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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 15)

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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Cloak Shop
Chairmen Meet
Next Tuesday

The last meeting of the New York Joint Board, held on Friday, April 2, was given over to discussions on the use of all cloak shop chairmen in Greater New York to discuss some of the urgent problems that face the workers in the industry at the present time.

The meeting will take place on Tuesday, April 3, in Webster Hall, 11th Street and 3rd Avenue, in the evening. Chairmen who have been requested to attend.

In addition to the chairmen, the management has also invited some of the non-active workers in the shops. All are requested to come if possible in order to give all participants the discussion ample opportunity to voice their opinions.

Dr. W. Z. Ripley Heads Boston Sanitary Control Joint Board

Harvard Professor Unanimously Chosen Permanent Chairman at First Session of Joint Cloak and Dress Body.

The first official meeting of the recently formed Joint Sanitary Control in Boston, which owes its inception to the new agreement made in the local cloak and dress industry, was held at the Hotel Westminister on April 5. Fifteen members, comprising five representatives each of the manufacturers, representing the cloak and dress manufacturing, and contracting associations; five representatives of the union, and five representatives of the local and international unions, officiated, and organized the working machinery of the board.

From the group of public representatives, made up of Mrs. E. R. Ratzke, of the Women's Trade League; Prof. W. H. Rider, of Harvard College; Dr. D. C. Parmeater, of the Massachusetts General Hospital; N. J. Frost, of Fitt's, and Daniel Bemstein, lawyer, Professor Ripley was unanimously elected permanent chairman of the board.

Then followed the nomination and election of a ways and means committee, made up of Vice-president Julius Hochman, representing the union, and H. W. Riddaton, representing the employers, to draw the by-laws and means for the maintenance of a director and his equipment for inspecting the members of the staff. At the same time, the director will classify shops as A, B, and C establishments and distribute the Prospero sanitary labels to those shops answering the requirements of A and B classifications while taking the necessary steps to have shops listed under C brought to the attention of the proper person for correction.

Announcement From Unemployment Fund

The Unemployment Insurance Fund, set up for the protection of jobless cloakmakers, is at an end.

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

New York Local Managers Confer With Matthew Woll
On Labor Life Insurance

Conference Arranged Through President Sigman.—Woll Asks Local Heads to Support Insurance Company Promotion.

Last Tuesday, April 6, the managers of all the L. G. W. U. locals in New York City met in the Council Room of the International Building in conference with Vice president Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor and discussed ways and means of participation in the projected Labor Life Insurance Company, of which New York locals are interested.

In attendance at the conference, which was called together on the initiative of President Morris Sigman, were the heads of every local in the Greater City. Vice president Wolf in a detailed talk outlined the plan of the life insurance company and the benefits it would have for the workers. He stated that nearly half of the stock of the company has already been sold to local and international unions and the representatives of the cloak and dress locals present to take up with their respective organizations the matter of subscribing to the capital stock of the company.

A number of questions were asked of Brother Wolf concerning the scope of the projected company's work and the prospects of its growth and usefulness, which were answered to the satisfaction of all present. The local managers promised to take up this matter with their locals at the first opportunity.

Rocker Reception Evening This Saturday In Manhattan Opera House

This Saturday evening, April 16th, there will be given a big popular reception in the Manhattan Opera House, to Rockefeller, prominent labor writer and radical lecturer from the West, at present on a short visit and lecture tour in the United States.

Though a German Gentile, Rockefeller, has during his young exile days in Paris later in London, mastered so well the Jewish language that for the past 28 years he has been able with brilliant brilliancy to edit several radical and labor publications in the Jewish language—among these, "Der Freie Wort," "Germania," and "Jber Arbeiter Freunde," Rockefeller is also master of German, French, English and Spanish, and is the author of several classics on sociology and revolutionary theory.

An unusual concert program will also be rendered at the Rocker reception next Saturday night, and among the artists that will participate were the heads of every local in the Greater City. Vice president Wolf in a detailed talk outlined the plan of the life insurance company and the benefits it would have for the workers. He stated that nearly half of the stock of the company has already been sold to local and international unions and the representatives of the cloak and dress locals present to take up with their respective organizations the matter of subscribing to the capital stock of the company.

A number of questions were asked of Brother Wolf concerning the scope of the projected company's work and the prospects of its growth and usefulness, which were answered to the satisfaction of all present. The local managers promised to take up this matter with their locals at the first opportunity.

Local 89 To Elect Officers Next Week

Balletting for Executive Board and General Secretary on Thursday, April 15th. — Vice-President Luigi Antonini Will Stand For Re-election.

The election for secretary-manager and executive board in Local 89, the Italian Dressmakers' Union, will take place on Thursday, April 15.

The balloting sessions will open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. They will be located as follows:

Main Office, 9 West 21st street; downtown office, 33 Second street; Brooklyn district office, 150 Montrose avenue; Harlem and Bronx district offices.

Chicago Joint Board To Install Big Organizing Committee on April 15

Concert and Speckmaking Will Mark Event

As we go to press, we received the following telegram from Henry Greyl, president, the secretary of the Chicago Joint Board:

The installation of the five-hundred organization committee to organize dress makers will take place on Monday, April 15th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at Schoenfeld Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues. There will be a big concert and a number of speakers. Anton Johnson, chairman of the joint board, has drafted a telegram to the presidents of the Chicago federation of Labor; J. Levin, manager of the Joint Board; C. S. Declipse and representatives of the French, Polish and Italian speaker will address the audience.

A large company of hundred voices, a mandolin orchestra, a Polish chorus and some other robots will take part in the concert.
Italian Dressmakers Will Elect Officers Next Week

(Continued from Page 1)

The election and objection committees shall examine the books of account and be removed from the ballot if that committee in its opinion is not consistent with the constitution of the I. L. G. W. U., or who, in its opinion is not qualified for that specific office. The committee shall report such other powers as may be conferred upon the board of the local union if not inconsistent with the constitution of the I. L. G. W. U. and whose names are on the slate of candidates for the office of general secretary. The slate of candidates for the office of general secretary must be approved by the executive council on the day of the election. The election and objection committees shall meet at least two (2) weeks prior to the date of election.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE PROPER DRESS SHOP

Dr. Rife's Heads Boston Sanitary Board

(Continued from Page 1)

It was estimated that a unitary safety campaign would have to be paid a constant direct cost of $6,000, or a total of $4,500 yearly would be required for the director, assistant directors, and the various public and private agencies, and the public to observe the situation for the first time. The Sanitary Board had been working out its plan for delaying expenses.

By H. GREENBERG

Manager Local 91

In the early part of January, at a meeting of the New York General Executive Board, Mr. Robert Pomerantzeff of the New York General Executive Board, made a letter to the New York General Executive Board, that the Local No. 91 controlled a number of shops, where large size dresses were made. He stated that it was wrong of Local 91 to have such shops under its jurisdiction, as in doing so it would be only an opportunity to such employers to compete with the shops that are controlled by Local 22. It was then requested that, in reporting the names of those shops and the shops that have been reported as advertisements, the New York members of the General Executive Board that Viscount Antoni is to make an investigation in the shop of the Proper Dress Co. and after such an investigation that his decision shall be binding on both sides.

On the 25th of January, I received a letter from Brother Antoni stating that he had been investigating the shop and that kind of dresses that are made in that shop. In addition to that, Mr. Ackerman, the official investigator of the Joint Board, has been investigating the shop of the Proper Dress Co. for the last three years and has found that the shop is at all times in violation of the Joint Board rules that consists of ladies' dresses and that therefore, the shop is to be transferred to the Joint Board.

On January 27, I sent a letter to Brother Portney calling his attention to the matter and asked him to give this matter his immediate attention, stating that the conditions between the firm and our Union will expire on February 1st. I stated, that date until February 15, I have time and again called upon Brother Portney to finally settle this matter, and I have given a statement that he must wait until the Board of Directors of the Joint Board would act on this.

“During this time, I have reported to the Executive Board of Local 91 that the shop of the Proper Dress Company may have to be transferred to the Joint Board, as Brother Portney is not able to work with myself. The American Textile Workers Union, contends that large dresses are being made in that shop and that it has agreed to the investigation being made by Brother Antoni and that both parties are to abide by his decision. I did argue at the Executive Board that once the Joint Board makes a request for the transferring of the shop, contesting that we were competing with their union shops by permitting our workers to work long hours when the union shops are on the same line of work that their members work, their claim would be a justifiable one.

Fortunately or unfortunately, as to me consider, five members of our Executive Board, who claim to be in the best interest of the trade unionism and the right of the Joint Board to claim the shop of the Proper Dress Co., and at that particular time I received a letter from Brother Portney notifying me that the Joint Board after investigating decided to take over the two shops in question as regular dress shops and that a Joint Board agent will be sent to take over the shop.
A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, April 3, 1926, at the Auditorsium of the International, 3 W. 16th St., New York City. Complainants: Robert Zuckerman, member of Local No. 2, and Benjamin Teitelbaum, of the Local No. 5. Hearing officer: Ralph August, as an authorized committee representing the Warsaw Needle Trades. Breach of contract: due to the deplorable conditions of the needle trades in Warsaw and pleas in their behalf, the hearing officer, if necessary, would break down if the needle workers of this country will not come to terms.

The request is referred to the Finance Committee.

Lucy G. Braunsham, representing the Russian Reconstruction Puma, Inc., which organization teaches the Russian farmers American methods of agricultural production, would like to purchase tickets for a concert to be held on April 11th arranged by them. The request is referred to the Finance Committee.

NINFO AND ANTONIUS REISEN AS FUND TRUSTEES

President Ninfo submits the following communication to the Joint Board:

Greetings:

I present to you herewith my resignation as a trustee of the Special Reserve Fund of the Joint Board and desire to state my reasons for doing so.

After careful consideration of my position as one of the eight trustees, accepted service as an administrative position of this special fund, I understand that a new system of representation is to be administered by representatives of all the largest locals of the Joint Board on terms of equality and without regard to faction or politics. I had in mind that this great strike fund was created to assist all the workers in the cloak and dress trade in times of need; that we were all equally interested in making it a success, and should therefore be interested in its control and distribution.

That was four weeks ago. What happened in the interval? I assure you that the Joint Board proved a bitter disappointment to me. After it was all settled and adopted, the fund should require the signatures of all its trustees for any disbursements, the Joint Board majority of six went back on its former decision and adopted a recommendation to the effect that four of the seven trustees be sufficient for signing authorizations for the withdrawal of money from that fund.

Most surprising of all was the fact that some of the leaders of the dominating faction in the Joint Board who only a week ago decried strongly for the rule of seven trustees, changed front and agitated for the change that destroys all checks on the right to control the fund, the Joint Board majority of six being the representatives of the majority of the Joint Board fund to do as they may choose.

I consider it below my dignity as a trade unionist to remain a member of the Joint Board who is so directly interested in my own affairs. That is why I have resigned. This fund is not being collected by a single group in our Union. It is our Joint defense fund, which should be given some representative in the Joint Board to control it to the advantage of all the members.

I submit my position to the Executive Board of Local No. 48 on Tuesday, March 31st, and they were informed that I was fully convinced that the entire membership of our Union, as well as my organization, would gain nothing by the latter and was automatically placed in the hands of the Joint Board. I am a critic of the Joint Board, and who, according to membership, will have to contribute approximately a third of its funds, will demand to know the true reason behind this maneuver, and that this will be the last time its representatives from any control of this fund, and why their local organizations will be estranged from any supervision of the reserve money which we are called upon to contribute. The only reason that is facing the union in the near future.

Prayerfully yours,

(HS. AE)

R. V. KEIKOFF

The resignation is accepted.

Vice-president Antonius issued his resignation as Trustee of the Assessment Fund in the following letter:

Greetings:

I have decided to resign as trustee of the Special Reserve Strike Fund of the Joint Board, at the request of the committee of the Joint Board levied upon all the members of our Locals, a post to which I was elected as a representative of the Joint Board on Friday, February 19th, 1926.

In my resignation, I declare to make clear the following reasons which prompt my action and which would prevent me from being a trustee of this organization:

1. The necessity of a joint representation of the organization incompatible with my sense of honor and obligation as a trade unionist, and which would involve me in service to the organization which I represent in this Joint Board.

The large strike fund of the Joint Board is now collecting for the great emergency that is facing the workers in our industry; the coming generation will have to bear the burden of our undertakings of the entire membership of our Union and is not the property for anyone else and for any single faction of it. To make this fund a success all our Locals, without exception, are working to support the work of operation and all our Locals have contributed and are contributing their utmost to make this fund as large as possible.

When I accepted service as trustee of this fund, the only ones representing the majority of the Joint Board, it was this thought that I had in mind, and I am convinced that among some of the present leaders of the Joint Board complained bitterly in front of this fact that the organizations were deprived of the right to be represented on the finance committee of the Joint Board, that they were suffering from the exclusive control of the Joint Board, that the Joint Board decided that this highly important and necessary fund would be represented by a committee of seven, I regarded it as a fair and just action.

My premises are that the present leaders of the Joint Board would obtain in this case from narrow party considerations and opposition to me in a proper trade-union spirit was, however, quickly shattered. Four weeks after it was decided by the Joint Board to resign its former decision, and make members of its board of majorities, a recommendation brought in by the Board, the only one of the effect that only four of the seven would be re-

(Continued on Page 7
THE A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN TO ORGANIZE WORKING WOMEN

The first practical steps taken by the American Federation of Labor to carry out a nationwide program to organize women in industries will be welcomed by organized labor in every section of the country.

The urgent necessity of enrolling the great masses of women workers into the trade union organizations need hardly be emphasized at this hour. Women wage-earners already constitute more than one-third of the wage-earning population of the land, and their number and the importance of their industry upon the national life keeps continually increasing. In some trades and occupations, to be sure, the woman element is both in quality and quantity the dominant factor.

The question of organizing the millions of women workers is, of course, not a new question. But until the last few years it has occupied only the attention of the individual international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and each of these has been struggling with it to the best of its ability, and frequently far less than that. During the last two conventions of the A. F. of L., however, this problem of converting millions of women wage-earners into trade union members has loomed up as dominant national issue for the whole labor movement. It has finally dawned upon the leaders of the organized workers in the women's trade to realize that they can only carry off their garment workers, all their women employees, if they form a unified body of organized female workers.
Senator Wheeler's Plan To Nationalize The Anthracite Mines

By H. S. RAUSCHENBUSH

A bill to establish a Federal Anthracite Corporation to take over all or part of the anthracite coal industry upon the threat of a new emergency has been introduced by Senator R. K. Wheeler. The board of directors is to be appointed by the President, and the corporation is to be financed to the extent that is necessary to check price brokers. The bill carries a maximum appropriation of $600,000,000 to buy the mines, on which the corporation is obligated to pay interest and sinking fund charges regular.

Senator Wheeler said in behalf of his bill:

"The establishment of this Federal Anthracite Corporation is absolutely necessary. It will end the ludicrous situation under which this country has found itself so often that during a real shortage no bill is considered in time to end the shortage, and after the emergency is passed no bill is considered because of a fool's hope that everything is permanently settled. At present there is no bill before the Senate that will protect the country when the present true is the industry ends.

"The country must remember that we have just met the mines next January and that the trade may end then for the simple reason that the miners will stay away from the worst things diametrically opposed to each other. The operators in their official organs are accusing each other. The miners through their officials say they have defeated arbitration. Both sides have been claiming great victories. In such an acute difference of opinion where is there any promise of even a five-year peace?"

"There is no protection for the public in the administration bill providing for fact-finding and emergency control of distribution. We tried fact-finding with the $600,000 Coal Commission. It did not prevent the three weeks' strike of 1923 or the five month strike of 1925-26. Even the chairman of the P. D.O. operators, Mr. R. D. Warriner, has publicly favored a fact-finding agency. Control of distribution in an emergency, when there is almost no coal to distribute, is not only locking the barn door after the horse has escaped, but saying the horse has starved to death.

"This is an honest looking facts in the face of the facts. No Congress does anything but nibble, in a soothing way, at the edges of the anthracite coal problem and hope for something good. It is not good enough. The present settlement, like the three that preceded it, will not tackle the real economic deadlock in the industry. It is this deadlock which Senator Wheeler's bill gets at.

"The deadlock is this: The operators are a unit and the union is a unit. If when a wage increase all the operators, all the companies, have to pay it to all the workers, some of the operators might pay, some might pay, and some would not pay. They would have little trouble in paying, but little increase in the increase. But some of the companies in the P. D. O. operators have been making very little profit. Possibly one fourth of the anthracite production has been meeting the price of the industry. They have had to pay prices and people would still pay their coal at any price. Now those who do not pay are to be appointed from the anthracite consuming states and three are to be appointed from nominations made by the union. They are to choose a chairman from outside their number. This board of directors is to run the industry, to appeal managers and there is no reason to believe that the present managers will not be retained. The board has no authority to fix the price of coal and any of the functions of the ordinary board of directors.

"These two groups have so much as common that their hearty cooperation on the board of directors is to be expected. They both have been gain from increased efficiency and continuity within the industry. There will under the Federal Anthracite Company no longer be any question as to the facts of the industry on the ground that the operators are considering the past practices of charging capital expenditure into costs and inflating depreciation and depletion charges. There will be no further question of the motives and purposes of the banking groups behind the operating companies.

"The essential aim of the deadlock — the high cost of coal — will have been eliminated into the average cost of all the companies. In addition, with excess profits held down, there will be more to distribute between the two groups than there is now. This main reason why it will come from those who prefer the uncertainties of a gamble to the certainty of a fixed income. In any event, we may expect the opposition to this Federal Anthracite company to come from the least likely of the coal companies under the companies of the anthracite industry as a speculative investment. From the public point of view, if the leases are to be removed, the freedom of collective bargaining is maintained. The Anthracite coal had a union for over a quarter of a century. They have developed from the mines ranks leaders of ability, thoughtfulness, social sympathy and understanding. Their payroll has been always been with the chance that the investors and the real structure of the industry that made them stand a large part of the burden of those claims. They have been forced to spend most of their findings by extractions from these factors. This company will remove that necessity. They will be free to cut the cost of coal and are not eliminating waste and other losses attendant upon the present practice of the companies. No company will be encouraged to develop their union activity in such a way as to play an increasing role in operating the mines and their right to bargain collectively with the board of directors, is protected. They will have little influence on the production, but if they choose to do so, after proper deliberation and consideration of all that they know, they should no more be restricted in this right than consumers should be restricted in the right to buy anthracite coal.

World Migration Labor Congress To Be Held in May

A world migration Labor Congress is being organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International, to take place on May 15-16 at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

Back in 1924, the I. O. U. held a congress on migration in Prague. At that time it was held before the Second World War and all the material available on this subject so far at a future conference I'll be able to talk about and hold the principles for the regulation of migration and immigration.

The great importance of migration to the world's is evident by the many bodies and conferences which have held on the question of migration and immigration. Among others may be mentioned the International Labor Office, the Pan-American Federation of Labor, the Pan-Pacific conferences, the British Commonwealth conferences, etc. It is considered that there are enough causes for organized labor, industrial and political, to define its attitude to this world-wide concern.

The London congress will be attended by delegates from every trade union in the world, as well as from the U.S., the U.K., the U.S.S.R., and all the others. Among the others, the following subjects will be discussed:

1) The Impact of the Great Depression on Migration
2) The Position of the Immigrant in Respect to Social Insurance
3) Population and Immigration Policy (Migration)
4) Immigration in Relation to Migration
5) Labor Conditions in Relation to Migration
New Paths In the Workers' Education Movement

By FANNIA M. COHN

The movement for Workers' Education in the United States is of comparatively recent origin. Like many other modern reforms, it was born in the midst of the political and social developments of the time. It has the advantage of having been inspired by the best traditions of the past. It is a movement that has been led by those who have been committed to the struggle for socialism and, in particular, for the emancipation of the working class. It is a movement that has been guided by the understanding of the need for a scientific and political education of the working class. It is a movement that has been supported by the working class itself, which has been the main beneficiary of its efforts.

HIKES WILL START THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY

Our Educational Department is making arrangements to begin our yearly Spring hikes the first week in May. We will have competent persons to take the lead. Several places of interest will be visited. It is needless to say how important these hikes are for our members who are compelled to work indoors every day. It is a great pleasure to be in touch with Mother Nature even one day a week. Our huts have always been most well received to our members. Those who wish to join should get in touch with our Educational Department.

PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASS WILL BE RESUMED TUESDAY, APRIL 13

Our Physical Training Class which meets in P. S. 48, 256 East 56th Street, on Tuesday evenings, will be resumed on April 13 and continued throughout the month of April. Classes are free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.
The Week In Local 10

The latest development in the mat-
ter of the personnel of the board of
trustees charged with the duty of ad-
mistration of the local 10, is the re-
signation of two trustees repre-
senting, as managers, two large Ital-
ian and one large French shop in the
dressmakers, Local 48. The resigna-
tions, tendered by managers Mal-
toni and DeRita of the Italian shops
and Luigi Antonini of the dressma-
kers, were accepted by the Joint Board
at its last meeting.

Explain Position in Resignation
Manager Nino in his letter ex-
plained the reasons for his resigna-
 tion as follows: "The board of
trustees, representing as well as
myself, with regard to his acceptance
and action as a member on the board
of trustees. The letter is published
in full elsewhere in this issue.

When Nino accepted an offer of
the administrators of this special fund
he was under the impression that the
board would function in regard to
the stockholders or policy. He said he
was considerably surprised when a week
later he was informed of his 'dominating
function' of the Joint Board, and
that he had been re-elected for a board of
four managers, thus giving the 'majority
section full domination of the fund, to
do as they may choose.'

He also considered it as below his
dignity to have a separate and dis-
tinct function on the board of trustees
without any say in the administration of
the fund, and that as a member of that
board to remain as a member of the board
would be in the form of a "mere dum-
ny." Cooperation of All Locals Necessary
Luigi Antonini, manager of the Ita-
 lian Dressmakers Local 48, in tender-
 ing his resignation was quoted as saying
the board of trustees, opened his let-
ter of resignation with the statement
that the board of trustees was not
independent of this board of trustees
inability of him to remove or discharge
a trustee whenever he thought fit.

He expressed the opinion that the
collection of the fund was intended,
and expressed his opinion that the
only right use of the fund was that facing
the workers in the clerk and suit
industry, and for that matter that
was the only right use of the fund as
well as the expiration of their
contract. This he looked upon as a "Joint
victory" in the face of the "provincial
ism" of the present administration
liaison of our union and is not
the prosperity or the concern of a single
union or group of unions.

In his letter of resignation Antonini
recounts the bitterness with which some
of the present leaders of the Joint
Board were on the board of trustees
without compensation for the
work but with equal powers to everyone
of the seven members. He also recollected
the sudden resignation of the first
board of trustees in which it was
"right and fair" that the Joint Board
declared that "this highly im-
portant fund was to be administered
by a committee of seven in regarded
it as a fair and just action."

Fail to Elect Other Trustees
Thus he went on to detail the
original decision for the for-
mation of a board of trustees of seven
persons to be elected by the union
with equal powers to everyone of the
seven members. He also recollected the
sudden resignation of the first
board of trustees in which it was
"right and fair" that the Joint Board
declared that "this highly im-
portant fund was to be administered
by a committee of seven in regarded
it as a fair and just action."

Antonini states in his letter that the
leaders of the Joint Board "may try
the method of 'voluntary admission'
for adopting" the change from seven
to four trustees. Just to him, he
said, it was a "bitter pill for any one seeking to
secure for themselves, for the ma-
JUStICE

Friday, April 19, 1929

The Week In Local 10

EXPLAIN POSITION IN RESIGNATION
MANAGER NINO IN HIS LETTER EXPLAINED THE REASONS FOR HIS RESIGNATION AS FOLLOWS: "THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, REPRESENTING AS WELL AS MYSELF, WITH REGARD TO HIS ACCEPTANCE AND ACTION AS A MEMBER ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. THE LETTER IS PUBLISHED IN FULL ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.

WHEN NINO ACCEPTED AN OFFER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THIS SPECIAL FUND HE WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT THE BOARD WOULD FUNCTION IN REGARD TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OR POLICY. HE SAID HE WAS CONSIDERABLY SURPRISED WHEN A WEEK LATER HE WAS INFORMED OF HIS 'DOMINATING FUNCTION' OF THE JOINT BOARD, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN ELECTED FOR A BOARD OF FOUR MANAGERS, THUS GIVING THE 'MAJORITY SECTION FULL DOMINATION OF THE FUND, TO DO AS THEY MAY CHOOSE.'

HE ALSO CONSIDERED IT AS BELOW HIS DIGNITY TO HAVE A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT FUNCTION ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES WITHOUT ANY SAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUND, AND THAT AS A MEMBER OF THAT BOARD TO REMAIN AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD WOULD BE IN THE FORM OF A "MERE DUMMY.

COOPERATION OF ALL LOCALS NECESSARY
LUIGI ANTONINI, MANAGER OF THE ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS LOCAL 48, IN TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES WAS NOT INDEPENDENT OF THIS BOARD OF TRUSTEES INABILITY OF HIM TO REMOVE OR DISCHARGE A TRUSTEE WHENEVER HE THOUGHT FIT.


He also considered it below his dignity to have a separate and distinct function on the board of trustees without any say in the administration of the fund, and that as a member of that board to remain as a member of the board would be in the form of a "mere dummy." Cooperation of All Locals Necessary
Luigi Antonini, manager of the Italian Dressmakers Local 48, in tendering his resignation was quoted as saying the board of trustees was not independent of this board of trustees in inability of him to remove or discharge a trustee whenever he thought fit. He expressed the opinion that the collection of the fund was intended, and expressed his opinion that the only right use of the fund was that facing the workers in the clerk and suit industry, and for that matter that was the only right use of the fund as well as the expiration of their contract. This he looked upon as a "Joint victory" in the face of the "provincialism" of the present administration.

In his letter of resignation Antonini recounts the bitterness with which some of the present leaders of the Joint Board were on the board of trustees without compensation for the work but with equal powers to everyone of the seven members. He also recollected the sudden resignation of the first board of trustees in which it was "right and fair" that the Joint Board decided that "this highly important fund was to be administered by a committee of seven in regarded it as a fair and just action."

Fail to Elect Other Trustees
Thus he went on to detail the original decision for the formation of a board of trustees of seven persons to be elected by the union with equal powers to everyone of the seven members. He also recollected the sudden resignation of the first board of trustees in which it was "right and fair" that the Joint Board decided that "this highly important fund was to be administered by a committee of seven in regarded it as a fair and just action."

Antonini states in his letter that the leaders of the Joint Board "may try the method of 'voluntary admission' for adopting" the change from seven to four trustees. Just to him, he said, it was a "bitter pill for any one seeking to secure for themselves, for the ma-

THE WEEK IN LOCAL 10

PRACTICAL PATTERN-MAKING

GRADING AND SHAPING SHORTS-METHOD.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION DAY AND EVENING.

BEGINNING COLLEGE CREDIT EQUIVALENT;

PROF. I. ROSENFIELD, Director

28 West 49th Street, New York.

Telephone, Trinity 6821.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE

MEETINGS BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 P. M.

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 12th

BECOME INDEPENDENT

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THREE WEEKS INTENSIVE COURSE.

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Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

Arloflgton Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place

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