

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."
—Job 27.3

JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol XII, No. 1

JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1930

PRICE 3 CENTS

Don't Fail to Vote in the Referendum!

To the Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Greetings!

Next Tuesday, January 7 a referendum will be held in all the local unions of the International in the United States and Canada for the purpose of electing the highest officers of our Union. This is the first time in the history of the International that we have a referendum. Heretofore the President, the Secretary-Treasurer, and the General Executive Board have been elected by the conventions of our Union. But from now on, in accordance with the decision of our last convention, the election of these officers is to be decided by a referendum vote of the entire membership. The convention merely nominates the candidates for these offices, but does not elect them. The right to elect them has been vested in the rank and file of the International.

From the printed ballot which every member of the Union will receive when he comes to vote next Tuesday, it will be seen that the candidates for President, Secretary-Treasurer, and First Vice President are unopposed. They were unanimously nominated by the Cleveland Convention. But among the rank and file of the International there may perhaps be some who do not approve of the choice of the convention, and they may wish for an opportunity to voice their dissent. Accordingly, this opportunity was given to them. For the candidates whose names appear on the ballot without any opposing candidates, one can vote either "for" or "against." On the ballot, alongside the names of the candidates for President, Secretary-Treasurer, and First Vice President, there are two blank squares. Over one of them is printed the word "FOR," and over the other the word "AGAINST." A cross placed in the square labeled "FOR" means a vote for the candidate. A cross placed in the square labeled "AGAINST" means a vote against the candidate.

The ballot also carries the names of six candidates for Vice Presidents who have no opposition, and in their case, too, the members need only vote "for" or "against." Accordingly each of the names of these six Vice Presidential candidates likewise has alongside of it two squares labeled, respectively, "FOR" and "AGAINST." But in the case of the New York candidates for Vice Presidents there is only one square alongside of each name for the voter to express his choice in. For there are twelve New York Vice Presidential candidates, of whom only eight (8) are to be chosen. The eight New York candidates who poll the most votes will be elected.

We have given this rather lengthy explanation because the ballot is somewhat unusual in that some of the candidates have no opposition and others have. And since we want all errors to be avoided in the voting so that every ballot will be counted, we thought it better to give the members a long explanation of the ballot than a short one.

But that is not all. We want you, fellow members, to flock to the polling places in large numbers. If only a small number come to vote, the referendum will be considered a failure.

And that must be avoided at all costs. As you, fellow members, well know, the referendum was adopted only after a long and obstinate fight within the Union. For there was a very strong opposition to the referendum within our ranks. Those opposed to the reform contended not only that the referendum was a useless measure, but that it might prove a most harmful one should the bulk of the members fail to participate in the referendum voting. But the Cleveland Convention heeded the wish of the majority of the members and adopted the referendum. And now it is up to the members to show that they were sincere in their demand for the referendum and that they are going to make use of it. As many members as possible must take part in the referendum voting, otherwise the opponents of the referendum will see in it the best proof that they were right in opposing it.

Moreover, should the number of members who vote in the referendum prove to be small, even the candidates who are elected would be put in an embarrassing position. For this would be interpreted as a sign that the members of the International do not care who their officers and leaders are.

Therefore it is the duty of all who fought for the adoption of the referendum to see that as many members as possible vote in it. Let everybody make it his business not only to vote himself, but to get others to come and vote. Let the friends of the referendum see to it that the reform they worked so hard to bring about shall be crowned with success.

Brothers and sisters, the referendum is your measure. You wanted it, and it was to satisfy you that the Cleveland Convention adopted it. And now that you have the referendum, can you, dare you, fail to make the most impressive use of it? Can you afford by your neglect of the referendum to run the risk of having our next convention repeal it as a useless measure,

Brothers and sisters, the referendum spells democracy in our Union. And by turning out in full force to vote in next Tuesday's referendum, you will help to make it a permanent institution in the International.

Come, therefore, one and all, to the polling places next Tuesday. Come, everybody. This means you, and you, and you!

Fraternaly yours,

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

LOUIS REIFF, Chairman
NATHAN SOLOMON, Secretary
ABRAHAM BELSON
DAVID BOROWITZ
NATHAN HINES
ROSE MIRSKY
EDWARD MOLISANI.

P. S. A list of all the polling places in the United States and Canada where our members will vote next Tuesday is given on page 7 of this issue. Read it and find out where your local union is to vote.

Vast Committee Named to Direct General Dress Strike

Strike Committee to Consist of Nearly a Thousand Active Cloak and Dress Makers—General Manager Nagler Presents Strike Plans Which Are Unanimously Approved—President Schlesinger and Vice-President Hochman Deliver Stirring Speeches.

A war council about the coming general strike of the dress industry in New York was held last Monday evening, December 30, at a joint meeting of the executive boards of all the lo-

DRESS SHOP CHAIRMEN, ATTENTION!

A special meeting of all shop chairmen of the dress industry will be held at Webster Hall on Thursday, January 3, at 6 P. M. All dress shop chairmen are urged to attend the meeting.

By order of the Joint Board
MAX STOLLER, Chairman,
ISIDORE NAGLER, Gen. Man.,
HARRY WANDR, Sec'y-Treas.

cals of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board which met at the Rand School.

The meeting was quite brief. It lasted only an hour, but in that hour the plans for the strike were adopted and a General Strike Committee was elected to direct the approaching strike of New York's 45,000 dress-makers.

There were few speeches at the meeting. The only speakers, in fact, were the men who are going to be the chief union commanders in the coming battle. President Benjamin Schlesinger and Vice-President Julius Hochman, Manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board.

President Schlesinger was in poor health on the day of the meeting, yet

his speech was brilliant, full of fire, and marked by the utmost faith in the victory of the dressmakers. His speech was brief but powerful; it electrified all present, and was frequently punctuated by thunderous applause. When the chairman of the meeting, Brother Max Stoller, introduced the President of the International, all rose and applauded for a long time.

"I shall throw myself into the fight with all the strength that is in me and help lead the dressmakers to victory," President Schlesinger said amid a storm of cheers.

Referring to the dress manufacturers' demand for the right of reorganization, that is, for the right to discharge a certain percentage of workers each season, President Schlesinger

declared:

"The dress manufacturers had better get this out of their head. We will never grant them this right. They (Continued on page 2)

TO ALL CANDIDATES FOR BUSINESS AGENTS

The Examination Committee of the Joint Board will examine candidates for the office of Business Agents at the Council Room of the International Building, 3 West 16th Street, on Friday, January 3, at 2 P. M. All such candidates are requested to present themselves for the examination.

Vast Committee Named to Direct General Dress Strike

(Continued from page 1)

might expect to win this demand from Communists, but never from us!

"We will wage such a vigorous fight in the dress industry as has never been witnessed before. We shall enlist thousands of dressmakers in the strike committee and the strike must and shall be won."

President Schlesinger further stated that regardless of the precarious financial condition of the international, our Union would make every effort possible to keep the families of the strikers from experiencing want.

In passing, President Schlesinger vigorously denounced David N. Mosesohn, Executive Director of the Associated Dress Industries of America. He called him "an open shop man," and declared that he would wire President Hoover his protest against Mr. Mosesohn's recent appointment to the President's Committee of Industrial Key Men, in which Mr. Mosesohn represents the ladies' garment industry.

Vice-President Hochman's speech was likewise short and effective. He pointed out that the dress industry was one of the largest and richest in New York and the biggest single trade of the ladies' garment industry, and yet the worst standards of work, as regards hours, wages, and sanitary conditions, prevailed in it. He wound up with an eloquent appeal to the cloakmakers to support their brothers of the dress industry in their coming struggle just as the latter aided the cloakmakers in their great and glorious strike of last July.

Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, in presenting the plans for the strike, declared that the general strike committee would consist of nearly a thousand active union men of all cloak and dress locals. He then presented the following plans for the strike:

1. The General Strike Committee is to be composed of all local Executive boards and the Joint Board.
2. The heads of the General Strike are to be elected at the first meeting of the General Strike Committee.
3. The Executive Board of the General Strike Committee is to be composed of:—
All General Officers, Chairmen and Secretaries of Committees. All Local Chairmen and Managers.
4. The Advisory Committee is to consist of:
All General Officers, the Chairmen of all Committees.
5. There is to be a meeting of all shop chairmen of the dress industry on January 9; there is to be a meeting of all shop chairmen of the cloak industry on January 15, and a monster mass meeting of dressmakers on January 23.

Brother Nagler then announced the names of those appointed to the various sub-committees of the General Strike Committee that is to direct the dress walkout. Both the strike plans and the appointments to the strike committees were unanimously approved.

The sub-committees of the General Strike Committee will be made up as follows:

- Picket Committee:**
Dr. Fruhling, Chairman, Local No. 10; M. Guzman, Secretary, Local No. 35; P. Oretsky, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; C. Iandoli, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 59; Rose Mirsky, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22.
- Hall Committee:**
J. Breslaw, Chairman, Local No. 35; J. Cooper, Secretary, Local No. 22; J. Salerno, Vice-Chairman, Local No.

- 89; B. Every, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; Benj. Kaplan, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 2; M. Love, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 35.

- Organization Committee:**
J. Spielman, Chairman, Local No. 22; M. Moskowitz, Secretary, Local No. 22; L. Reiff, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 35; N. Kirtzman, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 9; M. DiMaggio, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Joel Abramowitz, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; Sadie Reich.

- Settlement Committee:**
S. Perlmutter, Chairman, Local No. 10; A. Staum, Secretary, Local No. 22; P. Olivo, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Fred Ratner, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; S. Cipes, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 35.

- Law Committee:**
McGrady, Chairman, A. F. of L.; H. Wauder, Secretary, Joint Board; D. Fruhling, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; M. Schneid, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 2.

- Out of own Committee:**
L. Antonini, Chairman, Local No. 89; M. Schechter, Secretary, Local No. 35; C. Margulies, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22; M. W. Jacobs.

- Finance Committee:**
D. Dubinsky, Chairman, Gen. Sec. Treas.; H. Wauder, Secretary, Joint Board; Finance Committee of Joint Board; E. Moisan, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 48.

- Relief Committee:**
A. Baroff, Chairman, Int'l.; N. Margulies, Secretary, Local No. 22; M. Feller, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; B. Cohen, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 35.

- Speakers Committee:**
S. Ninfo, Chairman, Local No. 48; F. Cohn, Secretary, Int'l.; Meyer Rosen, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22.
Non-Union Department — Ukrainian Hall:

- J. Wasilevsky, Chairman, Local No. 35; J. Rabinow, Secretary, Local No. 22; Little Raitano, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; I. Ostrow.

- Office Information:**
Julius Levine, Chairman, Local No. 10; Isidore Farblash, Secretary, Local No. 22.

- Brooklyn Office:**
C. Caronato, Chairman, Local No. 48; A. Crivello, Secretary, Local No. 89; Sol Silver, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22.

- Brownsville Office:**
H. Chancer, Chairman, Local No. 2; M. Horowitz, Secretary, Local No. 2; Jennie Ferrara, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89.

- Bensonhurst Office:**
A. Cottone, Chairman, Local No. 48; G. DiNola, Secretary, Local No. 89; B. Davis, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22.

- Harlem Office:**
M. Mariconda, Chairman, Local No. 48; N. Schechter, Secretary, Local No. 35; P. Dingerstein, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 22.

- Cutters' Hall—Arlington Hall:**
M. Stoller, Chairman, Local No. 10; Harris Hacken, Secretary, Local No. 10; M. Alovis, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; M. Falckman, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10; Jack Settle, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Hall Chairmen—Bryant Hall:**
J. Schneider, Chairman, Local No. 22; Minnie Rabinstein, Secretary, Local No. 22; Grace DeLuis, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Chas. Stein, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Stuyvesant Casino:**
Bluestein, Chairman, Local No. 22; H. Lerner, Secretary, Local No. 35; John Gelo, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Harry Shapiro, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Webster Hall:**
Feinstein, Chairman, Local No. 35; M. Hutt, Secretary, Local No. 22; Salvatore Ravenna, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Max Cooperman, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Manhattan Lyceum:**
Sonia Farber, Chairman, Local No. 22; Sam Durst, Secretary, Local No. 35; Joseph Costanzo, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Harenblatt, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Astoria Hall & Annex:**
A. Dashkow, Chairman, Local No. 22; M. Roth, Secretary, Local No. 22; J. Piscitello, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; David Miller, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Hennington Hall:**
M. Strasseberg, Chairman, Local No. 22; J. Bloom, Secretary, Local No. 35; Antonio Barone, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Morris Levine, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Casino—Royal Mansion:**
Rose Walkowitz, Chairman, Local No. 22; J. Goldstein, Secretary, Local No. 22; Tony Garfalo, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Isidore Gorn, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Lenox Assembly Rooms:**
Goldstein, Chairman, Local No. 35; Fannie Shapiro, Secretary, Local No. 22; Joseph Miranda, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 89; Blechtzin, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

- Clinton Hall:**
Rosenfeld, Chairman, Local No. 22; Rose Licate, Secretary, Local No. 89; Meyer Katz, Vice-Chairman, Local No. 10.

To All Dressmakers, Operators, Finishers, Drapers, Examiners, and Cleaners

Manifesto issued by the Dressmakers' Union Local No. 22, I. L. G. W. U.

Sisters and Brothers:

We are on the threshold of a GENERAL STRIKE. The Cleveland Convention of our International has unanimously and amidst the greatest enthusiasm decided to call a General Strike in the entire industry.

We are determined upon the abolition of the sweat shop system. We are determined to eliminate the unbearable conditions in the trade. We are determined to deal a death blow to the humiliating circumstances which have forced our workers to toil days and nights, Saturdays and Sundays, and has reduced them to a state wherein they cannot support themselves and their families in decency.

These conditions cannot, and must not, be tolerated any longer.

MANIFESTO

With a view of strengthening our forces, make sure a decisive victory over the employers and at the same time provide the necessary safeguards for the observance of the improvements which we are going to win, it is absolutely necessary that every person employed in the industry immediately joins the Union. We have therefore, decided to admit to membership every operator, finisher, draper, examiner, and cleaner, upon the payment of

\$5.85

This MANIFESTO becomes effective Monday, December 30, 1929, and will continue in force until Monday, January 20, 1930.

We place no limitations. All workers, with the exception of those found guilty of scabbing, will receive the benefits of this manifesto.

Dropped members, suspended members, and even such who never were members of the organization, will receive books upon the payment of \$5.85.

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE UNION—DROPPED OR SUSPENDED—WILL BE REINSTATED WITH ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AND WILL BECOME ELIGIBLE AS CANDIDATES TO OFFICE IN THE ELECTION WHICH WILL BE HELD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GENERAL STRIKE.

Sister and Brothers:

The Dressmakers' Union, which has earned for itself an enviable position in the American Labor Movement because of its historic struggles of 1909, 1913, 1916, 1919, and 1923, whereby it has succeeded to achieve for its members the five-day forty-hour week, the right to the job, better working conditions, etc., is now back in the struggle to regain its strength and prestige. The Dressmakers' Union is again today the militant union that it was until a few years ago.

Dressmakers! Take advantage of this opportunity. Rally around the banner of our great International. It matters not what your political views are, it matters not what party or group you belong to. If you are ready to live up to the constitution of our International, you are welcomed to our Union.

Dressmakers! We offer you our brotherly hand. Join with us in the approaching struggle to gain for ourselves and our families a better living; a brighter day.

Long live the Dressmakers' Union. Long live the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Executive Board Dressmakers' Union,
Local No. 22, I. L. G. W. U.
Office: 130 East 25th Street.

NATHAN MARGOLIES, Chairman
JOSEPH SPIELMAN, Secretary.

Strike in Cleveland Inevitable, Says President Schlesinger

A general strike of the cloak and dress industry of Cleveland is inevitable. The strike, which will involve five thousand garment workers, may break out any day.

Such is the view expressed by President Benjamin Schlesinger of the International to a representative of this paper. President Schlesinger, it will be recalled, last week spent several days in Cleveland, where he conferred with the various factors in the cloak and dress industry of that city.

"The situation in Cleveland," said President Schlesinger, "is similar to that which prevailed in the cloak industry of New York before the general strike of last July. In the last few years there has been a great increase in the number of sweatshops, in which the conditions of employment are simply intolerable. These sub-standard shops also constitute a menace to the legitimate union shops and to the whole cloak and dress industry. The Cleveland garment workers are determined to put an end to this chaotic state of affairs. The war against the sweatshop," President Schlesinger continued, "has become a national issue. After New York, Cleveland will be the city where the fight against the scandalous sweating system will be pushed with the utmost vigor by our Union."

President Schlesinger related that during his conference with the legitimate manufacturers in Cleveland, the latter fully agreed with him as to the absolute need of combating the sweatshop as the greatest menace to all the factors in the industry.

President Schlesinger conferred with the union manufacturers of Cleveland on Monday, December 23, when he presented to them the demands of the Union in connection with the renewal of the agreement with the employers, which expired on December 31. The conference was attended by all the union manufacturers, who employ from 65 to 70 per cent of the workers engaged in the cloak and dress industry of that city, as well as by one non-union manufacturer. President Schlesinger's masterly analysis of the present situation in the industry, his vivid account of the condition of the garment, and his forceful views on the national campaign against the sweatshop production made a profound impression upon all present.

The demands of the Cleveland Cloak and Dress Makers' Union are as follows:

1. A 40-hour week in place of the present 42-hour week.
2. The employment of none but 100 per cent union shops by the inside manufacturers and jobbers.
3. The responsibility of the jobbers and inside manufacturers for the wages of the workers.

Last Tuesday there was another conference between the Union and the Cleveland manufacturers. But in President Schlesinger's opinion, no amount of conferring with the bosses can now prevent a strike. Next Monday evening there will be a mass meeting of all the Cleveland cloak and dress makers at which the date of the calling of the strike will probably be fixed.

While in Cleveland, Brother Schlesinger addressed a vast mass meeting of garment workers. He is very enthusiastic over the spirit which he found everywhere among our Cleveland brothers. All are eagerly waiting for the Union's call to fight for better working and living conditions.

The Cleveland Union is counting on the support of the New York cloak and dress makers, and they are sure to get it, said the President of the International. "They fully deserve it, those brave Cleveland garment workers," he added. "They have always been loyal and faithful to the International and to the New York Cloak and Dress Makers' Union, and the New York garment workers will know how to reciprocate."

Owing to the preparations for the general strike in the New York dress industry, it will be possible for President Schlesinger to leave before the coming week. He expects to be with our Cleveland brothers next Tuesday.

Cleveland Garment Workers And Employers Deadlocked

(Special Correspondence of Justice)

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Characterizing counter-demands by Cleveland garment manufacturers as "unreasonable," officials of the Joint Board, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union late today declared a deadlock existed between the employers and the Union and that the general strike of 5,000 cloak and dress makers is inevitable.

Following a last-minute conference with the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association, Charles Kreindler, Abraham Katovsky and Louis Friend, Union officials in charge of the situation, proceeded immediately with strike preparations. A meeting of the Union Hall Committee, as well as all shop representatives, will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Union offices, to be followed by a mass meeting of the entire union membership Monday morning at a prominent public hall.

Mr. Katovsky pointed out late today that only intervention upon the part of prominent public-spirited citizens can avert a protracted strike with consequent dislocation of the industry. Assurances came by long distance telephone from Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the, whole-hearted support of the Union and all its financial resources will be thrown behind the strike program here which includes the elimination of the sweatshops in the non-union section of the trade.

Messrs. Katovsky and Kreindler expressed surprise that the better elements among the manufacturers, grouped in the manufacturers' association, should put obstacles in the path of the union's efforts to rehabilitate the sorely harassed cloak and dress industry and to doom the sweatshop and the cut-throat competition from unscrupulous employers who have debased the industry.

It is expected that the strike will be called next week.

Gingold Re-elected Manager of Raincoat Makers' Union

At the election for a new administration of the New York Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., which took place on December 21, David Gingold was re-elected Manager of the Local. Sam Friedman was elected Secretary, Morris Rapoport, Chairman, and Joe Kessler, Vice-Chairman.

Children's Dress Mfgs. Form Ass'n and Negotiate With Union

However, a Strike of the Industry Is Inevitable in Order to Wipe Out the Sweatshops, Says Vice-President Greenberg

The children's dress manufacturers have finally realized that they, too must organize and that a collective agreement with the Union is nowadays indispensable. The legitimate manufacturers have at last perceived that the hundreds of sweatshops infesting the industry are as great an evil for them as for the workers.

A number of children's dress manufacturers, after holding several meetings, formed an association and requested the International for a conference with a view to entering into an agreement with the Union. The association is called "The Infants', Children's and Juniors' Wear Association."

According to Vice President H. Greenberg, Manager of the Children's

Dressmakers' Union, there are now good prospects of entering into a collective agreement with the manufacturers and thereby putting an end to the chaos which has existed in the trade in recent years, and from which the workers suffered most.

Nevertheless Vice-President is of the opinion that a general strike will have to be called in the industry anyhow, in order to wipe out the hundreds of sweatshops which have infested the children's dress industry, and which must be stamped out at all costs. Brother Greenberg believes that the general strike of the children's dress industry will probably be called simultaneously with that of the dress industry, because both trades have certain interests in common.

Chicago Cloakmakers Reject Proposal to Introduce Piece Work

(Special Despatch to Justice by Vice-President M. BIALIS)

Chicago, Ill.—On Monday, Dec. 23, there was a conference between our Union and the Chicago cloak manufacturers regarding the renewal of the agreement which expired on Dec. 31. The representatives of the Union demanded a wage increase of \$2.50 a week for operators, and of \$5 a week for all the other workers of the trade; also the establishment of unemployment insurance fund. The employers put up counter demands. They demanded piece work, fewer legal holidays and abolition of the right of the Union's business agents to visit the shops.

The representatives of the Union rejected all the counter demands of the manufacturers. There will be another conference shortly.

The Union was represented in these negotiations by Brothers Goldstein, Novack, Trubakoff, Hoffman, Jerome, and Vice-President Bialis, who headed the Union delegation.

Alexander Stein Passes Away

Sad news has come to us from Philadelphia, telling of the death of Brother Alexander who, after a long illness, passed away on Wednesday, December 18.

Brother Stein was for a number of years an active member of Local 59. He took part in every campaign waged by the Union to improve the lot of the dressmakers in the Quaker City. His loyalty and devotion to the Union was matchless and gained him the love of all our members in Philadelphia, among whom the news of his death aroused universal grief.

Brother Stein was once active in the Socialist movement and represented the ideal type of union man.

His funeral took place the following Friday. In honor of it practically all union shops stopped work. The body was brought to the Labor Lyceum, where thousands of workers came to pay him their last respects, and where eloquent tribute was paid to our deceased brother by Vice President Reisberg and Brothers Rubin, Melamed, Vinick and Domasky.

Upon learning of Brother Stein's demise, the Philadelphia Joint Board passed a resolution of mourning and of condolence with the widow of the bereaved brother.

Boston Shop Chairlady Honored

Mary J. Kearns is the name of the very zealous chairlady of the "Worthmore Dress Co.," 40 Harrison avenue, Boston, Mass.

She is much liked and respected by the workers of her shop for her strictness and sense of justice combined with good humor and wit.

Recently the workers of the "Worthmore" presented her with a beautiful hand-bag as a token of appreciation for her good work in behalf of the shop.

INJUNCTION RELIEF URGED BY UNIONISTS

Albany, N. Y.—Injunction relief features organized labor's legislative program that will be submitted to the State Legislature.

The bill provides that no injunction shall be issued until after a hearing in court with both parties present and that any person accused of violating such court order shall be entitled to jury trial as a right.

Old-age pensions and a workmen's compensation system operated by the state are also major proposals.

WOMEN CHAIN CLERKS PAID PAUPER WAGE

Washington.—Wages for women employes in chain department stores range between \$12 and \$15 a week, according to a survey by the United States Women's Bureau. Nearly one-half are paid less than \$12. In six States the rate is as low as \$9.

The study included 6,000 women employed in 18 States. Seventy per cent of the total receive less than \$15 a week and over 40 per cent less. California pays as high as \$16.

GILBERT ROE DEAD

New York.—Gilbert E. Roe, prominent attorney and former law partner of the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette, died at his home in this city after a two-months' illness.

Gilbert Roe, during the past 49 years, figured in many battles for freedom. He was as hard a fighter for free speech, thought and action as was "Fighting Bob," his companion and friend.

JUSTICE

A Labor Journal

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DR. B. HOFFMAN, Editor

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EDITORIALS

The Inevitable Dress Strike

We are drawing nearer to a general strike in the dress industry. The preparations for the strike are daily becoming more extensive, more vigorous, more thorough. The strike is inevitable. The present chaos in the dress industry cannot and must not, continue. The dressmakers once possessed a large and powerful union, and they must have one again. The dress industry is one of the richest in the country. It is an industry whose products amount to several hundred million dollars a year, and the workers employed in it are entitled to make a decent living from it.

We will not deceive ourselves and think that the struggle facing us is going to be an easy one. We know how greatly disorganized the dress industry is and in what a chaotic state it is. We know how thoroughly the Communists wrecked everything and how great is the demoralization which they brought into the trade. We know, too, how difficult it is to stamp out the sweatshop which has struck such deep roots in the dress industry, and we know likewise how hard it is to wage a fight over so vast a territory as the one over which the numerous dress shops are scattered.

But because we realize that the struggle is not going to be an easy one, we know that we must prepare well for it. And we know likewise that the dressmakers will not be slow to respond to the call to battle that shall be issued to them. We know how bitter is the lot of the dressmakers and how much they are suffering from the chaotic condition which now prevails in the dress trade. And we also know that every member of the International will consider it his sacred duty to help the dressmakers in their fight.

President Schlesinger, in his address before the Joint Board a fortnight ago, made a special appeal to the cloakmakers to help the dressmakers in their approaching strike. He urged them to look upon the strike of the dressmakers as their own fight, because the dress strike will be a second effort on the part of the International to regain its former greatness and prestige. And if the strike proves successful, it is not only the dressmakers who will benefit greatly by it, but the cloakmakers as well. A big and strong union commands more respect from the manufacturers, who, when they know that the workers have behind them a large and powerful union, treat their employees better. The prestige of the cloakmakers will therefore grow with that of the International. Hence the cloakmakers must help win the dressmakers' strike not only for the sake of labor solidarity, but also for their own sake.

Moreover, the cloakmakers, aside from all other considerations, are closely related to the dressmakers in their very work. Both trades have in recent years become so closely allied, that many a cloakmaker often goes to work in a dress shop when it is slow in the cloak trade.

Hence we feel certain that in their coming battle the dressmakers will have the full support of the cloakmakers and of all the other trades which are affiliated with the International. And when we speak of support, we have in mind not merely financial assistance, but also aid in the actual waging of the strike, beginning with the strike committee and ending with the picket-line.

And because we know how urgently necessary the dress strike is, and because we know that the strike will have the full support of all the trades which are affiliated with the International, we are not afraid of the difficulties which we expect to encounter in the struggle, and are confident that the fight will be crowned with the utmost success.

As things stand now, a dress strike is inevitable. The only thing that remains to be settled is the date on which the strike is to be called. And when the call comes, the response should be so loud that all New York will resound with it. Of this we are certain, as well as that the strike will be very short and victorious.

The Pioneers Of a 20-Hour Work-Week

The resolution which the Pressers' Union, Local 35, I. L. G. W. U., introduced at the Cleveland Convention calling for a twenty-hour working-week for pressers who work with pressing machines, deserves far more attention than it has received.

If we are not mistaken, this was the first time in the history of the American labor movement that a trade union put up a demand for a twenty-hour working week.

The shortest working week, we believe, is that of the

Hebrew linotypers and compositors who are employed by Yiddish newspapers on their night-shifts. But even their working week consists of 29 hours.

To be sure, the resolution introduced by the pressers at the Cleveland Convention did not call for the immediate introduction of a 20-hour week for machine pressers, neither did the resolution seek endorsement of a strike for a 20-hour week for machine pressers. Nevertheless, the question has been put before the International, which means that the pressers are beginning to prepare for a campaign to realize their demand.

The pressing machine has not as yet captured the entire cloak industry. So far it has been introduced only in the big shops, and not even in all of these. The cloak industry is in general somewhat backward in the mechanization of work. In addition, the Pressers' Union has waged a very vigorous campaign against the introduction of the pressing machine in the cloak industry, and this has had a great deal to do with the fact that the pressing machine has not invaded the cloak shops so rapidly. But the fight against the introduction of machines in an industry can only hinder somewhat the rapid spread of the machine, but it cannot stop its spread altogether. Little by little it must invade the industry for which it has been invented, provided it saves labor and answers the purpose for which it has been designed.

The course taken by the pressers is the right one. They are not fighting against the machine, but for the workers' daily bread which the machine is taking away.

Today the only way to insure wage workers against being robbed of their daily bread by machines is by making the hours of work as few as possible. The demand for this has now become universal throughout the American labor movement. President Green of the American Federation of Labor paid particular attention to this demand in the address which he delivered at the Cleveland Convention. In the course of his speech he remarked that the demand for a four-hour work-day was quite likely to be put up in the near future. The resolution introduced by the pressers is, therefore, in keeping with President Green's view of the situation which the machine has created in American industry.

To-day the twenty-hour working week may seem to be only a dream, but we are sure that before long it will be a reality.

It is not so very long ago that the forty-hour week was looked upon as a dream. When the cloakmakers waged their great strike in 1910, no one even dared to dream of the possibility of a forty-hour week in the cloak industry in the near future. The demand for an eight-hour day would in those days be voiced only at Socialist demonstrations on May Day.

The pressers of Local 35 have therefore done well to bring to the fore right now the issue of a twenty-hour working week. We are sure that before long this demand will be put up by the workers in many another industry. And when the twenty-hour week has been established in American industry, the pressers will be able to boast proudly that they were the pioneers who started the campaign for the twenty-hour week, and the Twentieth convention of the International in Cleveland will go down in the history of the American labor movement as the one which adopted the first resolution calling for a twenty-hour working week.

Vote for the Special Tax

The Cleveland Convention decided unanimously that a special tax of five dollars a year for a period of two years be levied on every member of the International in order to enable our Union to pay the debts with which it is so heavily burdened and which hardly give it a chance to breathe.

In the short time that the Communists were in control of the Union, they not only squandered all that the Union possessed, but saddled it with enormous debts. They even squandered the money which the manufacturers had deposited with the Union as security that they would abide by their agreement with it.

The International must now pay all these debts. The International cannot say to its creditors that it is not responsible for the money which the Communists threw away like a drunken sailor on a spree. The creditors will not be satisfied with such an answer. The International is not a new union now. It existed before the Communists seized control over it, and it has remained the same International after the Communists were driven out of it. It is the same Union and is legally responsible for the debts contracted in its name, unless it wants to declare itself bankrupt. And this the International does not want to do and will not do. The International will not soil its great and spotless name with bankruptcy. The International cannot and will not permit the trust which people have put in its name to be broken. The International must pay its debts. There can be no question about that.

But when we say that the International must pay its debts, that simply means that the members of the International must pay. The International has nothing that it does not receive from its members. The International is not engaged in business or in any profit-yielding enterprises. It has only as much money as the members give to it.

The International might perhaps be able to repay the debts which weigh it down if the weekly dues of the members were higher. But with the present membership dues it is impossible not only to save anything, but even to defray the regular daily expenses. The only way out is, therefore, to impose a special tax upon the members. The delegates to the Convention realized this well and so voted unanimously in favor of such a tax. But our organization, which is distinguished for its democracy, cannot, by the provisions of its Constitution, levy a special tax upon its members without a referendum. The

From Time To Time

By DR. B. HOFFMAN (ZIVYON)

George W. Alger, chairman of the Joint Cloak Commission which was set up following the general strike of the New York cloakmakers last July, has said something very wise about the cloak industry. It does not practice enough birth control, he remarked. There are too many shops being born in the cloak industry as well as such as have neither the vitality nor the right to exist. And it is these small shops that are undermining the cloak industry with their cut-throat competition.

Quite true. There ought to be more birth control practised in the cloak industry, and still more so in the dress industry. But how are we going to do it? Where are we going to get a Mrs. Sanger for the cloak and dress industry who will make it her business to preach birth control to them?

The large number of small shops that are constantly springing up in the cloak and dress industries are the greatest misfortune for the workers employed in both industries. But where is one to find a contraceptive means to prevent their births?

The cloak and dress industries have one great advantage, namely, that they have not yet been wholly mechanized and that the division of labor in them is as yet not so very great. In comparison with the men's clothing industry, the cloak industry is still but little mechanized. In the men's clothing industry there are shops in which the work is so mechanized and so divided that a coat passes through more than a hundred hands. In the clothing factory of Hart, Schaffner & Marx in Chicago I counted more than one hundred and ten operations to one coat.—There is a separate slip of paper for each operation. And even in the smaller shops the division of labor is so great that a coat passes through forty or fifty hands. In the cloak industry, on the other hand, the division of labor is relatively slight. At the most a ladies' coat goes through fourteen or fifteen hands, and in the smaller shops only through eight or seven or even fewer hands. Machinery, too, is employed to a far smaller extent in the cloak industry than in the men's clothing industry. In the large men's clothing factories they are now employing such wonderful, such ingenious machines that cloakmakers cannot even conceive of them.

In some places an attempt was made to mechanize the cloak industry and to introduce in it the great division of labor that prevails in the men's industry.—as for example, in Cleveland,—but the attempt was unsuccessful.

In this there is a certain advantage.

The workers are not being pushed out of the industry so rapidly. The inanimate machine competes less with the living worker. Too, there is more need of skilled labor. One still has to undergo a period of training before he can work at cloaks.

However, if there is some advantage in the fact that the cloak industry is as yet but little mechanized and that the division of labor has not made such headway in it, this advantage brings in its wake a great disadvantage, namely, the small shop that is undermining the industry with its competition.

In the men's clothing industry, where the division of labor has reached such a high stage, one cannot find such small shops as exist in the cloak industry. When a men's coat has to pass through forty or fifty hands, even the smallest shop has to employ fifty workers. In the case of cloaks, on the other hand, one can have a shop even with fewer than ten workers. Cloaks can be made even by five workers, for in shops employing only that number of workers, the boss himself does the work of three.

And things are even worse in the dress shops.

The small shop, besides undermining the industry with its cut-throat competition—for, if it did not underbid the others, no one would deal with it—constitutes a particular evil for the workers, employed in it. They are never sure of their jobs and never know what the morrow may bring them. For the small shops die as suddenly as they are born.

But the question arises. How are the cloak and dress industries to be rid of this great evil?

Mr. Alger says that more birth control ought to be practised in the cloak industry. That is well said, but how are we going to do it?

Mr. Alger would render a great service if he could enlighten the small cloak manufacturers so that they would unite and form one big factory in place of several dozen small ones.

From a common sense point of view it ought to cost a great deal less to maintain and run one big cloak factory than several dozen small ones. But you cannot always apply common sense to cloaks.

From a common sense point of view a small manufacturer ought not to be able to compete with a big one. In all other industries the small manufacturers are pushed out by the big ones. The small fry cannot withstand the competition of the big fellows. The big manufacturer can produce more cheaply than the small manufacturer. He pays less for material, manufactures goods in large quantities, and so can sell more cheap-

ly. But it is otherwise in the case of the cloak industry. Here the small manufacturer is very often able to produce more cheaply than the big one. In the case of cloaks there is this circumstance to be taken into consideration, that the small manufacturer puts in his own sixteen hours of work a day. And if he has a partner, they both put in daily thirty-two hours of their own labor. In general, there is a whole science of manufacturing cloaks cheaply, a science that is inexhaustible, since every tiny cloak manufacturer discovers a new way to manufacture cloaks more cheaply than everybody else.

Thus the only way to rid the cloak industry of the small shops is birth control, as Mr. Alger has declared. To this I should like to make an amendment: Fewer and fewer small shops ought to be born, and more and more ought to die. But once more the question arises. How are we going to do it?

Cloakmakers who are out of work should not become pessimistic. They should find consolation in the hope that they are going to have a good spring season.

And there are indications that the spring season is going to be a good one. The best sign is that suits are again in style and it is almost certain that women and girls will wear suits next spring. And it is an old rule among cloakmakers that when suits are in style, the season is a good one.

However, if suits are good for the cloakmakers, they are not good for the dressmakers. For, when the women of America wear suits, there is less work for dressmakers. The reason is obvious.

But there is some consolation for the dressmakers, too. At last the controversy over the length of dresses has been definitely settled. It has been decided that dresses shall be neither longer nor shorter than four inches below the knee. Beg pardon, I am not sure it is going to be four inches. In another place I read that it would be six inches below the knee. But there is no need to worry about the contradiction. It is going to be either four inches or six inches. And once everybody knows just how long or how short ladies' dresses must be, the dress manufacturers will begin to manufacture dresses with more confidence and consequently there will be more work for dressmakers.

Be this as it may, it is always better to be optimistic and hope for the best.

If, however, there is a cloakmaker or a dressmaker who is pessimistically inclined in spite of all that has just been said, let him bear in mind that American prosperity is out of order not only in his case, but in the case of many another. There is at present, so we are told, little work in the automobile industry and still less in the radio industry, and there is

also a lack of work in the steel and iron industry as well as in quite a number of other industries. It is estimated that there are over three million persons out of work in this country. So, at least, says U. S. Senator Couzens. An unemployed cloakmaker or dressmaker should therefore not feel lonesome. There are a good many in this country who are in the same boat as he.

I know, of course, that this is cold comfort for a starving cloakmaker or dressmaker; but unfortunately I cannot at the moment think of a better one. And that is why I am thinking so much about Socialism. For, every time I come upon one of labor's ills for which I have no remedy, the conviction grows upon me that labor's salvation lies in a Socialist order of things. The only thing I find it hard to understand is why the workers don't understand this.

Henry Ford has deceived us. He caused it to be announced all over the land that he was going to raise the wages of his employees, but instead of raising wages, he laid off thirty thousand men. He has no work for them at present.

Well, if there is little work now in the automobile plants of Henry Ford and thousands of workers must be laid off, he may say that he is not to blame for it. Ford may say that he would surely want his factories to have work for as many workers as possible, and we must believe him. For the greater the number of workers who are employed in Ford's factories, the greater the profits he makes. Ford does not employ workers for love. He employs them in order to profit by their labor, and if he lays off workers, it is surely because he has no work for them and so no chance to exploit them. To be sure, Henry Ford should feel some sense of duty to his employees even when he has no work for them. Since he amassed his colossal fortune through his workers, it is no more than right that he should provide for them so that they may be able to get along until he has work for them again or else until they find employment elsewhere. But that would be expecting too much of Ford. Ford's whole philosophy of being good to one's employees amounts to this, that one should try to get as much work and profit out of them as possible. And if one must grant them higher wages and a shorter work-day, it is merely in order to be able to reap fresh profit from them in addition to the profit one derives from their labor. For, when the workers enjoy higher wages and a shorter work-day, they have the opportunity and the time to spend their money and thereby swell the revenues of manufacturers and shopkeepers. Ford's philosophy, however, does not go so far as to maintain that the workers should earn ever more and be always assured of a living because they are

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decision of the Cleveland Convention in regard to a special tax has accordingly been submitted to a referendum vote.

We have no doubt that the members will vote for the tax, because to vote against it would simply mean to vote that the International go into bankruptcy and be placed in the hands of a receiver. That only the worst enemies of the International could wish for. Hence we are confident that the members will vote in favor of the tax. But we should like to see as many members as possible participate in the referendum. We want the number of votes cast for the tax to be as large and therefore as impressive as possible. The size of the vote will show how keen is the interest of the members in their Union and how ready they are to come to its rescue when it is in distress.

Brother Baroff and The International

The news of Brother Abraham Baroff's retirement from his post in the International was received with deep regret by all the members of our Union.

By his long and indefatigable activity in the International Brother Baroff particularly endeared himself to the rank and file of our Union, and he is one of the few men in the Jewish

labor movement who have won the esteem and recognition of the entire American labor movement.

Brother Baroff has been connected with the International for more than twenty years. He was an officer of the Waistmakers' Union, where he gained great popularity, and later, in 1915, he became General Secretary-Treasurer of the International, the second highest office in the Union, and has held this post ever since. And there would surely be no question of his continuing in that high office if his health permitted him to do so.

It is really very unfortunate for the Union that so experienced and devoted a leader as Brother Baroff has decided to retire from his high and responsible office. We feel confident, however, that Brother Baroff will continue to be closely associated with the International and to be active in it insofar as his health will permit. And remaining with the Union, Brother Baroff will be able to note with a sense of satisfaction that his important and responsible office in the International has passed into good and trustworthy hands and that his successor, Brother David Dubinsky, is serving the Union with the same zeal and devotion as he has done.

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By HARRY WARDER, Sec'y-Treas.

21, 22, 23, 25, 48, 64, 82 and 89, L. L. Board, Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reeter G. W. U. was held Wednesday, December 18, 1929, 7:30 P. M., at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th St. Chairman, Max Stoller.

The Joint Board minutes of November 20, 1929, are read and approved.

Brother Benjamin Kaplan, Manager of Local No. 2 prefers charges against two officers of Local No. 17. Upon motion the following special committee is appointed to take up the charges:

I. Black of Local No. 2; B. Rosenberg, of Local No. 9, M. Orshowitz of Local No. 17.

The Chairman then calls upon President Schlesinger to address the Joint Board. Brother Schlesinger is given a very warm reception. He then proceeds with addressing the delegates and he states in substance as follows:

President Schlesinger's Address

"I did not come here tonight to deliver an address but rather to review our forces, and to find out whether our machinery is properly fueled and ready to be set into motion. The time for the impending Dress strike is drawing near and I want to get an idea how well our army is prepared for it. This is one of the main precautions that might be taken in every war and before we engage in this coming great struggle we must make sure of our fighting strength and preparedness. The question is now how far has this Joint Board gone in its preparation, and what has been done along the lines of making the strike sentiment popular among the great masses of workers.

"The calling of the Dress strike is now only a question of time and every one of us must be prepared to throw his whole force and energy into this great battle at a moment's notice. I want every officer and member, whether a Cloak or a Dressmaker, to feel that this fight is his or her own fight, because the welfare of each one of us depends entirely upon the successful outcome of the Dress strike.

"The Cloakmakers' strike was fought and was won successfully. The chaos that prevailed in the Cloak industry prior to the calling of the last strike has been abolished and union standards and control have been restored. We have certainly made remarkable progress along the lines of improving the general conditions in the Cloak industry, but our task has not been completed by far. We have yet a long way to go before complete order and control will be established in the Cloak industry and a successful termination of the coming Dress strike will help a great deal towards making this possible. Our standards and conditions can only be secured and stabilized when we will have every branch of the ladies' garment industry solidly organized. The Cloak and Dress industries are so closely interrelated that the success of one depends entirely upon the success of the other, and a failure in one must effect the other. We must therefore bear in mind that the coming fight in the Dress industry is the fight of every Cloak and Dressmaker and every member of all Joint Board Locals will be a participant and will be expected to contribute his share towards making this great battle successful.

"The present controversy between the Merchants' and the American As-

sociations, which Brother Nagler referred to in his talk, was the direct result of the unsettled condition which still prevails in a certain part of the Cloak industry, and although the Union is not directly involved in this controversy it is quite possible that we may eventually be forced to take a hand in it. Should it become necessary for the Union to step into this situation we will surely do so. Therefore, in order to avoid any possible complications we must bend all our efforts towards the total elimination of the sub-standard shops from the Cloak industry.

"A great step in this direction was made at the last Conference which was called by Governor Roosevelt and which was held last week. This conference was of paramount significance due to the fact that all factors of the Cloak industry, from the producer to the distributor were represented at it. All leading retailers, such as: Department Stores, chain store and mail order houses were represented, in addition to all contractual parties under our collective agreements. Mr. Franklin Simon, as one of the spokesmen for the retailers was very emphatic in his analysis of the great menace which the sub-standard and sweat-shops represent to the industry and the great need for their elimination, and he urged all factors to co-operate towards this end. Similar sentiments were expressed by Lieutenant Governor Lehman and others. Our representatives explained the Union's position and we stated that while we are making every effort to eliminate the sub-standard shops, and the more responsible manufacturers are co-operating with us in this matter, we can only succeed in our aim by getting the full and all-round co-operation of all factors, including the retailers. We expect all leading retailers to do so, but should any of them refuse to co-operate with us in this matter we will be forced to inform the general public about the stores that are marketing sweat-shop products.

"From the general spirit that prevailed at this conference it is to be expected that we will get the necessary co-operation along these lines. But even if we succeed in the complete unionization of the Cloak industry we will not be able to retain the Union standards in the Cloak shops if the Dress industry will be disorganized. We must therefore leave nothing undone in the way of securing the success of the coming Dress strike. The propaganda work carried on in this direction, so far, was very effective, as I was informed, but we must not let up on it. The Dress market and every other place where the Dressmakers congregate must be well covered with strike literature; a gen-

eral members' meeting and Shop Chairmen's meetings will have to be called as soon as possible. We will also have to take a strike vote so as to enable every member of the Dressmakers Union to have their say in the matter of calling this strike.

"The organization of the Dress strike machinery will have to be somewhat different from the one we had in the Cloak industry for two reasons. First—because the dress industry consists mostly of women workers; and, Second—because the number of Dress shops is much larger than the number of Cloak shops. Local No. 10, I was told is mobilizing all its forces, so is Local No. 35. All other Joint Board Locals will have to do likewise. The attention of our entire membership will have to be centered upon the Dress strike.

Brother Schlesinger's inspiring address calls forth an outburst of prolonged applause.

Brother Baroff's Speech

The Chairman then calls upon Brother Baroff to address the delegates. Brother Baroff is received with applause. He then delivers the following address:

"I want to first of all make clear my position regarding my refusal to accept at the last Convention the nomination as Secretary-Treasurer of the L. L. G. W. Some people endeavored to interpret my refusal as a political manoeuvre. I therefore wish to emphatically deny this assertion. My declining said nomination was purely a voluntary matter. I did it because of my poor health. My health became so underlined recently that I felt I cannot do justice to the responsible office which I held for the past 15 years and being so convinced I decided to retire.

"I am going away now for a rest and recuperation, but I will surely come back as soon as the Dress strike will be declared. I want to be privileged to participate in that strike. I want to be with you in the trenches and on the picket line. I want to do everything within my physical power to help in making this strike successful and thus bring back the beautiful Dressmakers' Union which was at one time the pride of our International and the Labor movement as a whole. I want to see brought back to life that glorious organization which was not merely an organization engaged in the daily struggle for a decent livelihood but which had a soul filled with the spirit of idealism.

"I feel very optimistic about the situation and have no doubt about the response of the great body of Dressmakers to our call. The Dressmakers were among the first to enjoy the most ideal Union standards. Now they were brought to a level where they are compelled to submit to all sorts of abuse and inhuman treatment. There is no doubt in my mind that they will no longer tolerate such abuse and they will respond in full force to our call. I only hope that you will organize your strike machinery so perfectly and will put so much

life into it as to secure the successful outcome of this impending battle. I have no doubt in your ultimate success and hope to be able to celebrate with you the victory which is bound to come."

The Chairman then calls upon Brother Hochman, who delivers the following address:

"After hearing Brother Schlesinger's masterful analysis of the Cloak and Dress situation there is really nothing else left to be said. I will therefore confine myself to making the following observations in connection with the coming strike.

"In discussing the Dress strike we must bear in mind the following elements which are the most important factors in the situation; the public, the workers, the employers and the so-called left-wingers.

"As far as the public is concerned they are with us. At no time was the public opinion so strong in our favor as it is today. The dress industry is one of the most important ones in the city due to the large number of workers engaged in it, most of whom are women. This industry was well organized at one time and maintained decent working standards. Now it became so demoralized that the most shameful conditions prevail in it. The public feels that the workers who are engaged in so large an industry are entitled to humane conditions and treatment and is therefore in sympathy with our cause. This sentiment was clearly expressed in an editorial which appeared recently in the New York Times. In that editorial the question was raised "would the calling of the Dress strike be considered a violation of President Hoover's Policy that no strikes be called at this time when attempt is being made to boost industry?" and the answer of the editor is: "No. As far as the Dress industry is concerned the editor feels that a strike is justified."

"As far as the workers are concerned they are only too eagerly awaiting our call and will welcome our move to bring the industry under union's full control.

"As far as the employers are concerned, the most leading firms are now joining the Dress Associations and are ready to negotiate with us, terms of a settlement. They too realize the great importance of having the industry brought under some sort of a control so as to do away with the present chaotic state of affairs.

"As far as the so-called "left wingers" are concerned, we surely have nothing to fear. During our being away to the convention they attempted to revive their activities, and they succeeded in stopping off a few fair-sized shops. The result, however, was that the workers came to our office, and their employers signed agreements with our union. This shows clearly the ineffectiveness of this group and how utterly they are disregarded by the workers.

"From all these events it can readily be seen how favorable our situation is in general and how certain our victory is. Yet we must not expect that conditions will change by themselves or that our fight can be won unless we will put some real hard work into it. In that we must all act like a unit—Cloakmakers and Dressmakers alike.

"The plans for setting up the General Strike machinery are now being considered carefully and we expect to complete it shortly."

The Chairman then calls upon Brother Dubinsky to address the delegates.

Dubinsky states that after the addresses delivered by President Schlesinger and the other who spoke after him there is nothing left to be said by him.

From Time To Time

(Continued from page 5)

the creators of the wealth and of the profits which he, Ford, has accumulated. Ford does not think of the rights of his workers; he does not even recognize their elementary rights to form a union. He merely thinks of the best and most efficient manner to get as much as possible for himself out of his workers; and had he found that he could squeeze more profits out of his employees by having them organized in a union, he would not only have permitted them to belong to a

union, but would have ordered them to belong to one, and they would have had to do so. But Ford knows that a union would fight against the heartless slave-driving which the system of work prevailing at his factories represents, and so unions are taboo in his factories.

However, this is not what I set out to talk about here. I merely wanted to inquire why Ford deceived us with the announcement of a wage increase for his employees, when in reality he laid off thirty thousand men.

To All Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

ATTENTION!

In accordance with the decision of the last Convention of our International, all General Officers—President, Secretary-Treasurer, First Vice-President, and members of the General Executive Board—are to be elected by a referendum vote. The referendum will take place on Tuesday, January 7, 1930, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEW YORK MEMBERS WILL VOTE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

CLOAK & SUIT OPERATORS' UNION, LOCAL 2

Bryant Hall, 1087 6th Avenue
Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street
Downtown Office, 33 Second Avenue
Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn.

SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 3

Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street
Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue

CLOAK & SUIT FINISHERS' UNION, LOCAL 9

Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue
Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street
Downtown office, 33 Second Avenue

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Local Office, 109 West 38th Street

REEFER MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 17

Local office, 231 East 14th Street
525 Eighth Avenue

RAINCOAT MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 20

Local office, 3 West 16th Street

DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 22

Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue
Joint Board, 130 East 25th Street

SKIRTMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 23

Local office, 130 East 25th Street

CLOAK & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, LOCAL 35

Local office, 60 West 35th Street

LADIES' TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL 38

Local office, 107 West 46th Street

HEMSTITCHERS', PLEATERS' & TUCKERS' UNION Local 41

Local office, 301 West 36th Street

ITALIAN CLOAKMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 48

Local office, 231 East 14th Street
Brooklyn office, 17-19 Montrose Avenue
Bensonhurst office, 7403 New Utrecht Avenue

WHITEGOODS WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 62

Local office, 3 West 16th Street
Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Avenue
between 34th & 35th Streets
Downtown, 106 Forsythe Street, between Grand and
Broome Streets

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS' LOCAL 64

Local office, 130 East 25th Street

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS' UNION, LOCAL 66

Rand School, 7 East 15th Street

EXAMINERS' UNION, LOCAL 82

Local office, 130 East 25th Street

ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 89

Local office, 36 West 25th Street
Bryant Hall, 1087 Sixth Avenue
Brooklyn office, 17-9 Montrose Avenue

CHILDREN DRESSMAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 91

Local office, 3 West 16th Street
Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn.

OUT OF TOWN MEMBERS WILL VOTE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

BOSTON

All cloak and dressmakers will vote at the Joint Board office, 15 Essex Street.
Raincoat makers, members of Local 24, at local office, 21 Essex Street.

CHICAGO

All members of Chicago locals will vote at the Joint Board office, 238 Van Buren Street.

CLEVELAND

All members of Cleveland locals will vote at the Joint Board office, 207 Superior Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA

All members of the Philadelphia locals will vote at the Joint Board office, 810 Locust Street.

TORONTO

All members of the Toronto locals will vote at the Joint Board office, 346 Spadina Avenue.

MONTREAL

All members of the Montreal locals will vote at the Joint Board office, 395 St. Catherine Street, West.

HOW TO VOTE:

The candidates for President, First Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, are unopposed, and so in voting for these candidates, the members must either vote "FOR" or "AGAINST." The six out-of-town Vice Presidents are also unopposed, and in their case, too, the members must either vote "FOR" or "AGAINST." There are twelve candidates from New York, of whom eight are to be elected, and so the members must vote only for eight of the twelve New York candidates listed on the ballot.

With Fraternal Greetings,

National Election Committee

LOUIS REIFF, *Chairman*

NATHAN SOLOMON, *Secretary*

I. L. G. W. U.

Two Weeks In Local 10

As a result of the recent change in the Constitution of our International adopted at the Cleveland Convention, with regard to the future form of election of general officers, namely, the referendum, which is to be held on Tuesday, January 7, 1930, everyone interested in the outcome of this forthcoming election is busy trying to figure out mathematically and otherwise the best prospects of election for the candidates involved. As the saying goes, "Democracy has its faults," and so while we are ready to hand out a pail-full of democracy and extend the absolute right and privilege to every member affiliated with the International Union to have a direct say in the election of general officers of our International, it must, nevertheless, be stated that a condition of lagging behind has developed and promises to continue until the date of election, insofar as the routine work of the Union is concerned. For every local manager as well as business agent, and anyone else who is a candidate for office, gives preference to political activities rather than attend to the immediate needs of the members of the respective locals.

The prevailing sentiment, however, is that the adoption of the referendum is worth even the temporary disadvantage that certain members will have to undergo as a result of this political excitement.

Of all the locals affiliated with the International, the one most interested in the outcome of the referendum is Local 10, for the reason that Brother David Dubinsky, former manager of Local 10, is candidate for Secretary-Treasurer of the International, and Brother Isidore Nagler is candidate for Vice-President as well as for reelection as General Manager of the Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union. It is because of this that an unusually large vote is expected to be cast by Local 10.

In addition, members of Local 10 will be called upon to vote for their own local officers, Executive Board members, etc.

Local 10, at its last regular meeting held at Arlington Hall, and attended by a record-breaking number of members, decided by an overwhelming vote to hold the election of Local 10 officers on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1930, the same day on which the referendum will take place, at the headquarters of Local 10, 109 West 38th Street.

Brother Perlmutter Officially Assumes Duties as Manager of Local 10, Monday, December 30

At a meeting of the Executive

Board held on December 26, the Executive Board decided to request Brother Perlmutter to step into the office of Local 10 and assume his duties as manager for the reason that there is much detail work to be done. As a matter of fact he was requested to step into the office immediately after the nomination took place, but owing to the fact that Brother Perlmutter is managing a very important office of the Joint Board, namely, the Industrial Council Department, it was impossible for him to leave that office until he could wind up some very important work. This he has done and accordingly submitted his resignation to the Joint Board on December 23, 1929.

Brother Perlmutter is now ready to assume office and to take up all complaints that may be filed by members of Local 10, at the offices headquarters.

Local Ten Very Active in Preparations for the Impending General Strike

For the last few weeks, ever since our preparedness campaign started for the coming general strike of the New York dressmakers, the office has been very busy in that direction. Brother David Fruhling and Phillip Oretsky, who are in charge of this work, can boast of achievements that may be regarded as a solid foundation for future activities in the dress industry. Quite a number of large cutting departments have been organized in firms which for the most part are outstanding figures in the dress industry. Among them are such prominent firms as Anna Duke Costume, 498 7th Ave., Lahn & Co., 559 7th Ave., Cohen & Holt, 1412 Broadway, Regent Dress, 1359 Broadway, L. I. Blouse, 237 W. 35th St., and the Baumrose Dress, of 370 West 35th St.

Baumrose employs about seventy-five workers, and was originally a left-wing shop. Because of this the shop was demoralized and non-union conditions prevailed, but since the cutters were stopped off, all the non-union workers who refused to join our ranks have been discharged and union workers have been engaged.

Special Meeting of Dress Cutters Called for Monday, Jan. 6, 1930

On Monday, January 6, 1930, at 5:30 P. M. sharp, a very important meeting will take place of all the dress cutters of Local 10, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, New York City.

The dress cutters are all undoubtedly aware of the fact that for the last few weeks negotiations have been going on between the representatives of the Union and the various employers' associations of the dress indus-

try. At this meeting, a detailed report of the various conferences that were held will be given by the following speakers: Brother Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board; Brother Julius Hochman, Manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, and Brothers David Dubinsky, Samuel Perlmutter, and David Fruhling.

Every dress cutter undoubtedly appreciates the importance of this meeting and an unusually large attendance is therefore expected. Every cutter is urged to come on time in order to avail himself of the very important reports that will be submitted at this meeting. Judging from the present activities of the different departments of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, as well as the enthusiasm displayed by union and non-union workers who have attended shop meetings called by the Joint Board, the prospects for a successful strike seem most excellent, and it would not be over-optimistic to predict that before long, the Dressmakers' Union will once again become the pride of the American labor movement.

New Working Cards Will Be Issued After the First of the Year

In view of the beginning of a new year, all cutters are urged to come down to the office of Local 10, to renew their working cards. Any cutter failing to do so, will be summoned before the Executive Board.

Special Meeting of Local 10 Will Be Held Monday, January 13, 1930

A very important regular and special meeting of the cutters of Local

10 will be held on Monday, Jan. 13, 1930, at Arlington Hall. By that time the results of the elections will be definitely known, and a report thereon will be submitted by the Election Board.

In addition to this, the installation of officers and the appointment of additional members to the Executive Board will take place. There will also be a reading of the revised Constitution pertaining to the Old Age Fund, and a Ball Committee will be appointed. Most important of all, however, President Schlesinger and Brother David Dubinsky, the new general secretary-treasurer of the I. L. C. W. U. will be present at this meeting and address the members.

Every cutter is urged to attend this meeting without fail.

For the further information of the membership, we desire to state that at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Branch, held on Monday, Dec. 23, 1929, Brothers Morris Wolinsky, Fred Ratner, and A. Goldring, were nominated as candidates for members of the Executive Board.

Step By Step

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.
Single stones will form an arch
One by one, one by one."

"And by union, what we will
Can be all accomplished still.
Drops of water turn a mill,
Single none, singly none."

Cutters' Union Local 10

ATTENTION!

A Special Meeting of Cutters of Local 10

will be held

Monday, January 13, 1930

Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER,

and DAVID DUBINSKY,

Secretary-Treasurer of the I. L. G. W. U., will be Present at this Meeting and Address the Members.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. Report of Election Committee.
2. Installation of officers and appointment of additional Executive Board Members for the year 1930.
3. Reading of Revised Constitution pertaining to the Old Age Fund.
4. Appointment of Ball Committee for 1930.

ALL CUTTERS MUST ATTEND THIS MEETING WITHOUT FAIL. BOOKS WILL BE STAMPED SIGNIFYING ATTENDANCE.

Attention, Members of Local 10!

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DRESS CUTTERS

will be held on

Monday, January 6, 1930

- at -

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

6:30 P. M. Sharp

Reports of the conferences with the various employers' associations will be submitted by Brother Isidore Nagler, General Manager of the Joint Board, Julius Hochman, Manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board; Brother Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of Local 10, and Brother David Fruhling, Assistant Manager.

Dress Cutters Are Urged to Attend This Meeting Without Fail.

The Referendum and Election of Local Officers of Local 10, I. L. G. W. U.

will be held on

Tuesday, January 7, 1930

- at the -

Headquarters of Local 10, 109 W. 38th St.

Polls will be open from 9:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M.

Cutters May Take Off Time On Election Day For the Purpose of Voting, and Permission Is Granted Them to Make Up for the Lost Time.

A Fine of \$1.00 Will Be Imposed Upon Any Member Who Fails To Vote.