind discharged a finisher. All three were reinstated.

Complaints of unequal division of work were filed against the following three firms:

Lipshitz & Beskind; Mann; Barosin & Kaplan. All three complaints were adjusted and the firms instructed to divide the work equally among all the workers.

Wage Adjustments

The firm of Goldberg & Wolk demanded a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The workers refused to agree to it unless the firm would give them a time-guarantee of employment. The firm finally agreed to guarantee each worker a minimum of eleven full weeks' of employment between February 20th and May 31st, 1929.

Operator H. Rosenberg, employed by Rubinzahl & Maslin, complained that he is receiving \$52.00 per week. The firm was instructed to pay him \$55.00 per week.

The firm of M. Meyer was charged with operating on a piece work basis. The complaint was unfounded.

Thirty-five shops were visited, during this period, for the purpose of a general control. Seven of these shops were visited twice, three were visited three times and one four times. Seventeen of these shops were found working, 16 were not working, two are out of business and one shop moved out of the district.

Brother Desti's report is approved.

General Manager's Report

Brother Nagler reports that he had a meeting with the Local Managers, at which they assigned the newly elected officers to their respective posts. These assignments, however, are temporary and subject to revision, due to the fact that not all Locals elected their full quota of business agents. At present, there is a shortage of three business agents, one for Local No. 3, one for Local No. 10 and one for Local No. 35. As soon as these Locals will send in the additional men, some changes may be necessary.

He also reports that he had a meeting with the entire staff of business agents, regarding the Dues Drive. Brother Dubinsky, Chairman of the Drive, was present at the meeting and gave the business agents the necessary instructions.

Brother Nagler states that arrangements have been made to start the organization work and Brother Metz has received the necessary instruction in connection with it.

About the Dress industry, Brother Nagler reports that there has been no change in the situation, since his last report.

Upon motion, Brother Nagler's report is approved.

That completed the report of the Board of Directors at meeting held February 25 which was approved.

Sympathy with President Schlesinger

Following the reading of communications the Chairman delivered the following closing remarks, before dismissing the old Joint Board:

"We have heard reports of President Schlesinger's illness. His compulsory absence from us on this important occasion is painful indeed. We all wish him a speedy and complete recovery.

"I will also take this opportunity to express our deep sorrow over the loss of one of our oldest veterans, who honored us with his presence and participated in our last installation, a year ago. I am referring to our deceased leader, Joseph Barondess, whom we all loved and admired. I will therefore call upon all delegates and officers to rise in tribute to the memory of our deceased Brother and Comrade."

All delegates and officers rise and

Some Facts About the Tuckers' and Pleaters' Trade

Negotiations for the Renewal of the Agreement in Progress—
Union Preparing for a Strike As a Last Resort.—Communist
Strike-move a Fiasco.

By P. DEMBITZER

While the trade of the tuckers, hemstitchers, pleaters and novelties is an important branch of the cloak and dress industry its technical side is a sealed book in labor circles, for the reason that the trade as a separate branch has been in existence only some twelve to fifteen years.

Until that time trimmings and ornamentation for women's garments were made in the cloak and dress shops proper, and the workers in this line were, for the most part, members of the former Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25.

Such trimmings had not as yet become the general fashion, or so manifold and complicated as they are today. The growth of the demand for embellished garments and the varied samples, along with the extensive development of the cloak and dress industry, brought with it the necessity of separate shops for the manufacture of trimmings and ornamentation to supply the increasing demand for these styles. Immediately the shops specializing in tucking, hemstitching and novelties proved their necessity and value for the cloak and dress industry. By specialization and concentration on this work they were enabled to reduce the cost to the manufacturers. Pleating was the only line formerly produced in separate shops.

Costly Machinery Introduced

Trimming work is a highly skilled trade. So is tucking which requires time to learn. Specialization meant a search of efficient methods and new experience which became a factor in the cheapening of the product.

A particular factor in cost reduction in course of the last ten years was the introduction of special machinery. Some of these machines cost as much as \$2,000. For this reason a capital investment of \$10,000 to \$15,000 is required to open a shop for tucking, pleating or hemstitching, much more than to open a cloak shop or a dress shop.

In the first years all the machines for this branch of industry were imported from Paris. There was only one house—the Ideal Pleating Company—that supplied these machines to the trade. The development of the garment industry and an increasing demand for machinery led to the manufacture of these machines in this country. Today not a single machine is imported. Two firms—the Chandler Pleating Company and the Circle Pleating Company supply the machine needs of the trade.

Labor Conditions on Low Level

In spite of the large capital required to install a plant scores of shops have been opened in New York and other cities to cater for the cloak and dress industries. In New York the shops in this line are located in the heart of the garment center, ranging between Twentieth street and Fortieth street bounded by Broadway and Seventh avenue. While these shops with bowed heads remain silent for one minute.

The Chairman then thanks the delegates for the honor conferred upon him and support given him during his past term of office. He then calls upon Bro. Abraham Baroff, General Secretary-Treasurer, to take over the Chair and install the new Joint Board. (Report on Page 5)

have carried on a flourishing business the workers' earnings were small and inadequate.

As already noted these workers at one time belonged to several local unions of the International. When they left the cloak shops or dress shops and went to work in the new, separate shops they lost their contact with the Union and dropped out. In addition, a change in the personnel has since occurred. Most of the present workers in the trimming and novelty trades are native Americans or Americanized girls whom it is not easy to organize.

Several years ago when the number of these workers multiplied, the International Union, at the suggestion of a few mechanics, then members of Local No. 25, assigned to Vice-President J. Halpern the task of organizing the tuckers, hemstitchers and pleaters. In a comparatively short time the International succeeded in organizing 500 workers which number later grew to 1,200. This compelled the employers to form an association and sign a collective agreement with the Union, now organized as Local 41.

Union Benefits the Workers

By the agreement the workers were assured a 42-hour week, six legal holidays and time and one-half for overtime.

But this Local Union has not escaped the disruptive influence of the communist agents and has thereby suffered a setback. General trade depression in the women's garment industry was another demoralizing factor, which provided the employers with a pretext for taking advantage of these workers and violating the agreement with the union.

As the agreement is about to expire negotiations for its renewal are going on between representative employers and the spokesmen of the Tuckers' and Pleaters' Union, Local 41. Two conferences have been held.

In presenting a number of demands looking to improvement of labor conditions, Vice-President Halpern, manager of Local 41, has, at the conferences, stressed the vital importance of the strict enforcement of the agreement, and that wholesale violations or evasions of the provisions agreed to would impel the Union to call a general strike of tuckers, hemstitchers and pleaters to ensure respect for the contract with the Union.

Employers Can Prevent Strike

The association is now considering the demands of the Union. A third conference is to be called, at which the employers are expected to state their position. According to a statement by Manager Halpern the question as to a general strike in this branch of industry rests in the hands of the manufacturers' association. Unless union conditions are guaranteed, a strike will take place.

The workers in the cloak makers' and dress makers' Locals are keenly interested in the issue of the negotiations with these employers, because a general tie-up of this branch will inevitably affect the cloak and dress industry. Without the necessary supply of these trimmings the garments cannot be finished. So close is the inter-relation of these trades that the entire New York membership is watching developments. The International Union is alive to the situation and is straining every effort to strengthen Local 41 by an energetic

organization drive among the workers in the trade. Success in this drive is expected to react very favorably on the negotiations with the larger associations in the industry.

A Communist Publicity Stunt

Recently the communist meddlers pretended to call a general strike of tuckers, pleaters and hemstitchers. It was a pure publicity stunt, a matter of headlines in their Yiddish organ, where every molehill is magnified into a mountain. The industry employs 4,000 to 5,000 workers, but only "several hundred" workers were said to have responded to the call. They also claimed that thirty-eight shops had settled with their dual union. Finally the strike and the settlements dropped out of mention altogether because there was no basis of fact to the story.

The tuckers, pleaters and hemstitchers ignored their call. Like the cloak makers and dressmakers they stand loyally with the International Union. If it should be necessary to go out on strike they will fall in line at the call of the International Union and under its banner march to victory.

Nor Forsake Thee

The gibbet claimed its prey at dawn;
The trap would spring and thereupon

Would dangle from its gaping rod
A grotesque, hooded human clod.

At dawn the man was doomed to die,
All night they heard his haunted cry,
The throaty, wailing black-man's plea
To Him who died on Calvary.

Above the gibbet, circling slow,
A white cloud brooded, bending low
It gathered from the dawn's alarms
The black-man in its palm-pierced arms.

CLYDE ROBERTSON.

Union Policies and Tactics

Trade Union Policies and Tactics, is a 32-page pamphlet prepared by David J. Saposs, Professor of trade unionism in Brookwood Labor College, and published by our Educational Department. Professor Saposs was instructor of labor problems in our Workers' University for several years, and this outline is the outgrowth of his course in trade union policies and tactics which he conducted for our members. The outline consists of ten lessons, foreword, introduction and conclusion.

Each lesson is treated separately, and together they form a unified discussion of this problem. The discussion is divided as follows:

1. Underlying Forces Influencing Structure and Policy of Trade Unions.
2. Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.
3. Economic Attempts to Change Present System.
4. Political Attempts to Change Present System.
5. Form and Structure.
6. The I. W. W. and Dual Unionism.
7. The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.
8. The Intellectual in the Labor Movement.
9. The American Federation of Labor.

Conclusion: The Future of Trade Union Action.

This outline is used in Labor Colleges, workers' classes, and in conventional universities in the study of labor problems.

Our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, still has a limited number of these outlines and our members can obtain them at 12c a copy.

Two Weeks In Local 10

The Joint Board is making preparations for the renewal of the agreements in the cloak industry, which expire on June 1st, 1929. For this purpose, they have decided to raise an emergency strike fund and therefore recommended that a strike tax of \$10.00 be levied upon all the members affiliated with the Joint Board. They instructed all the locals to call meetings of their members, and hold a referendum vote at the meetings on this decision.

Local 10, held its meeting on Monday, March 11, at the large Arlington Hall. This meeting was well attended, for the membership were notified by special letters of the importance of this meeting. After a discussion that lasted over two hours, and which was participated in by Victor Newfield, Arthur Weinstein, Max Hayman, Louis Pankin, Samuel Perlmutter, and David Dubinsky, the members unanimously concurred in the decision of the Joint Board, and carried the \$10.00 strike tax.

The Finishers' Union, Local 9, the Pressers' Union, Local 35, the Examiners' Union, Local 32, and the Dressmakers' Union, Local 32, also unanimously carried the recommendation of a \$10.00 strike tax, and it is also expected that the Operators' Union, Local 2, and one or two more locals, which are to hold meetings a day after the writing of these lines, will also carry the decision of the Joint Board.

It is not surprising that all these locals approved the present recommendation of a \$10.00 tax so enthusiastically, for they realize the importance of having the Union equipped with ample funds so that it may properly meet any situation that may develop while they are negotiating for new agreements.

\$10 Tax Will Be Collected Next Week

This strike tax goes into effect immediately. Locals will begin collecting this tax from individual members,

as well as from shops. We expect that no worker who realizes the seriousness of the present situation will shirk his responsibility towards the Union, and will make prompt payment of this tax.

This tax must be paid and collected by the Union in full before the season is over. Inasmuch as there are only a few more weeks left for the season, we appeal to each and every member to place himself in good standing as far as his dues are concerned, and to make an immediate payment of this tax.

On Tuesday, March 19, 1929, the collection of this strike tax will begin. We accordingly urge all members who are not in good standing to pay up their dues immediately before that date, because after that date they will have to make their first payment on the tax, before dues will be accepted.

Cutters Protest Against Elimination of Market

At our previous meeting the question of the Cutters Market came up. Many of our members complained of the difficulties they encounter in obtaining jobs, due to the new traffic regulations enacted by Police Commissioner Grover D. Whalen, and they asked that the organization, and the officers take the necessary steps to remedy the situation. A resolution was accordingly drawn up, and adopted by the membership, in which the cutters state, that whereas the cutters have since 1899 congregated on some corner in the vicinity of their shops, during their lunch hour, and since 1925 gather on the southeast corner of 37th street and 7th avenue, this has become an institution of the New York Cutters which employers and foremen have come to know as a market for cutters exclusively where they can engage them for their factories, and which cutters have come to know as a market, where they are sure to meet

INTERNATIONAL BOND LOAN HONOR LIST OF CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 73 OF BOSTON

The Boston cutters, although a much smaller organization, will be placed on the Honor Roll, in the same manner as the members of Local 10.

The following is a list of the members of Local 73, who purchased bonds:

Carl Miller	J. Weinstein	R. Trehub	J. Taplin
B. Robins	S. Weinstein	P. Nathanson	M. Cohen
M. Resnick	I. Ginsberg	S. Harris	M. Ellison
L. Kriegsman	J. Garber	B. Goldstein	D. Lipoff
S. Speigel	J. Rosenblatt	P. Kramer	E. Frank
J. White	S. Putlock	M. Kramer	S. Rose
M. Brown	J. Norchick	M. Pass	M. Fleunblatt
			J. Sprinsky

their fellow craftsmen, and are thus directed to some place of employment. The elimination of this market has proven detrimental to thousands of our men, who are thus deprived of means of securing employment.

The Commissioner was petitioned to look into the situation, and give the cutters back the market that they had previous to the new order, or else assign another corner in the garment district where the cutters may congregate, as it is a matter of vital importance to them.

Appeal to Police Commissioner

Manager Dubinsky, and David Fruhling, had a hearing before the Police Commissioner Monday Morning, March 11th. The entire situation was explained to him, and the serious effect that this new rule has upon the cutters was impressed upon him. Commissioner Grover D. Whalen promised to look into this situation, and give us an early reply.

When this was reported at the last meeting, the membership again instructed the officers to do everything in their power to get quick results.

New Administration Installed

At our Local installation meeting the Election Board submitted its report, which was approved by the membership. This time the only contested office, was for that of the Executive Board. They reported that a total of 929 members participated in the last local election and that the list of elected members of the Ex-

ecutive Board and the votes they received were as below:

	Votes
Harry Zaslowsky	562
Philip Ansel	549
Meyer Friedman	532
Benjamin Evry	507
Louis Pankin	499
Harry Friedman	494
Charles Beaver	478
Nathan Saperstein	472
Jacob Fleisher	467
Morris Feller	422

After Maurice W. Jacobs was installed into office as President of Local 10, in accordance with the constitution, he appointed the following members to the Executive Board: Herman Rosenblum, Louis Forer, Max Stoller, and Wm. Fridman, Meyer Katz and Morris Danson to the Examination Committee.

After these appointments were unanimously approved by the membership, the entire administration was installed, and Brother Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, who was present at the meeting, addressed the Cutters expressing his confidence in the new administration of Local 10 and the hope that they will work for the benefit of the Local, Joint Board and International in the future, as cheerfully as they have done in the past.

Due to the extra space required in advertising our annual Entertainment and Ball, the Honor List of Bond purchasers of Local 10 will be continued in the coming issues.

19th ANNUAL

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

of the

Cutters Union Local 10

FOR BENEFIT OF RELIEF FUND

SURPRISING STAR REVIEW

AND PROMINENT VAUDEVILLE STARS

Saturday, March 30th, 1929

at GRAND COUNCOUR SE PLAZA

161st St. and Grand Concourse
Bronx, New York

Tickets
in Advance
One Dollar
At Door
One Dollar Fifty

Music by
Paul Whiteman's Piccadilly Orchestra

Show
Will Start
9 P. M. Sharp
Come Early for
Good Seats