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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 6)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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New York Joint Board Elects New Officers For 1926

Joseph Fish, Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer — I. Steiner Chosen Chairman.

At the last meeting of the New York Cloak and Dress local, M. Katz, of Local of 55, and Rose Kaplan, of Local 9, were elected first and second vice-president respectively. Miss Kaplan was also elected as chairman of the Finance Committee to the Joint Board. Brother Cohen of Local 25 was elected second vice-president and chairman of that local. At the appeal of the Committee. Brother Kravitz, Local 5, was elected fourth vice-president and chairman of the Grievance Committee. Brother David off of Local 25 was chosen as Sergeant at Arms.

Brother Joseph Fish was elected as secretary-treasurer by a roll call vote — 44 voting for him, 4 voting against, and 18 not voting. From the Local Board.

The Joint Board also elected a board of directors for the current year, consisting of the following delegates: Moskovitz, Berlin, Stoller, Arch, Leap, Honisky, Kadaninsky, Prekop, Abraham, Cipes, Molen and Egilu.

Pres. Sigman Returns From Chicago and Cleveland

Five Meetings and Conferences Held With Active Workers in Chicago — Enthusiastic New Campaign Launched in Dress Trade- Cleveland Workers Help Miners — Vigorous Effort Being Made to Organize Non-Union and Suburban Cloak and Dress Shops in Cleveland.

President Morris Sigman returned on Thursday morning, February 4th, from his second trip, and of his Western trip, which covered Chicago and Cleveland.

He spent nearly a week in Chicago, from January 24th to February 1st, and held five executive and general meetings with the organized la
cloth garment workers of that city. At the conclusion of the trip, Sigman returned to Cleveland on February 2nd, in the Statler Hotel. It was an unusually fine gathering of representatives of the Chicago local of the garment workers, and the meet-
ing decided, among other things, to donate at once the balance of the fund of the striking miners, such money to be collected and forwarded not later than the 15th of the current month. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 P.M.

Cleveland Workers Help Miners

President Sigman attended a joint meeting of all Joint Board delegates, executive members of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees in Cleveland, held at the Statler Hotel on Wednesday night, January 30th, the principal subject of discussion was the finding of ways and means by securing more adequate employment and a better livelihood for the cloakworkers, who in Chicago have suffered greatly for want of work in the last three months. At the dressmakers’ meeting, the prob-
lem of organizing the unorganized portion of the trade, was given special attention and a big organizing com-
mittee which undertook to shoulder the responsibility for this work, was put in the field.

An Hour’s Work For the Striking Miners


At the quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. early in January, the question of collecting a relief fund among the women’s wear workers for the strikers in the anthracite coal fields, was given careful consideration, and the Board decided to call, without undue delay, executive board conferences in all cloak and dress centers, where practical steps for the raising of relief funds would be adopted.

The first conference held in New York for this purpose took place on Thursday, January 28th, at 2 West 16th Street, and was attended by all the executive boards of the New York locals of the Union. The meeting was pre-
sided over by Secretary Abraham Baroff, who delivered a stirring address touching upon the urgency of giving aid to the miners and pointing to the sacred duty resting upon all members of organized labor to come to the help of the striking coal diggers in this hour of their need. John Kornets, member of the executive board of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite territory where the strike is raging, appeared at the meeting and pleaded in the name of the common bond that unites the ladies’ garment work-
ers with the striking miners and in the name of working class solidarity to help relieve the distress and the want which now prevails in the mines camps and settlements of Pennsylvania and Ohio as a result of the long and bitter battle.

The meeting unanimously adopted a decision that each member of the International donate an hour’s earnings to the relief fund of the miners. It was also decided to endorse the appeal of the General Executive Board forwarded to all the locals and the secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, to make this movement for relief to the miners nationwide in scope. The appeal of the General Executive Board reads as follows:

Sisters and Brothers:

100,000 miners have been out on strike in the hard coal fields of the United States for five months. In these long, cold winter months, the miners and... (Continued on Page 2)

Union Wins Tuckers’ and Hemstitchers’ Strike

Walkout of 1,500 Workers in Tucking, Pleating and Hemstitching Trade Results in Collective Agreement with Employers’ Association — Strike Lasted Less Than a Week — Secretary Baroff Active in Reaching Settlement With Employers.

When Local 1 called out the workers in the tucking trade on December 15th, in New York City, it was in order to get an agreement from the Baroff’s Tuckers’ and Hemstitchers’ Association. The strikers, whose headquarters was located in the People’s House, 7 East 16th Street, ratified the settlement, and returned to the shops the following day.

John Kornets, representative of the Star Pleating Co. and the Kramer Pleating shop, two storm centers in the trade for the past eight months. Under the new agreement, the date of its expiration is changed to November, a point for which the strikers were right.

(Continued on Page 2)

$20 Referendum Carried by Substantial Majority

Members of New York Cloak and Dress Locals Approve of Raising Big Defense Fund.

The general meeting on Tuesday, January 25th, called by the New York Cloak and dress locals on the proposal submitted by the Joint Board to raise a big defense fund, was held at the New York Cloak and dress locals in favor of the New York Joint Board, resulted in the adoption of this measure by a substantial vote. A total of 2,964 votes were cast, of which 1,776 were in favor of the meas-
ure and 1,188 were against. 45 votes were void and 55 blank. The vote indicates clearly that the locals will fix this week the method and time period for collecting the assessment.

Unemployment Insurance Fund Notice

Registration of the unemployed workers for payment of unemployment insurance for the Spring Season of 1926 has started last Monday, February 1st, and will continue until every worker who is unemployed, unattached to any shop, is registered with the Unemployment Insurance Office, No. 123 West 16th Street, every week during the time of his unem-
ployment. The registration of the unemployed workers takes place every week as follows:

Members of Local No. 2—on Monday.
Members of Local No. 3—on Tuesday.
Members of Local No. 10 and 25—on Wednesday.
Members of Local No. 46—on Thursday.
Members of Local No. 2, 21 and 23—on Fridays.
Italian Chamber of Labor Forms Council

Among the present activities of the Italian Chamber of Labor and its general campain is that of encouraging workers of the different trades in the city and vicinity, an invitation has been extended to all Italian unions and local unions having Italian members to send an Italian-speaking delegate to the general meeting of Italian labor representatives to be held at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th Street, on Monday evening, February 8th.

The purpose of this meeting is to establish a permanent central body of all the Italian representatives of the different labor unions and labor councils.

Over one hundred labor organizations were invited to participate at this gathering, and asked to affiliate themselves directly with the Italian Chamber of Labor.

The Italian Chamber of Labor will have its Annual Convention sometime in April. To this convention all labor bodies of the city are asked to send representatives and delegate to the meeting.

Arturo Giovanniitti, General Secretary of the Chamber, who is now on a tour of the United States, will be present at the inauguration of the Central Council on February 2nd. Local premiun leaders will attend this meeting also.

Italian Laborers' Out-Of-Town Reports

Many Shops on Strike

Vice-president Jacob Halperin, the manager of the Italian Laborers' Out-Of-Town Reports of the LLG.W.U., reports unusual activity of his office during the past three weeks. A number of cloak and dress shops are out on strike in Connecticut, New Jersey and Long Island cities, while several others have signed agreements with the union.

The strike in one of the dressing-gown and night-shirt manufacturing shops has been a long strike resulting in suffering to the thousands of workers. When your city, as an attempt to draw the attention of the public, has sent a photographic campaign against the strike, the public forgets the struggle of the workers and turns instead to indifference, because it is a pathetic incident in industrial conditions.

Heath Center Starts Education Campaign

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has started a special health education campaign among the members of the union. Plans to carry on in various branches of the Garment Workers' Union, the various local offices of the Union are undertaking intensive organizing plans in the industry. The Union Health Center through its affiliated locals is also making plans for an intensive health education program.

Long ago when the Union Health Center was organized it was recognized by the workers that health is an essential concern of the working public; they are middle-class women with a social conscience.

What these women are doing, certainly the working women should do with even greater enthusiasm. The Union members should not consider their work done when they merely force the use of the "Proansi" label in the shops. They must also help educate, too, by passing on to the public producers, which they do through their Union, but as consumers.

The membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union would organize themselves into cooperative groups manufacturing the "Proansi" label on every coat and dress which they want to wear. It is much easier to work with materials little difficult in getting the cooperation of the manufacturers to use the label. For then they have advisory manufacturers and the retailers with a commercial incentive for the label, and have helped to make decent laborers out of a public proposition.

I therefore urge the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who are wives and daughters, not to forget that they must work for the label, not only in the shops where the garments are made, but in the stores they patronize where the garments are sold. Just as the middle-class women are helping you by enrolling the "Proansi" label, you also remember the slogan of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in its appeal to the shops: "Order now, and let Proansi Guide Your Buying."

Fifty years ago, the average life of a worker was forty-five years. Today the average life is about fifty-eight years. This life extension has been made possible by the better living conditions, better wages, shorter hours, and a more universal knowledge of health protection.

The trade union movement has been responsible for securing improved economic conditions. The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is now assuming the responsibility of helping the workers of this generation prolong their life through the care of their health.

Recently the Amaranth Fund for Public Service contributed to the Union Health Center a special fund for health education. The Health Center is now preparing special leaflets on diet, constipation and various other diseases which the workers in our industry have been subject to. These leaflets, in the price of a cent, are in English, Dutch, and Italian and will be available upon request at the Union Health Center, 113 East 117th Street.

The Union Health Center is eager to receive suggestions from the members of the union as to what the need of reaching those members of the union who need the services of the Health Center.

If you have any suggestions send them immediately to the Educational Department of the Union Health Center, 113 East 117th Street.

Out-of-Town Department Reports

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Harlem Bank of Commerce

2118 Second Avenue
New York

P. H. FERRALL, President
J. E. MANCUSO, Chairman of the Board
H. W. HURBAND, Vice-President
P. FERRALL, Vice-President
H. LASSARUB, Vice-President
ANTHONY DIA POI, Cashier

PIRROLO R. LA GUEIRA, Attorney of Bank
During the joint action of the Philadelphia convention on the subject of proportional representation giving to the smaller locals considerably bigger representation than to the smaller locals. The new system does away with the old method of equal representation for all locals, big or small, and in this sense the 1926 Joint Board is a new body not merely because the personnel of its delegations is nearly all new but because it needs to a large degree a new and different proportional representation which for a long time has been a fighting slogan for the opponents of the old five-delegates-per-local system.

The new Joint Board, will, beyond dispute, be fully controlled by the several big locals affiliated with it and this control will necessarily represent the majority of the membership of the cloak and dress organizations in New York City. But this power acquired by the few big locals in the Joint Board carries with it a responsibility also; for these bodies, as the big units will not overlook. Our industry, it must always be borne in mind, is composed of many crafts, each with specific craft and branch problems, which has a direct bearing upon the problems of the other locals, and this is particularly true of the shop locals which represent the directing force in the hands of a comparatively limited number of local International Union officials.

There is hard work in the minds of every officer of the new Joint Board—as well as among all the thinking members of the unions—to keep alive and strengthen the very much in need in our organization during the current year. 1926 is going to be a big year in the annals of our Union. The New York International throughout the year has been keeping up its tradition as a hardworking organization and faced today with tremendous problems the solution of which will tax the strength of our organization to the limit. The present situation is a reversal of the old one for laying a sound foundation for the big task that is to come, has already begun. The first steps of this skirmlish have already proved quite gratifying, but they are only a beginning. To win conclusively, we shall have to must into our fighting ranks every man and woman who earn their living in the cloak and dress shops and we shall have to instill in them the unconquerable spirit that recognizes no division or disunion but treats every fellow-worker as a comrade in arms and as a member of one big united front.
From Factory To Department Store

One of the amazing aspects that, after all the wars and tribulations that the L. I. O. W. U. had lived through in the last few years, its membership has learned is the lesson that the processes of their industry do not end with the creation of goods. The question of theirs, no organization problem can be properly solved, is the position of each of the important factors in the industry is unknown to the remaining factor. By every factor we understand every step involved in production; in the shop and showrooms as well as in the movement in the merchandising market, in the retailers' realm.

I hear a brother of ours, a union member, saying: "But, what's the news in all this? Haven't we always known it?"

To which I reply: "If I should like to I might say that more than a hundred years ago, down in France, for instance, that our needle trades' unionism with all its "progres- sives" and "enemies", that our "enemies"-at least I've always thought and kept and found the uttermost importance's" women's wear plays in the life of the inhabitants of the country towns, baker and village in America. No sooner does a style make an appearance on Fifth Avenue and Black and White and Harper's Bazaar, copied, to some degree, in the far-away towns of Utah, Oregon and California. In these towns the cloth and dress stores are, as a general rule, both department, general or department store and ich had made it my business to speak to the proprietors of the proper in the clubs, in Masonic Temples and in "Twenty-first Century" clubs where the members were more forethought to mingle an hour of leisure with discussions of politics and business conditions.

These folks are not influenced by the complications of the problem which seems to involve the production of clothing. But, of course, they realize that the ever-changing styles play an important part in these complications. The life of the American woman, to a great extent, on the special feature of crop raising and milling; and the developments in the world's market for the processing power of their clientèle—farmers and miners—they had been, more than once, left with mercantile establishments who could sell, at the next season, only an old staff. They, therefore, know of the companies in the cloth and dress market, they can fairly well realize that this unknown styles of chances, which creates such a feverishness in the merchandising end of the cloth and dress industry, is likely to create a similar feverishness in the production end. And after all of these are analyzed carefully, a proper system is the only practical way that the "enemies" to be determined for the proportion of the labor cost for the job.

And what about specific labor rights? What is the question, where the workers find themselves opposed by all the other factors in the industry?

The Western retailers appear, however, optimistic even in the face of these questions. The trouble lies, he says, with the "freedom of selection" frequently discussed in the open, candidly and without hind thoughts, matters could be settled at once. It was published in a New York Times clipping of July 19th, 1935, of a statement alleged to have been made by Henry H. Finder, chairman of the Industrial Council of the former.Protective Association. In this statement, addressed to the trade directly, Mr. Finder says that the cloth market of New York had contemplated the prices of garments last August. He says that the cost of labor is a matter of concern. Something, however, happened which compelled the employers to keep up the prices as high as before. It was the report of the President of the Federal Re-"er's Commission to give the manufacturer's a "free hand" in their shops without having to move the work. The high prices for the Fall season, as the labor costs were to remain the same.

"You see, therefore, First, by raising the pay, you have to lower the wages you were able to pay because you cannot force down labor costs in New York. Mr. Finder is probably a part of the same story, in the industry is, indeed, countrywide, and that every step has been taken to maintain high prices for the Fall season, as the labor costs were to remain the same."

"Step by Step"

"And by union, what we will be accomplished still."

Drops of water turn a mill.
Should Unions Help Manage Industry?

Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in the Workers' University, Saturday, February 8, 2:30 P. M., at Washington Irving High School

The new wage policy adopted by American Labor emphasizes the workers' right to organize and manage their own industry. Various undertakings launched during recent years by American unions have demonstrated their initiative in this direction in the management of present-day business enterprises, and the launching of their own enterprises. The workers' unions are cooperating in the production of aspects of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway operations; unions have extensively established what are known as union banks, insurance schemes and various forms of production enterprises.

The president of the American Federation of Labor recently spoke before a meeting of the Taylor Society on Labor's interest in scientific management in the modern industry.

The needle trade unions, especially the I. L. G. W. U. have been pioneers in the whole program of labor interest in management and production. The students will be asked to consider the significance of this movement, the attitude that Labor should adopt to it, and especially the future meaning in the program of the Fourteen Points adopted by the International.

Brookwood College Players to Come to N. Y.

I. L. G. W. U. Members Will Take Part

The Brookwood Labor College Players are coming to New York on the evening of Friday, March 6th to present the special play dealing with the scenes of the strike which will be given at the Labor Temple, 10th Street and 2nd Avenue. The plays will be given with subjects from the lives and problems of the workers in America.

All the work in connection with the setting and production of the play has been done by Brookwood students who are members of the American Labor Movement. In addition to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union members at Brookwood, representatives of the Machinists, A. F. of L. C. W. of A. of Workers of America; Teachers' Union; Painters; Shoe Workers' Protective Association; Railroad Workers; Railway Workers' unions; operating plumbers; and bookstore assistants, Stereographers and Accountants' Union will take part. Tickets at $11.

Ladies' Garment Industry—As A Modern Industry

By Max Levine

The Underlying Principles of Modern Industry.

A. General Purpose of Industry:
1. To convert things found in nature to man's use.
2. To satisfy human wants.
3. Man's wants increase with civilization.
4. Industry may be defined as the process whereby desirable things are extracted, transformed, carried and stored until consumed.

B. Nature of Industry:
1. Basic, essential, non-essential, luxury and cultural.
2. Principle elements in industry:
   a. Natural resources: Capital, Labor.
3. Four types of industry:
   a. Family, handicraft, mercantile, factory.
4. The factory type is distinguished by the regimentation of large bodies of men under conditions of routine and discipline.

C. Characteristics of the Factory or Capitalist Economy are:
1. Advantages of differentiation of division of labor are:
   a. Affords an opportunity of exercising one's natural aptitude.
   b. Acquisition of special skill.
   c. Saving of time in passing from job to job.
2. Disadvantages:
   a. Human element completely lacking.
   b. Mental deterioration.
   c. Resultant physical impediments.
3. Integration is the process whereby separated and specialized functions are united into the hands of the few; invites scientific management; and consumer is not consulted directly as to style, quality, etc.

Recommanded readings—The Women's Garment Workers' History of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—By Dr. Louis Levine.
With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, January 10th. The Board, under the chairmanship of the International, 3 West 16th Street, Brother Louis Hy- man acting as chairman.

Communications:

Local No. 3 advises the board that Brothers P. Berlin, Goldberg, Pinkin, L. Klein, Konkay, Gerbich, Prot, Molin, Cips, Buchwitz, Miriam, and Cips are ready to serve on the Board.

Election of Officers:

Nominations an election of officers for the year 1935 are then taken up. Brother Hyman is nominated as President of the Joint Board. He accepts and is unanimously elected.

The delegates are then elected:

Brother Hyman then opens the door to Brother Steinman. In a brief talk, he thanks the delegates for the honor conferred upon him in electing him President of the Joint Board. He states that the delegates of the Joint Board must bear the burden of building up this organization, and that is his capacity as president of the Joint Board, he will do his utmost to assist in this work. He promises to conduct the chair in an unbiased and impartial manner, and hopes that the delegates will give him his assistance and cooperation.

Brother Steinman, Local No. 19, and Brother Kudrinsky, Local No. 24, are nominated for the office of First Vice-president and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Both accept the nomination. The nominations are taken to a vote, Kudrinsky receiving 21 and Steinholder, 24, Brothers KUDRINSKY and STEINMAN elected. Rose Kaplan, Local No. 9, is elected to the office of Second Vice-president and Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Brother Coben, Local No. 22, is elected Third Vice-president and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Brother Kravitz, Local No. 3, is elected Fourth Vice-president andChairman of the Board of Directors.

Brother Davidson, Local No. 25, is elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Brother Fish is then elected as Secretary of the Joint Board. He accepts the nomination.

A motion is made that he be elected as Secretary of the Joint Board, and the motion is seconded. The vote against this motion. A motion is then made that he be elected by a roll call.

The Chairman then declares Brother Fish elected as Secretary of the Joint Board, for the ensuing term 1926 as an overwhelming majority.

The following delegates will constitute the Finance Committee:

Local No. 2—Colow; Local No. 9—Rose, Kaplan; Local No. 6—Poven; Local No. 23—Rosen; Local No. 25—Pruchnocy; Local No. 45—Molins; Local 39—Lauro and Cips.

The following delegates will represent their locals in the mentioned standing committees of the Joint Board:

Auditors of Directors:

Local No. 2—Moskowitz

1—Berlin

2—Goldberg

3—Kudrinsky

4—Prot

5—Molin

6—Cips

7—Buchwitz

8—Miriam

9—Edits

Gratitude Committee:

Local No. 2—Rivers

3—Molok

4—Klein

5—Gerbich

6—Prot

7—Cips

8—Buchwitz

9—Miriam

10—Edits

Apologies Committee:

Local No. 2—Poven

3—Fischer

4—Poven

5—Klein

6—Gerbich

7—Prot

8—Cips

9—Buchwitz

10—Miriam

In conclusion, the speaker said that the new officers will have to work hard to make the Joint Board a success.

The meeting adjourned.

In the absence of several members of the Joint Board, the meeting was opened by Brother Hyman, who, after briefly addressing the meeting, reminded the officers of their duties.

The meeting was then adjourned.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the new officers will have to work hard to make the Joint Board a success.

The meeting adjourned.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM D. SHENKER

$20 Assessment Becomes Effective

By the participation of some ten thousand cloak and dressmakers, the referendum was resoundingly

suited in its being-carried by approxi-

mately sixty per cent voting in favor.

The result will mean a considerable

change in the treatment of the work

cutters and dressmakers at a meet-

ing in Cooper Union on January 12th.

It will be the first upheaval in the Board

that the question be submitted to a

referendum of the fifty thousand cloak

and dressmakers.

The voting on the referendum took

place Tuesday, February 2, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning at voting polling places in New York City and Brooklyn. And it lasted until after eight o'clock Tuesday night. Accord-

ing to the officials of the Board, the Treasurer of the Joint Board, the col-

lection of the assessment will be begun shortly after the Board meeting on

February 12th, submitted a letter which he proposed to send to the members asking them in participation in the referendum, which was in favor of the assessment. This letter was ap-

proved and was mailed to the entire membership, mailing them on

Monday, February 1st.

However, according to the reports received, the amount of the assessment, and the cutters participated in the referen-

dum. This is due to two reasons: first,

that the season is on and the bulk of

the men are working overtime and

could not reach the polling places on

closing.

And second, the members of Local 10

are not in the habit of participat-

ing in voting on weekdays. Their vot-

ing is mainly limited to Sundays and

afternoons on which they are wont to participate in a leisurely manner.

Dress Drive Continues

The dress drive against the open

shops in the dress trade con-

tinues effectively though the number

of shops being unionized now has

increased. This is due to the fact that

the number of shops unemployed in the first days of a campaign is always

greater. Secondly, the dress trade may

drop in work in the smaller shops.

However, the organization work goes

on and settlements are being made every day. Thus far, some two hun-

dred sixty shops have been stopped.

Of course, this is the highest number that has been settled. The response of the cut-

ters to aid in the drive is good and

there are no reports of any disturbance in the work. Brother Henry Robbins

takes care of these cutters' end of it in the organization department. But the shop is permitted to return to work

until the cutter is granted an

increase. The three dollars and a

fifty cent raise and efforts to

work up to fifty dollars a week are suc-

cessful.

According to another arrangement

debuted by a report of the

settlements the shop is turned over to the cutter. The daily and controllers are

assigned for the purpose of

investigating whether the cutters

members of the union, whether they

Cutters, Special Attention!

All members of the Cloak and Dress Divisions are in-structed to either renew their old working cards or obtain new ones for the coming season, beginning January 1, 1926.

All members found violating this provision of the con-

stitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.

SPECIAL NOTICE
IN CONNECTION WITH $20 ASSESSMENT

As is known, the $20 Assessment has been carried. Ar-

rangements will be made to start collecting the tax within

one week.

According to the procedure long-established within the organization the collection of taxes takes precedence over the collection of dues. No doubt this will result in a number of arraers, and whose dues would ordinarily not be accepted before the payment of the tax, would therefore find it difficult to pay up the tax and the dues.

We therefore will extend one week's time to all members in arraers to pay up their dues before the assessment will be collected. All members of Local 10 are hereby given this opportunity and pay up their dues and become good-standing.

The matter of amalgamation renewal in the underwear industry is one for later consideration. The problem that faces the union right now is one with regard to organization work.

The system to be applied towards this work will have to be the same in the future as that used by the dress and cloak trades. The underwear in-

dustry is no longer the stable trade that it used to be in the past. A sur-

vey of the shops reveals the fact that this trade too has become a seasonal industry.

Organization work in this industry will in all probability have to be more frequent. This, however, is a matter of detail that has not as yet been formulated as yet.

A more detailed report of the ac-

tions of the Executive Board will be rendered at the next meeting of this division. It will take place on Monday, February 15th, in Arlington Hall.

The agenda for this meeting will be the same as that for the last meeting, containing this au-

nouncement.

It is possible that some men will not receive them. The mem-

bers of this branch are therefore urged to bear in mind the date of their

meeting, and make an effort to make those of the members of the Misel-

laneous Division with whom they come in contact to be sure and attend the meeting.

Active Campaign of Dress Cutters in Philadelphia

The dress cutters of Local 50, Phila-

delphia, are making a strenuous drive to unite all the cutters em-

ployed in the dress industry of that city. Chairman Samuel Na-

gier reported that some of the officers of

Local 10 are being assisted by the newly-appointed organizer, Brother Wi-

nick, appeared before the Executive Board of Local 10 requesting finan-

cial and moral assistance in their cam-

paign.

A recommendation for financial as-

sistance was made by the Executive Board which will be re-

ported at the next membership meet-

ing. In addition, the committee also recommended that some of the officers of

Local 10 be assigned to go to Phila-

delphia and address some of their mem-

bers. Chairman Isidore Na-

gier was appointed and visited Phila-

delphia last Friday night, when he addressed the special meeting of the member-

ship of the cutters' Branch.

Brother Nagler reports that the meeting was very well attended and the spirit among the men gives good hopes that the cutters will be suc-

cessful in their present plan that every cutter that was member of the cutters' Branch it is expected that this drive will be a successful one. The progress of this campaign will be reported occa-

sionally in these columns.

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