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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 33)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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.
LAW DAY CONCERT AT UNITY

With members flocking daily to the offices of Labor Day Concert at Unity, the house will be filled to capacity for the week-end.

As previously announced, the week-end holiday will be marked by a concert of the finest music, with the concert to be given by the members of the International Longshoremen's Association.

International Calls Upon President Harding to Liberate Debs

General-Secretary Baroff of our International forwarded this week a telegram to President Harding stating that the International Men's League is endeavoring to secure the release of Eugene V. Debs, the well-known labor leader, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary at Atlanta.

The League feels that Mr. Debs is being held without cause and that there is no justification for his detention. The League is prepared to take any action necessary to secure his release.

Mr. Debs has been active in the labor movement for many years and has done much to further the cause of labor rights. He is a respected leader and is widely known for his work in the interest of the working class.

Labor Day Concert

The Labor Day Concert at Unity will be held on Saturday afternoon, August 19th. The program will feature a variety of performers, including speeches, songs, and musical numbers. The concert is open to the public and is free of charge.

Sub-Manufacturer Sues to Disrupt Cleveland Cigar Agreement

A sub-manufacturer has filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Cleveland to disrupt the cigar agreement between the International Longshoremen's Association and the tobacco manufacturers.

The suit was filed by a sub-manufacturer who claims that the cigar agreement violates the anti-trust laws of the United States. The suit seeks an injunction to prevent the cigar agreement from continuing.

The cigar agreement was signed by the International Longshoremen's Association and the tobacco manufacturers in 1918. The agreement was designed to prevent price wars and to maintain the price of cigars at a stable level.

The sub-manufacturer claims that the cigar agreement is违法 the anti-trust laws of the United States and is therefore unconstitutional. The suit seeks an injunction to prevent the cigar agreement from continuing.

Inter-Locals Conference

The Inter-Locals Conference will be held in New York City on August 18th. The conference is expected to be attended by representatives from all of the local unions.

The conference is expected to focus on issues such as wages, hours, and working conditions. The conference will also be an opportunity for local union leaders to network and share best practices.

Next Thursday, August 19th, right after work, there will be a meeting of the Inter-Locals Conference at the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's Association. The meeting will be attended by representatives from all of the local unions.

The meeting will focus on issues such as wages, hours, and working conditions. The meeting will also be an opportunity for local union leaders to network and share best practices.

Continued on page 6
THE MURDER OF SID HATFIELD,

SID HATFIELD, former Chief of

Police at Mattawan, and a con-

tinued threat to the population of

one of the mining centers of the world, was murdered early last week. His murder was the result of a long campaign by the operators of the coal mines in the district.

Sid Hatfield, still a very young man, has for years been one of the leading officials in the Miners' Union of that district. He was killed in his own home.

The massacre of Hatfield brings to an end the struggle of the workers and their employers in Mingo County for the right to select their own officials. The employers have submitted to the union and now it is the turn of the miners to submit to the union.

The demonstration in Berlin was particularly impressive. Workmen from all parts of the city assembled in the Zoologisches Garten, at the front and sides of the Kaiser's palace, singing revolutionary songs, and listening to labor and Socialist orators. The spirit of the demonstrations, and the ideas underlying them, can be summarized best in the text of the Minner's orations delivered throughout the German Republic.

"Seven years ago the workers were not strong enough to resist, but since that time the workers have grown stronger. We have more workers and in power; and never again will we take part in war." The statement is very true and the newspaper has printed very little or nothing about these demonstrations. The best proof to this is that it is not very "healthy" to let the world know that the German enemies are committed to a policy of peace and progress, a policy which, as optimized in the short quoted text, might serve as a guiding spirit for the workers of America as well.

THERE ARE DOLLARS IN THE KANSAS

CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK has come out with a plan for the preservation of democracy in the City. It has appointed a Commission of Disabled Infantry and some religious organizations. The plan, which includes a proposal for the establishment of a new board to be elected by the people, is designed to prevent the activities of the other

So far so good. Ordinarily it would be the part of good citizenship to line up in support of Congressmen Kimmel and Martin. Yet we should hesitate, after having watched for a while the unflagging and consistent efforts for non-assistance. Why impose a tax on the people of the United States, which would put a strain on the United States finances, and increase taxes on the people of the United States? Why should Congress impose such legislation, if the tariff or similarly enforceable measures are impossible?

We, therefore, should not have Congress impose such difficult decisions. There are a great many members in Congress who are working for the country. It is my opinion that they should not be persuaded to become permanently put down the idea of a tariff. I think that the promise of a lack of power for the rest of the session, which alone did not lead some of these, legislation, is, indeed, too good a thing to be actually hoped for.

We believe that the City Club of New York is the only organization that is working for the preservation of democracy in the City. It has been appointed by the Governor of New York to carry out the plan of the City Club.

The City Club of New York has been working for the preservation of democracy in the City. It has appointed a Commission of Disabled Infantry and some religious organizations. The plan, which includes a proposal for the establishment of a new board to be elected by the people, is designed to prevent the activities of the other

What Wells Failed to Mention

We are informed that H. G. Wells, celebrated historian and novelist, has failed to mention in his "Outlines of History" the fact that the great inundations of the Nile River in Egypt, and the great floods of the Mississippi River in America, have been caused by the same causes. The assertion that the aforementioned dress and wasters have been accustomed to gambol upon the plains of a Kings County since days immemorial, in pleasant and benevolent exercise, we do not consider to be true.

We cannot account for this false censure on the part of the rather painstaking recorder of great events. It is, nevertheless, a fact that the great inundations of the Nile River in Egypt, and the great floods of the Mississippi River in America, have been caused by the same causes. The assertion that the aforementioned dress and wasters have been accustomed to gambol upon the plains of a Kings County since days immemorial, in pleasant and benevolent exercise, we do not consider to be true.

This year the great gathering takes place on Saturday, August 20, at Ulmer Park, in the home-loving Borough of Brooklyn. It is expected that the number of visitors will exceed those who attended last year. The Committee itself that the features of entertainment, joy and pleasure provided for the great hosts of visitors will surpass this year's program by far.

And you, here we have the great laugh on all of them:

THE PRICE OF AN ADMISSION TICKET IS ONLY TEN CENTS.

Tailors' Wages in Germany

As in other countries, the rates of wages of men's tailors in Germany have undergone modifications this Spring.

During the last few years the rates of wages for tailors have been fixed by national collective agreements. Last Spring, however, the negotiations did not lead to an agreement. Consequently, the wages have been fixed locally in those towns where the German Clothing Workers' Union has branches. In Berlin the hourly wages at present are 7.00 marks. The highest rate, which is fixed locally in those towns where the German Clothing Workers' Union has branches, is 1.00 mark. In Berlin the hourly wages vary from 0.10 to 1.00 mark.

The lowest wages amount to 0.10 marks per hour. In general, the hourly wages vary between 0 and 1.00 marks. Reckoned in American currency, the hourly wages of a men's tailor in Berlin, the capital of Germany, amount to about 2.00 cents.
How French Labor Plans to Nationalize Industry
By MARION LUCAS

Nationalization of railroads, of mines, and of the means of production and of commerce has been urged in France and is now being carried for in the program of the "Conseil Economique du Travail," or Labor Council, recently established in 1919 by the French Confederal Labor Federation. This new body, which is being organized with the co-operation of the French national federation of co-operative labor, the confederal labor association, and the union of professional workers in commerce and agriculture.

The Council is composed of economic and industrial experts. Its present function consists of investigation of the possibility of changing the present economic systems of France in order to better regulate supply and demand, as well as hours of work and wages. The Council, which is only investigatory in character, and consequently little known in the United States, has attracted the attention of many economic experts in Europe. Its organization and work have been studies in detail by the Belgians, who sent a mission to France to inquire into its functioning. A delegation was also sent from Russia to study the workings of this unique body.

Four pamphlets have already been issued by the French Council on the program of nationalization. The most interesting of these pamphlets is that explaining the purpose of the council and its program.

"The situation of France," says this pamphlet, "is such that, being extremely gravely endangered and facing the danger of being involved in the business of saving their organizations from the economic disaster which menaces them; they have organized the General Confederation of Labor and the Labor Council to study and formulate an organization, which proposes to study national economy. One word is enough to explain this. The economic disaster which preceded and followed the war and from which we have not yet emerged, is such that we cannot emerge except by national means, necessitating the development of a new organization for the making of the war and demands that work be begun for the general safety of the community.

"At heart the labor movement is not really initiating this work in the true sense of the word. It is rather taking up again, for the good of all, the chief ideas that capitalists themselves have suggested during the war. It proposes to develop them to their fullest extent, taking into account the new and different conditions of the moment and the regions in which the war is now being fought. The Labor Council does not aim at a still centring of forces, but rather at the organization of all the forces of the producers, allowing everybody to profit from the general knowledge that the council is able to give, even without working in, diminishing the accessory costs attendant on all industrial production, favoring the division of raw material, not under the old scheme of capitalistic, but rather according to the necessity caused by demand, in order to distribute as widely as possible the necessary material. International economics should regulate these things, as well as national economics.

"We have here an idea which the labor movement is recommended to, next even to be used as a weapon in order to impose industrial progress on the bosses can be said. In a few words," continues the report, "it reduces the effort of the worker. It is not of the union society that is necessary to the life of the individual easier. Above all, it promises an increase in productivity and the organized proletariat aspire continually to an equal distribution of riches. We know that workers' organizations have been made possible and strengthened by the demand of Industry itself. And just because unionism is organization, it cannot but be emphasized, that unionism is necessarily a demand upon the national administration of the means of production and distribution.

"The labor movement has declared that capitalist enterprise is conducted in order to make money; and here is a multiplication of effort, which hinders production as well as destroys it. It is not that the social relations of production menace the good great of all, as well as labor's very life, for it lives a parasitic life. The labor movement cannot remain indifferent to the evolution of society. When it has defined its projects for industrial reforms and new economic conditions, the labor movement will organize a new organization as a hindrance between all industries, as the logical consequences of all its ideas, and as the end of its program.

"This is why it is particularly necessary now to establish this general council on national economy, which will be the organization of many duties intended to regulate, to distribute, to control, and to distribute. The economic life of the country in the past was regulated by what is called the administration in and administration to; the present is to be encouraged by the Council.

The principles on which the Council is constituted are neither taken from any other theory. Society is to be the economic current which prove stronger than whatever social current is in force, whether it be capitalism, collectivism or Socialism. To direct social evolution it is necessary to determine this finally. To determine the line of the council is then on them. For example, if the progress of the capitalist system before the war be studied, it is seen that society progressed in accelerated levels towards the control of national Industry, not by the state, but by individual organizations, most often secret. In the future, it will be necessary to have a large number of open shops, which constitute a threat to the working class". The Association of Russian people. Upon motion, deci- ded to concur in this report.

Communication received from Local 22 calling the attention of the Joint Board to present conditions in the industry and asking it to expedite the organization for organizing among the large number of open shops, which constitute a threat to the working class in the union shops. The Organization Committee reported that they held a meeting on August 28, and that they had also decided to call a special meeting on August 29. It was therefore decided that the Joint Board, the General Manager, Department Managers and Local Secretaries to attend this meeting. Delegate Wisniski of Local 60 called the attention of the Joint Board to the activities of the American Legion in this district and the prospects of improving Eugene. Upon motion it was decided to send a telegram to President Harding urging him to release Conrades Davis, the Russian Peace worker.

Brother Horowitz, Manager of the Association Department, reported that there are many difficulties in the Department, but it would be advisable to meet the leaders of the association in conference in order to secure uniformity among them. He also reported, as well as other misunderstandings arising from time to time between their members, that the Russian workers are not well treated on the job, and that they have been called to a special meeting on August 28. It was therefore decided that the Joint Board, the General Manager, Department Managers and Local Secretaries to attend this meeting. Delegate Wisniski of Local 60 called the attention of the Joint Board to the activities of the American Legion in this district and the prospects of improving Eugene. Upon motion it was decided to send a telegram to President Harding urging him to release Conrades Davis, the Russian Peace worker.

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shops of Philadelphia that the only thing that will bring their bosses to their senses is the efficacious, old-time, primitive method of a general strike, the only method that works when all appeals to justice and reason fail.

To extricate themselves of the hole in which their blind obstinacy has placed them, these employers have now appealed to the Mayor of Philadelphia. Perhaps that is not a bad idea. Once before Mayor Moore has acted wisely and honorably and prevented a clash between the workers and the employers in the Philadelphia garment industry. But there is the fact that the cost of living has not decreased wages must remain unchanged until July. Now, July has come and passed and periods of unemployment have taught these workers that an unbiased person knows—fallen to an extent that would warrant the conclusion that these are meager and unsteady as it is. Official statistics for July, however, have shown that the cost of food has increased all over the country seven percent. Good bread and groceries are imaginary products. It is not to be expected that all other cities to retain wages and standards. The last two days of Philadelphia can come to but one conclusion, and that is to allow a wage cut. Chicago and New York City to stand until—a real lowering of the cost of living becomes a fact.

Should, however, the Mayor’s decision, against every expectation, be in favor of the manufacturers, it will not change the situation in the least. Instead of the fact that the Philadelphia and dress workers are determined not to give up a single one of their hard-earned standards. If the employers will not consent to wait with their demands until December 16, and meanwhile to reconsider and thoroughly revamp them so as to make them fit for discussing; if the manufacturers will not consent—at the eleventh hour— to call off the fight which they are forcing upon their workers, the contest is inevitable. And when it comes, there will be no compromise, there will be no faintness and the will-to-win that intelligent and thinking workers are capable of.

AID FOR THE STARVING MILLIONS OF RUSSIA.

It would seem to us that Gorky and the Soviet Government have erred in suggesting that the world is not naturally sympathetic for aid. They, who believe that the world is upon the threshold of revolution, know that the workers of the world are ready and able to back down the Russian workers. The appeals of workers—logically appealed first of all to the workers. There is but little doubt that only the more judicious and organized have been general and enthusiastic. Why appeal to a hoover, who is a worker, to the Bourgeoisie of Socialism? Why appeal to the bourgeois governments, whom the working class will never respect? The appeal should be today on paper.

That was an oversight, indeed, but in this modem extreme want, of dire emergency, one is inclined to make light of such things. It is better to say “Russia” to the world than to say “bourgeois prejudices.”

Millions of lives are at stake and they will not give way before such an emergency. We consider that the Soviet Government could have done better by inviting foreign bourgeois aid to Russia, which might also bring in its wake the sword of the covert or covert interventionist. It was just as noble to have, in this hour of emergency, party differences—great and small—and have united all factions of Russian life in a concerted effort to stave off the horrors of death by famine.

It does not matter that large numbers of workers everywhere are opposed to the Bolshevist regime in Russia. Every honest and self-respecting person must not permit the reactionary and dark forces outside of Russia to break down the Soviet government. If Bolshevism is to fail, it will fail by the will of the Russian people, and the world will have to lean that the workers have learned the right to self-determination. It is in this direction, too, that events are tending. Whoever has eyes to see can perceive great changes in the Bolshevist regime. The days of the dictatorship are not the regime of a year ago. True, the same men are at the helm, but they sing different songs now. The Russian masses and leaders and as time goes on the Soviet will become more and more the expression of this popular will and will ultimately lose entire its dictatorial features.

What we desire to emphasize, however, is this point: Whatever changes the Russian people will make in their form of life and government, the workers of Russia must not be allowed to be be forced upon them from the outside. To obviate such a menace it is the duty of the workers the world over to aid Russia in her present efforts to save humanity. The work of the workers in Russia, the famine sufferers should come from the slender pockets of the world. Workers can make it fully possible to carry the burden of famine relief upon their own shoulders. Even if they can only contribute one cent a week contributed regularly by the five million organized workers of the world, that might do a great deal. True, there will be those who think only what that might mean to the famished peasants and workers of Russia! The mere denial of an occasional soda or a cup of coffee might not seem too much to these people in demand height and make them a dominant factor in the work of saving the lives of millions of fellow human beings in the merciless grip of famine.

We are, of course, practical enough to know that not all of these five million are prepared to make even this small sacrifice. What we do know is that there are millions in Europe who are anxious to aid from their slender resources. The duty of aiding developers, nevertheless, is not confined only to those who have very much to give. There are millions, in fact, who are doing what they can by very small schemes; they must be the first to respond to the cry for help that has come out from the stricken plains of Russia!

WILL THE PHILADELPHIA WAIST EMPLOYERS LEARN?

Our International has founded a great and important institution for its membership in the widely branched-out and far-reaching educational activities that is conducting—on every city and general level, the true character and the idealism of our organization, the wide appeal to the workers—without distinction of race, creed or color—to broaden their mental and spiritual horizon, to amplify their quota of information and to rise to the level of true human intelligence. Our educational work among the masses is the praiseworthy, the most complete proof of our professions that "man subsists not on bread alone," and that the more intelligent the workers are the more progressive becomes the American working class.

Intelligence and information also supply the workers with that valuable asset, that mental balance and poise, which is so necessary in these days of the Philadelphia and dress workers. Perhaps that is not a bad idea. Once before Mayor Moore has acted wisely and honorably and prevented a clash between the workers and the employers in the Philadelphia garment industry. But there is the fact that the cost of living has not decreased wages must remain unchanged until July. Now, July has come and passed and periods of unemployment have taught these workers that an unbiased person knows—fallen to an extent that would warrant the conclusion that these are meager and unsteady as it is. Official statistics for July, however, have shown that the cost of food has increased all over the country seven percent. Good bread and groceries are imaginary products. It is not to be expected that all other cities to retain wages and standards. The last two days of Philadelphia can come to but one conclusion, and that is to allow a wage cut. Chicago and New York City to stand until—a real lowering of the cost of living becomes a fact.

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The Fight of the Austrian Tailors

(Continued from page 3)

industry in Austria shows real improvement.

Owing, however, to the continuing increase in the cost of living in Aus-
tria, which is unavoidable, it is claimed that that country continues to be somber.
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WORKERS' EDUCATION

An extraordinarily interesting development is that of the education of American workers. During recent months and years a new zeal for education among workers has come to the fore. Schools and classes for workers are being formed, and the activities of the labor movement are directed towards this end.

This renaissance of education among workers has given rise to schools extending across the continent. Colleges have been organized in many cities by trade unions, and free evening classes have been conducted in many others. In an admirable small book, "Social Education," Mr. Cleveson, the leader of the Industrial Research has traced the development. Mr. Cleveson has also very interestingly differentiated the new education from adult education and from the other manifestations of the new movement. It is a new and growing process. Quite unconsciously, apparently, a few gifted teachers in labor colleges have rediscovered the old idea that education is not a mere matter of reading and writing, but of thinking and reading and observation. In a way the laborers are creating for themselves a somewhat modified seminar of the nature which existed in the United States when, half a century ago, Johns Hopkins University opened its doors.

In addition to establishing the new field, the workers' colleges have applied certain informal and almost intangible tests to teachers. In England workers' education has brought to the front the teacher known in this country, in the United States the same sifting process is in operation. One American college has been founded and others are being called on to supply teachers for workers' education. Only those were found who, in the main, tend to come out of the ranks of the workers. When they do there is probably less difficulty to overcome from the taciturnity of the pedagogue which is so old a tradition in American education.

Where this new movement is tend- ing it is too early to say. There is a certain curiosity being manifested concerning economics and politics, and that is not what one hopes for the future. The new labor leaders are also accumulating some knowledge of economics and science. Labor seems to be getting ready for the readjustment of industry.

INTERLOCAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

now being elaborated and is more comprehensive this year. The special feature for this year is the opportunity for the workers to become the courses arranged through the "Labor and Other Movement," we feel that it is the solemn duty of every intelligent member of our race to become educated and make this work a success. This can be best accom- plished if every man and woman who is elected by his Executive Board to represent his local at this conference will do all he can, but feel, whether it be sunshine or rain.

The conference will take place at the National Labor Relations Unions' Local 60, 229 East 14th Street, right after work on Thursday, May 28th, and will not last more than an hour.

As part of your course, and continue to seek a knowledge and proper information among our fellow-workers and help make our Educational Department an effective instrument in the develop- ment of our membership.

Outlines of lessons given in the Workers' University of the I. L. G. W. U.

THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

I. Humanity has made greatest progress in dealing with things—machinery, mechanical improvements, etc.

II. Not so much progress has been made in improving human relationships, human beings act very much like their ancestors of thousands of years ago.

The laborers' answers by:

(a) Finding out all he can about what is already known on the subject of his investigation.

(b) Experimenting and comparing the facts.

(c) Experimenting with them, i.e., combining them in different ways, making additions and changes until he gets what he wants.

(d) Testing out the results—"Does it work?"

1. It is impossible to follow always the same method with facts of mental life. Human beings are not things. They do not always feel, think and act the same way under the same conditions.

II. It is possible for human beings to use scientific methods in their thinking and acting, so as to have better relations between individuals and groups.

The following can help greatly:


(a) Find out the other side before judging somebody else's conduct or feeling.

(b) If you hear only one side of the case, you may judge wrongly.

(c) If there is a French saying, "To know all is to pardon all." If you know all the facts in this case, you will probably make the right decision.

(d) On the other hand, we will probably do more good than bad if we are willing to go on with things as they are.

2. A leader may be accused of "treason" to the working class, but investigation may show that he knew certain facts which compelled him to act as he did, for the best interests of the rank and file.

3. A man may be opinionated, but that is likely to be true, lead to injustice or proceedings.

4. For example, the opinion that social or economic changes can be made quickly, is worthless unless you can show several years of work in that field. Do not believe what you actually dot.

5. Things are certain in the future.

6. All that can be said is, that it is probable or improbable that something will happen tomorrow.

7. The degree of probability depends on the number of times a similar thing happened before.

8. For example, suppression of liberal or progressive movements will probably fail because it always failed in the past.


(a) Without action produces a Hamlet.

(b) With action produces a Don Quixote.

(c) The proper combination of judgment and action makes for success.

3. Suspense of judgment, examining all available facts, and not being certain, will not paralyze action. On the contrary, they are the only ingredients of true intelligence.

4. Blind action is dangerous. It makes people follow false leaders as well as those who are faithful to the interests of the rank and file.

5. Those who act without judgment, can be led away from what they believe to be right.

6. The general statement would be correct if it could be proved that a large proportion of union officials are inefficient.

7. (a) Respect the feelings of other people.

(b) Do not talk about things you like or dislike that, you love one person and hate another, simply because you do so.

(c) Remember not to have your feelings hurt. Nobody else does.

8. When your judgments, you antagonize them. And, no matter how good your ideas may be they will not be accepted.

9. You, if you hurt a person's religious or patriotic feelings by making fun of his faith, he will oppose you to save his political, or economic views.

CAUTION! This is not a complete version. This is merely a suggestive outline to be used for reference and for further study.
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The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

As was stated in those columns some weeks ago, arrangements have been entered into between the Clock and Suit Joint Board and our local for the collection of dues from our members in the different shops of the above organization. For the convenience of our members working in the Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous Divisions, dues and assessments will also be collected from them by the Clock and Suit Joint Board. The following is the list of the offices of the Joint Board where dues can be paid:

Main office—40 East 23rd Street.
Branch offices:
Downtown—35 East 24 Street.
Harlem—1714 Lexington Avenue.
Brooklyn—96 McKibben Street.
Brownsville—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 229 Lefferts Avenue.
New Jersey—76 Montgomery St. Jersey City.

Complaints for the Clock and Suit Division can also be filed by Clock and Suit cutters at the above-named offices. Those of our members working in the Waist and Dress Division can file complaints at the following offices of the Waist and Dress Joint Board:

Main office—15 West 21st Street.
Branch offices:
Downtown—113 Spring Street.
Harlem—116 East 20th Street.
Brooklyn—6 Graham Avenue.
Brownsville—Labor Lyceum, 229 Lefferts Avenue.

Our own office at 231 East 14th Street will, as usual, accept com

plains. However, it is advisable that only such complaints be filed at our office as are very compelling and require the advice of the respective managers.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, August 8th, which was unusually well attended, a detailed report on the situation in the Waist and Dress Industries, with particular reference to conditions prevailing since our affiliation with the Joint Board, wasrendered by Business Manager Sam B. Shemkin.

In his report he pointed out the good as well as the bad features of this affiliation. Some of the effects were, of course, unavoidable and were to be expected. These were due to the fact that our members were used for years to having their business attended to by their own local. The sudden, radical change, especially in view of the fact that the Waist and Dress Joint Board is still in its teens, having been organized but recently, has caused disappointment here and there.

As far as the Union shops are concerned, Business Manager Shemkin reports that they have never been controlled as well as they are now. The only fault that he has is with regard to those non-union shops where Union cutters are employed. Formerly these cutters were controlled by our local, and special attention was paid to them. With the advent of the Joint Board the cutting departments in these shops have been somewhat neglected.

However, Brother Shemkin states that even this has been remedied of late, and that a special cutters' organizer has been granted to us by the Joint Board, whose main work will be to attend to the above-mentioned shops. This latter arrangement was brought about at a conference held between our Executive Board and the officers of the Joint Board, where a thorough discussion took place on the question of Union cutters working in non-union houses. Brother Shemkin ended by pointing out that while at the present time there is an unprecedented fullness in the waist and dress industry, at a time when normally it is the height of the season, still the organization can pride itself on the fact that working conditions as well as wages standards in the shops have not been affected. He produced statistics compiled from the records of a few hundred shops to prove his assertion. It created a very favorable impression on the members present.

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ATTENTION!
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231 E. 14th Street (Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL & SPECIAL:
Reading of Constitutional Amendments
Good and Welfare

Monday, August 22nd

GENERAL & SPECIAL:
Ratification of Constitutional Amendments

Monday, August 29th

WAIST and DRESS, SPECIAL
Case of Bro. Julius Levin
Monday, September 12th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place
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