

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

—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VII. No. 48.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

To the Delegates of Our Convention

By PRESIDENT MORRIS SIGMAN

Sister and Brother Delegates:

The masses of our workers, the members of the I. L. G. W. U., have elected you to represent them at the convention which begins its meetings on Monday, November 30th, in Philadelphia, Pa. It is an honor of which you may justly be proud, a trust and a badge of distinction.

But this trust simultaneously imposes upon you a big responsibility for the future welfare and prosperity of our great and beloved Union. At this convention you may adopt decisions which will make our Union a stronger and better instrument for our protection and progress and you may enact measures that will infuse new life and health into its body so badly weakened in recent months.

On the other hand, you may enact at this convention decisions that might materially hamper the recovery of our organization and hinder the restoration of its fighting strength. Our membership may either bless you for the good you might accomplish, or exhortate you for the evil that might result from your shortsightedness, and regret the day they had elected you to represent them.

You must therefore be extremely deliberate in all your actions and weigh cautiously every measure that is brought before you. You must discard your personal sympathies and antipathies in judging the merits of each problem presented to you, always bearing in mind that as convention delegates the welfare and the interests of the Union as a whole must be your sole guide and counsel.

At this convention, you must never forget that you represent not only your immediate constituency but the whole union and all of its needs and demands. Bear this in mind especially as you come to pass upon all the events which transpired in our Union in the past year and a half and to make decisions for the future. If mistakes were made, and surely they were made, for none of us is infallible, the convention should not pass over them in silence. This is one of its duties, but the convention, as the highest tribunal

in our Union, must not rest there: It must seek and find the causes which have made the commission of these errors unavoidable.

The convention must not act in haste concerning recent events in the life of our Union, events which have resulted in this convention being held five months ahead of its regular time. Let us always remember that criticism is wholesome and necessary in a trade union, but it must be criticism of a constructive and remedial nature.

Delegates! Have in mind constantly that it is comparatively an easy matter to attack, to beamrind and to interpret intentions wrongly. But such a state of mind can do our Union no good and will in the end only disappoint the hopes and expectations of our members.

We are coming to this convention with a complete report of all that occurred in our Union in the year and a half since the Boston convention. We ask you to study this report with open and earnest minds and then form your conclusions from these irrefutable facts. You will find in this report a number of recommendations which we believe are of great importance to the future growth and welfare of our Union. We ask you to give them your best thought and render judgment as your own sound sense and conscience dictate to you.

Delegates! A great responsibility is confronting you at this convention, the greatest perhaps in the history of our Union. You are being called upon to heal its wounds, to reunite its forces and to rid it of all harmful and disruptive elements which menace its existence.

And in the hope that you will respond nobly to this call of duty and to the great trust vested in you by your constituents, in the hope that you will rise during the convention discussions above all petty partisan and personal feelings but will have in mind the further fruitful and useful existence of our beloved organization only, I bid you in the name of our International Union, welcome!

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President I. L. G. W. U.

I. L. G. W. U. Convention Opens Next Monday in Arch Street Theatre

Representatives of Philadelphia Labor Movement to Take Part—International Members in Philadelphia to Stop from Work Half Day in Honor of Convention—A Symphony Orchestra to Play at Opening Session—Messages Should Be Addressed to Secretary Abraham Baroff, Eagles' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 15th Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will begin its sessions on Monday morning next, November 30th, in the Eagles' Temple, 1336 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa. The formal opening session will be preceded by a grand reception to the delegates and guests in the Arch Street Theatre, Arch and 6th streets.

The I. L. G. W. U. locals of Philadelphia have formed a reception committee of seventeen members which is working jointly together with the sub-committee of the G. E. B. to complete the arrangements to the convention. This committee has concerned itself primarily with providing suitable quarters for the delegates during their stay in Philadelphia, and also took a hand in arranging the musical program of the opening session.

The I. L. G. W. U. locals in Philadelphia voted to stop from work during the first half day on Monday next, in order to take part in the opening ceremonies of the International convention. A symphony orchestra was engaged to render musical selections during the session in the Arch Street Theatre.

The convention will be greeted by representatives of the Philadelphia

central labor body on behalf of the local trade union movement. Among those who will address the delegates are James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and Samuel Braginsky, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia. President Morris Sigman will welcome the delegates on behalf of the International Union, and Vice-president Elias Relsberg, chairman of the Phila-

delphia arrangements committee, will preside.

The local arrangements committee consists of the following persons: Elias Relsberg, chairman; H. Dardick, secretary; L. Porter, treasurer; Philip Silver, George P. Rubla, M. Domsky, A. Bloomfield, Carl Schultz, Beekle Stein, Sarah Greenberg, H. Kaplan, A. Goldin, Edith Kalish, Dora Stern, P. Shatkin, M. Rubinstein and Sophie Pollak.

Shop Chairmen Endorse Drive in Cloak Industry

Last Monday night, November 23rd, a shop chairmen's meeting took place in Cooper Union under the auspices of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board to consider the immediate problems facing the cloak and dress workers in New York City.

Brother Charles Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board, presided at the meeting. The chairman proposed a plan to form a large organizing committee to consist of several hundred cloakmakers and dressmakers who would take part in a widespread organizing drive to be conducted throughout the Greater City.

Among those who addressed the meeting, besides the chairman, were Brothers Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, Joseph Borochowitz, manager of Local 2, and several chairmen from the floor. Borochowitz dwelt at length on the details of the proposed drive stressing the necessity of organizing the "work by districts, streets, blocks and buildings. Brother Hyman began his talk by declaring that the cloak and dress organizations in New York City are in a deplorable and disorganized condition at present, that a great many shops have become, to all intents and

(Continued on Page 2)

—all members of the Philadelphia cloak and dress locals.

The New York delegates are expected to leave this city on Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning. The official headquarters of the convention is located in the Majestic Hotel. All messages and communications should be addressed to Secretary Abraham Baroff, Eagles' Temple, 1336 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Credential Committee at Work

The Credential Committee of the convention began its work promptly last Monday in the Conard Room of the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 14th Street, New York City, and, at the time of this writing, had covered a considerable part of its work, sitting day and night in order to clear up its docket in time for the opening session of the convention.

We omitted last week the name of Brother Sol Shally, delegate of Local 2, from the list of the Credential Committee.

During the week, President Sigman appointed a special law and regulation committee of three persons to examine the I. L. G. W. U. constitution and to make suitable recommendations to the regular Committee on Laws to be appointed at the convention with regard to new by-laws as well as amendments to existing regulations. The committee consists of Vice-president Salvatore Nifano, Brother Samuel B. Shenker of Local 10, and Brother Solomon of Local 26, Cleveland.

Shop Chairmen Endorse Big Drive

(Continued from Page 1)
purposes, non-union shops; that the operators are working by the piece in a large number of factories and are doing overtime for single time rates, and that union conditions as a whole, are being flagrantly violated everywhere. He called upon the chairmen to rally to the aid of their organiza-

tion and to help restore union conditions in all cloak and dress shops.

The meeting approved the plan of an organizing drive and empowered the officers of the Joint Board to take steps at once to materialize the formation of a big organizing committee to carry out the program outlined above.

N. Y. Impartial Chairman Rules Designers Are Regular Workers

An interesting case was brought up last week before the impartial chairman in the New York cloak industry. Mr. Raymond V. Ingersoll, involving a complaint by a group of workers employed by a contractor for failure to pay their wages.

The Union pressed the complaint against the jobber who supplied the defaulted contractor with work asking that he reimburse the workers for their loss of wages. The jobber declared his willingness to pay a week's wages to all the workers in the sub-manufacturer's shop except the wages of an examiner and of a designer employed there. As the Union refused to accept these terms the case came up before Chairman Ingersoll.

Mr. Steinhart, speaking for the job-

bers' association, argued that the impartial chairman had no jurisdiction in the case as the Governor's Commission had refused to recognize the designers as union members. Brother Louis Hyman, for the Union, protested against this viewpoint insisting that since the Union had a contract with the defaulted sub-manufacturer, all the workers employed by him were on an equal footing and should be paid in full by the jobbing firm.

Mr. Ingersoll decided in favor of the Union stating that in respect of wages to be received by workers from jobbing firms in the event of failure by sub-manufacturers to meet pay obligations, no distinction should be made between operators and designers or examiners and that all of them are entitled to equal protection.

At the Union Health Center

Last Saturday noon the Medical Clinic of the Union Health Center was crowded with patients awaiting their turn to see the doctor. Suddenly, four stalwart men appeared at the desk, sent by Brother Borochowitz. They were strapping men and appeared to be in the best of health. In fact they claimed that they had never been ill. Two of them boasted they never visited a doctor in their lives. They were, apparently, coming to apply for membership to the local.

After the physical examination it was found that one of the most hearty looking of the men was found to be in an advanced stage of tuberculosis. The second man was found to be an incipient case of tuberculosis. Neither of the men had dreamed that there was anything ailing them. The other two men found that they had minor ailments of various sorts. Never was there a more astonished quartette at the Health Center than this group, who had suddenly found as a result of a physical examination, that they were not in first class physical condition.

...

Last night a delegation of shop workers arrived at the Union Health Center bearing in their midst a young man who was struggling and protesting to be let alone. His face and forehead was covered with red and yellow pimples, and the workers declared that they were sure this man was suffering from some very contagious disease. They refused absolutely to continue to work with him in the same

shop unless he was examined by a physician at the Union Health Center.

The poor, protesting man was then taken into the physician's office to be given a thorough physical examination. It was found that he was suffering from a case of eczema which, though not contagious, was extremely obnoxious to the patient and to those who had to work with him.

The doctor assured the fellow-workers and the man that they need not worry, the man was really not suffering from a contagious disease. The workers departed shaking their heads doubtfully at this news. One worker was heard to say as he left waiting room, "Who should know that he ain't sick. He scratches himself all the time somethin' terrible." The patient was then put under the doctor's care for treatment.

...

As a result of some recent publicity which the Union Health Center carried in some of the Russian papers, a post card was received, written in Russian and bearing the stamp of Stamford, Connecticut. The writer inquired whether the Health Center would treat the wives of union members as well as the members themselves and at the end of the card was a special request asking the Union Health Center to reply in Russian, inasmuch as the writer was on of a group of workers living in a Russian colony in Stamford.

The reply to this letter brought another card asking whether it was

Final Day of Unemployment Registration Monday, November 30th

Fall Season to End on December 1st.—Unemployment Insurance to Be Computed on Four Months' Basis.

The registration office of the Fund at 122 West 18th Street will be open on Friday and Saturday, November 27th and 28th, and Monday, November 30th for registration of members of miscellaneous locals not provided for in the original schedule published in the "Justice" last week.

Any members of locals for whom a particular day was set aside for registration and who were unable to be present on that day will also be taken care of during these additional three days. There will be no registration after November 30th. It should be not-

ed that workers whose shops are now closing down are not required to come for registration. It is confined only to the following classes of workers:

1. Those totally unemployed since August 1, 1925.
2. Those working at odd jobs since August 1st who must furnish the names and addresses of all of their employers during such time.
3. Those formerly employed in shops which have gone out of business after August 1st and who have not secured any work with any other firm since such date of their firm go-

Bonnax Embroiderers Nominate Officers

Manager Max M. Essenfeld Declines to Run for Reelection

The Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union, Local 66 of the I. L. G. W. U. had a member meeting last Monday night at 7 East 15th Street, and nominated officers for next year.

Brother Max M. Essenfeld, for the past three years manager of the Bon-

nax embroiderers' organization, declined to accept a renomination as manager of the local. A statement of his, giving the reasons for his unwillingness to further manage the affairs of Local 66, will appear next week in the columns of "Justice".

Kolchin New Assistant to Chairman of Unemployment Insurance Fund

To Be in Charge of Registration and Distribution Division

Morris Kolchin, for several months identified with the cloak and suit industry as a statistical expert working under the direction of Governor Smith's Advisory Commission, has been made an Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Chairman, Arthur D. Wolf, has so appointed Mr. Kolchin, according to an announcement made public today.

Mr. Kolchin will have charge of the

Registration and Distribution divisions of the fund, and will assume his duties immediately. James A. Corcoran, who has been associated with the Unemployment Insurance Fund, since its inception, will continue as heretofore as assistant to the Chairman, and will concentrate all his time and energy on the financial and executive work of the organization.

For nearly a year and a half Mr. Kolchin has been making an intimate study of the industry, as instigated by the special mediators appointed by Governor Smith at the time of threatened labor trouble at the beginning of the Fall season of 1924. He has had a fine opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with all the ramifications of the industry, as his work has taken him into the union, manufacturing, sub-manufacturing, and jobbing fields in his quest for information desired by the mediators.

Mr. Kolchin will have his headquarters at 122 W. 18th Street, hereafter, where the registration work and disbursements are handled.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By JOSEPH FISH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board of the Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23, 25, 45, 48, 64, 82 and 89 was held on Friday, November 20, 1925, at the Auditorium of the International, 2-West 16th Street.

The minutes of the Joint Board of November 15th are adopted as read.

Local No. 9 advises the Board of its approval of the minutes of the Joint Board of November 6th and 15th with the exception of the request of Local No. 19 with reference to its business agents.

Local No. 23 has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of November 15th with the exception of the rejection of the request made by the Freie Arbeiter Stimme. It is their opinion that this publication deserves the support of the Cloakmakers' Union.

The same Local has also approved the report of the Board of Directors of November 11th.

Local No. 25 informs the Board that it has approved the minutes of the Joint Board of October 16th and 20th.

Local No. 69 submits the following communication:—

"Mr. Joseph Fish, Sec.-Treas. of the Joint Board Cloak & Dressmakers' Union,

130 East 25th Street,
New York City.

Greetings:—

This is to inform you that the report of the Board of Directors of October 21st and 28th and of November 4th and 11th, and the minutes of the Joint Board of October 20 and of November 6th and 13th were read, discussed and approved by the Executive Board of this Local at its last regular meeting held on Tuesday, November 17, 1925.

This Executive Board, in thanking you for the contribution of \$100 for message of greetings which your Body decided in favor of the new Italian workers' daily "The New World," is very sorry to realize that perhaps you do not fully realize what this paper expects to do in the interest of the Italian workers in this country. More than a contribution any donation made to this paper is an investment since this paper has in its program the education and the organization of the thousands there is a great number of them in our industry—and induce them to belong and be active in the economic organizations. This paper also has in its program not to enter into any polemics or questions of theory among socialists, communists, anarchists, etc., but simply to be a union paper and an Anti-Fascist one.

It is true that our Joint Board must be economical, but considering that many and many requests of less importance had been granted more liberally, it is our opinion that in this case the Joint Board was too economical, and we hope that in the future you will give this paper the help to which it is entitled.

With reference to the request of Local No. 10, this Executive Board, after carefully taking into consideration the present situation in our organization and that it is not opportune to revive factional fights, and also considering that every Local has the undeniable right to decide regarding its own representatives, we have decided to approve the request of Local 10 and instructed our delegation to vote accordingly in case this question again

arises on the floor of the Joint Board.
Fraternally yours,
LUIGI ANTONINI,
(signed)

The Chairman then rules that since a majority of the locals have corroborated Local No. 10's request, the Joint Board, therefore, approves it. Brother Goldberg appeals against the ruling of the chair. The vote is taken by roll call.

The ruling of the Chairman is sustained by a vote of 25 against 19.

The Russian-Polish Branch requests the Joint Board to appoint a committee to act as an election and election committee in their coming elections.

Brother Colow and Kudrinetzky are appointed to serve.

Secretary-Treasurer Fish requests the Board to appoint a committee to investigate a charge preferred against a delegate of the Joint Board.

Brothers Levine, Pankin and Rembach are appointed in this committee.

Finance Committee Report:

The Finance Committee recommends that the Joint Board donate \$10, to the American Guardian Association, and purchase 10 tickets from the Firemen's Association.

The recommendations are approved. Secretary-Treasurer Fish reports that the request of Local No. 41 for a note of \$2,000 has been adjusted favorably for Local No. 41.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman states that former business agent Staum has, according to the contents of a letter received from him, convinced himself. He further states that the business agents do not only sell insurance to the employers, but teach them how to evade the rules and regulations of the Union. Mr. Klein, chief clerk of the Protective Association, had stated before Mr. Ingorsoll that the manufacturers are beginning to accuse him of being an agent of the Union and the entire thing is becoming unbearable.

Brother Hyman also states that he noticed a letter from a shop chairman of the cutters of Maurice Bandler which appeared in the "Justice" on the cutters page written by Brother Shenker, and which misrepresents the entire case. He reports the essence of the case to be as follows:

The cutters of Maurice Bandler caused a stoppage. The impartial chairman instructed them to return to work, otherwise they would be discharged. He tried to locate the cutters and, finally, after getting in touch with Brother Dubinsky they came to see him. Before the impartial chairman the cutters stated to Brother Hyman that they do not feel like going on with the case unless a representative of their local was present. He finally induced them to come down to the Association and there it was explained by the cutters that the firm sends work to contractors and that they request to be permitted to cut the work and that the cut bundles be sent to the contractors. He was, however, informed by the shop chairman that the firm hasn't any bundle contractors. He then told them they had no case and that it was unfair on their part to cut the work inside, thereby causing the cutters employed by the sub-contractors of Maurice Bandler to be laid off, when they have been earning on the average of \$25 per week in the inside shop.

Brother Hyman is of the opinion that the editor of the "Justice" should have ascertained the facts of the case from him prior to its going into print. He also reports that at a meeting

Labor The World Over

PALESTINE

Mandatory Authorities Against Trade Unions

THE Trade Union Movement in Palestine, which does such excellent work for the colonization of the country and the organization of immigration, and plays so important a part from the international standpoint in the promotion of trade unionism in the Near East, is now being subjected to persecution by the British authorities, who received a mandate at Versailles to bring the blessings of Western Civilization to the Promised Land.

The attitude of the British administration can be judged best from the fact that it has taken deep exception to the despatch of a delegation to the Maritime Congress of the Labor and Socialist International. It has shown its disapproval by arresting two leaders of Jaffa (which has a very active trades council), and has imprisoned them without trial. In addition, strike pickets have been arrested in Haifa, and marched through the streets of Haifa in chains. Then, when the workers retaliated by mass picketing, the police charged them with batons and whips, and arrested thirty of them.

The leaders of the Haifa unions are convinced that the action is purposely provocative—intended to cause trouble which may serve as a pretext for the suppression of the unions; therefore they are with great difficulty holding their members back from any demonstration of indignation.

SPAIN

The Miners' Problem in Spain

SPAIN also has its coal problem, its coal strikes, and its commissions of enquiry. While the miners' poverty forces them to demand higher wages, the employers are trying to cut wages still further. One of their chief arguments is the competition from the British coal trade, which they allege they are unable to meet because of the "high" wages of the Spanish miners. The workers contend, however, and their argument is incontrovertible—that it is not the miners who are to blame; the miners already work under very bad and dangerous conditions, for absolutely insufficient wages; the cause of the evil

of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control which he attended it was reported that about 9 to 10 thousand workers less are employed this year than the previous year. The report also included the fact that there are a great many non-union shops in the industry. He believes that the members should be called upon to do everything in their power to assist in organizing these shops.

Brother Hyman's report is approved. The Joint Board also decides to go on record as disapproving the action of "Justice" in printing a letter before ascertaining the true facts of the case.

is the antiquated technical plant used in the industry, and the high freight charges on the railways. In view of the inability of the owners to reorganize the industry themselves, the Spanish Miners' Union has recently demanded the nationalization of the mines and railways.

In connection with a local strike of the miners which has recently broken out in Biscay Province, the Minister of Labor has ordered a public enquiry to be made into the condition of the mining industry in this province.

HOLLAND

Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Dutch Trades Union Federation

THE Dutch Trades Union Federation is to celebrate its 20th anniversary on January 1, 1926; and in this connection it has been decided to publish a book on the history of the Dutch Trade Union movement. At the request of the Dutch National Centre, Jan Oudegeest, present Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and formerly leader of the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions for many years, has undertaken to write this book. The first part of the work, which runs into 500 pages, has just been completed and will appear on January 1st.

Public Servants and the Right to Strike

IN the discussion of new draft Regulations the Amsterdam Municipal Council has just rejected a clause which denies the right of public employees to go on strike. And so, for the first time since 1902—the year of the great railway strike, which was made a pretext for the notorious Anti-strike Acts—the clause forbidding public employees to strike, has been expressly rejected in a public body.

The officials have largely to thank the "free" trade union movement for this; the "free" trade unions have for many years been carrying on propaganda for this right.

GERMANY

Amalgamation Among the German Trade Unions

THE Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Employees' Department of the German Transport and Communications' Federation and the General Union of Post Office Workers, have recently held a joint conference, and it has been decided to organize into a single union. The draft constitution, discussed at special joint meetings, was adopted by 168 votes to 4. This amalgamation in the National Postal Service completes the work begun by the union of the railway workers into a single national organization of German Railwaymen. It means that the transport, railway, and postal workers are now all organized into one all-inclusive "free" union; and so a further step has been taken in the direction of a united front among the German workers.

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A Labor Weekly

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Office, 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFSKY, Editor.
A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

MAX D. DANISH, Managing Editor

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EDITORIALS

CONVENTION PROBLEMS

V.

Our day is replete with vexing, disturbing problems that await solution. Never, within the memory of the present generation have people been so sharply divided on paramount questions, and the end of rancor and bitter disagreement is not yet in sight.

This sharp division of opinion involves matters that are intimately related to the progress of mankind. Essentially, however, stirring as these problems are, they do not belong within the immediate legitimate province of a trade union. They rather belong to the open labor forum, to labor debating societies and they may justly find expression within the columns of the labor press. Let us explain:

The trade unions have one permanent purpose—without which their "reason of existence" is mere sound and verbiage. A trade union must seek incessantly to improve the work and living standards of its members—to increase their earnings, to shorten their work-hours, and to make conditions in the shop in general more agreeable and wholesome for the workers. Moreover, a trade union is essentially a voluntary organization of workers. It may not exercise any taxing authority over its members except such as is voluntarily granted it by the members themselves. A trade union must therefore cultivate above all the spirit of unity among its members that would make them responsive to the performance of trade union work and duties, which require unanimity and as little friction as is humanly possible to achieve.

It stands therefore to reason that a trade union should refrain from becoming a party or commit itself in any manner to any external affiliations, dogmas or creeds that would be likely to arouse sharp differences of opinion resulting in animosity and bickering among its members, an animosity which in the end is bound to weaken and hurt the trade union as such.

To make this point as clear as we know how, let us proceed to take up some of the proposals which our "revolutionary" friends intend to bring forth to our next convention, proposals which they are pledged to carry out to the best of their ability.

Let us take, first, the plan to have our convention endorse a "labor party that would embrace all workers." We shall not undertake now to discuss the possibility or desirability of such a "labor party." But assuming that such a party is desirable and possible and that some elements in our organization would support it, it is still important to bear in mind that our Union consists of groups of workers of varied degrees of mental development—some of them leagues and leagues apart. These groups do not look eye to eye with each other, nor do they speak, figuratively the same language or think in similar terms. A great many of these will remain totally indifferent to whatever resolutions the convention might adopt with regard to a "labor party," while a large number of others, such as have distinct opinions of their own on the subject of political parties and groupings, will, no doubt, be quick to protect that such a "party to embrace all workers" is a distinct violation of their political beliefs which their trade union has no business to meddle with.

Then, again, we undoubtedly have an element within our ranks who regard the formation of such a labor party as quite desirable but at the present hour absolutely unattainable. They argue that the majority of the workers in America are opposed to such a party and that it cannot be forced on them. Others there are who are outspoken opponents of any political activity as conducted at present and these would therefore have little faith in any such proposal, no matter who it emanates from. Still others are avowed Socialists who might consider such a plan for a "labor party embracing all workers" as a Communist ruse to break up further the Socialist political organization. It is quite obvious therefore that a proposal for such a party is bound to lead to dissention, bickering and a multitude of unwholesome outcroppings.

And then there is another remarkable coincidence worthwhile recording. On the same "revolutionary" program, along with the proposal for a "party that would embrace all the workers," we find an astounding corollary that there be "no political discrimination in our union." It is clear enough, if all the workers are to belong to one political party, that whoever would venture to belong to another political group or school of thought would by the nature of this resolution be ipso facto discriminated. To begin with, we would have to discriminate against the worker who still

fails to realize that he needs a political party of his own at all. We would have to discriminate against the worker who would have no truck or contact with Communists and who would not belong with them to any "political party that would embrace all the workers." In the trade union proper, of course, all these workers have a common purpose and an aim to achieve, but outside of its fold their ways part, and it is clear enough that the moment we presume to pull a political straitjacket over the heads of all the workers that such an act would result in political discrimination of the worst possible kind.

The program of our advanced thinkers contains another point which, for the moment at least, is more of a pious wish than anything else. We refer to the plan of "workers' unity all over the world," a paraphrasing of the old motto heralded by Karl Marx nearly a hundred years ago, which still adorns the mast-heads of labor publications the world over.

This idealistic pronouncement is both lofty and inspiring. As a point on the program of our Union, we are frank to say, it is naive if not worse. It appears to us that, before attempting to achieve unity the world over, that we should make an effort to attain harmony in our own ranks. And this yearning for "workers' unity all over the world" sounds to us sanctimonious and decidedly hypocritical as we go over in our mind the methods used by the promoters of this "unity" idea in the recent internal outbreak in our Union, methods that were designedly calculated to root out every shred of solidarity in our midst and to break down feelings of labor unity in thought and action.

Another thing which these "revolutionary" program-makers seem to fail to take into account is that the working class the world over is not composed of one solid mass of thoughtful and intelligent persons who are ready to accept this plan of unity as a guide for their conduct. There are hosts of workers, it must be admitted, who are ashamed of belonging to the working class and who would betray and disown it at the first chance. How, for instance, would such a scheme for the "unity of workers all over the world" be accepted by the Fascist workers of present-day Italy, or similar large groups in almost every country of Europe and America?

This unity slogan, in other words, is no more and no less than a catch-phrase intended for the delectation of a certain element in our own midst who are in the habit of swallowing in toto every high-sounding benediction that is handed down to them from "above." But we fail to see what room there could be found for it at a trade union convention where men and women gather to discuss serious problems of their industry and its work conditions and not to toy with glittering nonsense.

It is high time, indeed, that our Union had given up playing with words, slogans and mottoes, and face hard realities and all that they mean and represent. And our present realities are disturbing enough, indeed. Our Union is divided and unity has fled our ranks. This convention can do no greater thing than establish such unity in our midst first, and after that begin worrying about unity of "workers all over the world." Verily, the old saying—"charity begins at home"—is a most applicable admonition in the present situation in our Union.

The above-mentioned program contains another point which, in our judgment, has no legitimate place at our convention. It is concerning the "recognition of Russia." This resolution is both wrongly phrased and faultily presented. There never has been in our Union, as far as we can see it, a question of "recognition of Russia." None of us, of course, ever has thought for a moment of denying Russia a place among the great nations of the earth. None of us, who were cradled, raised and bred in that country, and who obtained their early education, principles and ideas, can ever obliterate Russia from their mind and heart. It is not a denial of Russia that is involved in this question, but the recognition of the regime which is at present in power in Russia.

It is our belief that no person who regards human freedom as the greatest conquest of our civilization, can recognize the Russian Government which is the embodiment of the greatest tyranny of our day and the most outspoken violator of the ideal of human freedom. We believe that our organization is shared by a great many persons the world over, including a large number of our own members. But granting that we have a considerable element in our organization who believe that the Russian Government is a working class government and that it represents the highest ideals and aspirations of the working class—we should like to know what right this element has to impose its sympathies with the present Russian regime on the entire union while they know quite definitely that a great many of its members are heart and soul against the governors of contemporary Russia? Would not the forcible adoption of such a resolution be bound to lead to further friction and dissatisfaction in our ranks?

This question, besides, has more than an academic significance. Behind it is the inescapable inference that the recognition of the Russian regime means also the recognition of all its dogmas and beliefs. It means that our Union would, in the eyes of the world, throw overboard all its former policies and practices and adopt, hook, bait and sinker, the Moscow program. And Moscow, as is well known, does not believe in compromises. It demands from each and every organization that recognizes it implicit faith in the wisdom of its actions and complete obedience to its commands. Is there a person in our midst in possession of his or her senses who still believes that our Union could follow such a course and yet survive? Is it not a commonly known fact that, while we may have a great many of dissatisfied mem-

Steve Pucka's Wife

By LOUIS F. BUENZ

Steve Pucka is a man of small consequence. Why should he be anything else? It is his wife to whom we all bow as we go through Barrackville. There she stands in her door, arms akimbo, greeting us with a cheerful smile of welcome. Hale and hearty is Mrs. Steve Pucka—an Amazonian feminist in action, even if she does go by her husband's name.

The Lucy Stone League would have to spend no hours of anguish defending the right of this lady of the mines to bear her own name. She looks upon that as a mere trifle. By virtue of her own solid self-reliance, she won for herself an individuality and a fame that has made her as distinct from Steve Pucka as the sun is to one of its satellites.

Browned from her Magyar blood, light-hearted and vigorous from much the same sources—strong and solid in build, she has a careless healthiness about her that many a man might envy. Especially those who sit reeling, pallid and fear-stricken, behind a city desk—shrieking within themselves for manhood and adventure.

Well, the reason that we give her such distinction as we do is, after all, not so much of a story. It can be understood only by living out there in the West Virginia hills. It can only be understood by spending a lifetime in a filthy, coal-blackened company shack—with inadequate sanitation, by which we mean damp sickening and odoriferous ooze and refuse all about it. The sleek city dweller cannot grasp it. The traveling salesman—clerk—clean line type of a New Yorker would have to have a God-given imagination to even glimpse it.

There is a strike on in West Virginia. God, when hasn't there been a strike? Eighteen months ago, the coal operators of the northern part of the state decided that their contracts were mere scraps of paper. Shortly after the celebrated Jacksonville agreement for the Central Competitive Fields, they had entered into a contract for their own fields at Baltimore. It was not as favorable to the men as the Jacksonville contract, in many respects. But the men accepted it—and it was to run until 1927.

Specifically, it stated that the operators and men bound themselves not to enter into any other contract save this one nor with any other organizations save themselves, until the time for the ending of the agreement should have come. The men agree, and keep

their agreement. The operators agreed—and tore their agreement to shreds "at the proper time." They introduced company unions under the name of the "American Plan." They brought in the state policeman, the gunman and the strikebreaker—all in the name of Americanism.

Who did this, you ask? Mr. John D. Rockefeller did—that arch-hypocrite, continuing the blood-tinting in a new form that he perpetrated at Ludlow. His Consolidation Coal Company broke his contract. Charles Schwab did—he the sainted one of Loretto, Pa., with his private chapel in his home, so that he may go to Heaven the quicker. His Bethlehem Steel interests broke their contract. Mr. Hutchinson did—whose palatial home is shown on the most popular of Fairmont postal cards, while they disdain to show the fetid shacks of his miners. His company broke their contract.

Mrs. Pucka understood that a different brand of "Americanism" from that of Rockefeller, Schwab and Hutchinson. She had come to America for the purpose of living decently—and being subject no more to the vile regime of the Hungarian nobility, now so happily perpetuated through the aid of our "Democratic" government. As she says: "She knew what union did. She did not want to return to old slavery of non-union conditions."

But the scab came in. Mrs. Pucka protested to them. She argued with them. She was the life of the picket line. She thought of complimentary names to call them, that would make them regret their mean part. She was effective—so very effective that she was arrested 15 times. She was so effective that she ducked a "scab" in the Monongahela River, to help convert him to the cause.

Jail had no fears for her. She faced it smilingly. Injunctions have no fears. She is ready to violate them. And that stuff is real Americanism born. Out from Jefferson, up somewhere in the free-speech heavens, must have smiled at the saintly conduct of his follower, Mrs. Pucka.

Today she is just as ready to repeat her performance as before. That is why every one hails her as they pass. That is why Tony Teti, organizer for the United Mine Workers, slows up his car as he hurries by, and bows deferentially to Mrs. Pucka. So it is that Steve Pucka himself is a man of small consequence and is better known as "Mrs. Pucka's husband."

All through Marion and Monongahela counties—where real warfare now rages—it is the women who are the center of the struggle. It is they who

keep up the fire of words on the picket lines. It is they who, in the words of a sedate bourgeois gentleman in Fairmont, "give me the worst hell when I try to take the pickets' pictures for the Consolidation Co." The pictures are being taken, in order to keep a perpetual blacklist for the men—to be shut out of a job forever and forever.

Above Grant Town sits the miners' barracks, erected by the United Mine Workers. Grant Town itself is black with the imported negroes from the South, brought in by Mr. Rockefeller's company for "Americanization" purposes. The Grant Town miners' barracks are sanitary, clean and exceedingly cheerful in appearance. They house 75 of the 4,000 families living in barracks in the state, because of their union principles. In that camp, as in the others, it is the women who are the centers of orderliness and of union loyalty. Huddled together, so far as space goes, nationalities from all parts of the Caucasian and African world are gathered here together. But the good sense and spirit of the women win. They prevent that friction which exists in every middle-class neighborhood, and is the curse of Main Street's gossiping shady nooks and bungalows.

The Grant Town miners and their wives were set out in the snow, in mid-winter, by the company gunmen. John Hogan protested. (John Hogan continues to protest, it may be said. He still lives in Grant Town, in the midst of the "scabs" and refuses to be budged. "I have lived here for twenty years and mean to stay, even though I am 100 per cent union," is the way he puts it.) He had all the goods moved back into the houses. The gunmen threw them out again. Back Hogan and his friends returned them. Finally, the state police took it upon themselves to assist the gunmen—although Hogan contends they had no legal papers and had gone through no legal formalities. They even broke in some of the houses, to get out the goods.

The women's nerve remains unbroken by such experiences. "Why? I asked. 'You don't know what it was before the union. We don't want that again,' is the invariable answer. 'We are for union forever.'"

To the black strikebreaker from Alabama, the injunction has been added, as a weapon against the union men. Some 41 now hang over the heads of the miners of the twelve and a half northern counties. Judge W. S. Meredith greeted the new walkout of September with another sweeping "reboten" notice. It included the mayor of Monongah, Harry Bennett. It covered 54 men and women of that city and of Watson. They were not to picket. They were not to assemble in the streets to discuss the subject of unionism. Their children were also complained of. They were to do nothing, in a word, but sing the praises of "John the Baptist," and bend their knees in his anti-union program.

This did not agree with their own viewpoints or consciences. They defied the Honorable Meredith. They made a travesty of his trial, by pleading to know nothing of what he was charging them with. They will probably food the West Virginia jails—they and their brothers and sisters, as an answer to Mr. Rockefeller's "Americanism."

It was a picturesque scene in the courtroom at Fairmont when these men and women came before the worthy judge. Hundreds of miners from outlying communities crowded

the room. Children played within the rail or lay sleeping on the floor, receiving their baptism in American principles in this trial of their parents for "lese majeste." There was an appearance of a holiday spirit about the proceedings, intensified when the "defendants" went home in big trucks provided for them, laughing and joking about the day's events. It was for all the world like a picnic.

The judge was very wrath at this levity and indifference on the part of the miners, and especially their show of ignorance. He scented connivance and conspiracy—poor man—and threatened to use the whole power of the state against them, even the state police. So that we may see more bloodshed in northern West Virginia.

Out of West Virginia—in the rough—comes these facts for American Labor and the American citizenship to ponder over. The operators have broken their written contract—it meaning nothing to them when it did not serve their purpose. Company unionism extending its influence into the mining field—as it has done, more or less successfully—in other industries. The

American negro is becoming an increasingly important industrial problem, now now that the immigrant is no more. He cannot be met by throwing bricks at him, but by finding some means to organize him. In the West Virginia situation is a challenge to those "liberal" negro organizations which have been protesting—and quite rightly—against the denial of civil rights to the black man. The United Mine Workers does not close its doors to the negro. Why, then, are these "liberal" organizations in West Virginia not organizing the message of unionism among their fellows? Nothing would win for the black workers the esteem of their brothers more than action of this sort. It is a question that demands an answer.

Meantime, the injunction and the gunman continue busily at their task of attempting to break the spirit of the union miners. While the jails of the "Mountaineer Free State" are being crowded with those who prefer to be free behind the bars rather than enslaved in the open sunshine.

—Labor Age.

UNION HEALTH CLINICS RECORD FINE GAINS

Following the fifth anniversary celebration of the Union Health Center, there has been a marked increase in the attendance of the clinics. This increase has undoubtedly been the result of the awakened interest of the workers in their own health, as well as in the adequate facilities which are offered them by the Union Health Center.

Special interest has been manifested in the children's dental clinic at the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center. It requests for information concerning the type of work done and the need for children to have special work performed, has been heard on all sides.

The Dental Clinic wishes to announce that its services will be open to all workers carrying union cards. Trade union members affiliated with the needle trades should pay special attention to this announcement.

Step By Step

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

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

bers in our Union, we only have a handful of Communists in it and that it would be sheer insanity to commit these masses to a faith and a program of which they know nothing and for which they care still less?

It is quite likely that there is an element in our Union which would have it adopt a bombastic and explosive program at all cost, even though such a program would lead to eternal friction within the organization. This element perhaps has a right to its opinions, but we must insist that they be more frank and outspoken about their aims and methods. It is hypocrisy to talk about a "united front" and mean nothing of the kind; it is unpardonable cant to speak of "political tolerance" and preach and practice at the same time intolerance of every idea, thought and act that does not meet with the sanction of these preachers of "tolerance." The convention would do well indeed to lift the mask off their faces and call a spade a spade!

We are at the end of our discussion of convention problems. We hope that the delegates, upon having read these observations in the last five weeks, will realize that on them rests today the very important duty of bringing our Union back to the first principles of democracy, orderliness, and loyalty, in addition to the heavy task of reconstructing the work-standards in our chaotic industry, the mainspring of all the ills and woes of our workers.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Reflections on the Eighth Anniversary of Our Education Work

By FANNIA M. COHN

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union celebrated the eighth anniversary of its Educational Department. We all appreciate the fact that this work has been carried on uninterruptedly, despite all the difficulties our International had gone through during that period.

The life of a trade union is a stormy one. Its energies and attentions are chiefly directed towards economic needs, and this is continuous, whether in time of "peace" or in time of "war". We had to carry on bitter fights before we gained concessions from employers and then we had to fight to retain these concessions, although different methods of action were employed.

During these eight years there were times when money meant a great deal to the organization. A dollar could provide a day's food for several strikers. The payment of a \$500 fine for a striker who, picked his shop, prevented him from going to jail. To this must be added the sufferings from acute unemployment in the past few years. And still, in spite of all this, the work of our Educational Department went on as vigorously as ever. The interest of our members in this work grew steadily, and no one ever questioned the wisdom and justice of spending the money necessary for carrying on the activities of our Educational Department.

The consistency, tenacity, singleness of purpose and the energy in this work are due to the support given by our membership. Even those of our members, who because of age or other circumstances, could not avail themselves of our educational program, took pride in the fact that they were assisting with their moral and financial support, an activity which tends to strengthen the Labor movement. These members willingly supported our efforts to increase an understanding of economic and social conditions among our members, and to give the younger people an opportunity to prepare for greater service to the Labor movement.

Our members accepted the slogan that "Knowledge is Power". They advanced the idea of workers' education by experimenting in this field. Through the continuous efforts of our Educational Department, the American Labor movement endorsed our educational program and then accepted workers' education as a part of the Labor movement.

In the process of development, the Educational Department went through various stages. At the beginning, we carried on a strenuous agitation campaign for the need of education, in an effort to attract the more vigorous and intellectually curious. Those who responded to our call were of various groups, some of them with a real appreciation of our aims and purposes. Others were attracted to it, merely as a "sensation", hardly realizing what it was all about. But our work was carried on on the principle that workers' classes must be open to all, disregarding ability or capacity and that in the classroom each will find the place where he belongs. Gradually,

the feeling of mere curiosity wore off, and our members began to realize. They saw that our educational program is not offered as a ladder for personal advancement. They saw that it not only offers the individual an opportunity for self development, but also tends to make him more useful to the individual and to the Labor movement. It offers him an opportunity to serve his class and equips him for the struggle for economic and social changes.

We realize the fact that the officers of the Union reflect its intelligence. The officer teaches his group. The general membership expect him to be better informed not only on the aims, problems, policies and tactics of his own union and on the problems of the industry in which they are engaged, but also on the Labor movement as a whole. They expect him even to know more than they do about social and economic conditions, and the proposed methods of improving them. With this in view, we have given special attention in our program to educational activities for our paid and unpaid officers.

We believe that the time is not far off when our members will appreciate the importance of well informed officers and will demand that they devote a few hours a week to the education provided for them by our Educational Department.

We are now entering the third stage in the development of our Educational Department. Our educational program has won the confidence of the membership. It is now, therefore, the most opportune time to extend its usefulness. This can be accomplished by winning over our officers and the active members of our numerous local unions to the activities of our Extension Division, especially to the course provided for executive members, officers and active members of our I. L. G. W. U. Such studies will equip them with the information and knowledge which will qualify them to hold responsible positions in the union.

Special attention will be given to students who will join the course "The Making of Industrial America", Louis Levine's "Women's Garment Workers", the History of the I. L. G. W. U., will be used as a text. Carefully prepared outlines will be used in connection with this course, and we plan to develop these outlines into a correspondence course for our members living outside of New York City.

We all agree that it is important for a group of workers to know the work of their own organization, because it reflects their hopes and aspirations, their intelligence and shortcomings, and their economic, social and intellectual background. It seems to me that students of such a class should be selected from among the active members of each local union, who are prepared to devote two hours a week to study.

Another project which we are very eager to develop is educational activities for the wives of our members. Wives of trade unionists have always assisted their husbands in their struggles for a better life. In many cases, however, they have been unable to secure the information which would help them to understand more clearly the

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, November 28

- 1:30 P. M. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.
2:30 P. M. Dr. Sylvia Kopald—How are Wages Determined?
A discussion by Dr. Sylvia Kopald in Workers' University tomorrow, Saturday, November 29th, at 2:30 P. M.

- 2:30 P. M. Stuart Chase—Current Labor Problems
Waste in Industry

Sunday, November 29

- 11 A. M. J. Muste—The Place of Workers in History.
from the Cave Man to the Pyramids

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, December 2

- 6:30 P. M. Alexander Fehandler—Social Psychology.

This course will consist of ten lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediate and advanced students, have been organized for our members in the following Public Schools:

- P. S. 35 325 E. 5th St., Manhattan.
P. S. 171 163rd St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.
P. S. 42 Brown Place and 125th St., Bronx.
P. S. 61 Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.
P. S. 150 Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Coupons entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices for these concerts may be obtained at our Educational Department. Next Concert December 20th.

Some Courses This Week

HOW ARE WAGES DETERMINED?

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will discuss the question "How are Wages Determined?" to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, November 28, at 2:30 in Washington Irving High School, room 530.

This will be a most important and timely discussion in view of the new wage policy adopted by the A. F. of L. at its last convention in Atlantic City. We advise our members to attend this session.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

AT REDUCED PRICES

Tickets may be obtained at the office of our Educational Department which will entitle our members to reduced rates for the Philharmonic concerts. The next concert will be Sunday afternoon, December 29, at 3 o'clock in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Our members should take advantage of this opportunity to hear the finest symphony concerts given in New York City at a minimum price.

Labor movement and the social and economic conditions under which they live. Our Educational Department appreciates the need of meeting this situation and has, therefore, planned special activities for wives of members of our Union. This we consider of great importance. In view of the fact that it is the mother who influences the child, and that there will never be a better world unless mothers will be intelligent enough to develop a better generation.

To bring the dreams of our Educational Department into actuality we will need the cooperation of every earnest man and woman, active members, and paid and unpaid officers.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AT THE RAND SCHOOL

Our Members Can Take the Course at Special Rates

A special offer is made by the Rand School to admit our members to the Physical Training Class at reduced prices. It is needless to say how important physical training is to our members who sit all day over their machines.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

HISTORY AND THE WORKERS

By A. J. MUSTE

Course Given in Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Sunday Mornings.

On Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock A. J. Muste is giving a course on "History and the Workers" in Washington Irving High School, room 530. In this course the instructor will make an attempt to survey the past and present life of human beings, especially workers, in our own land, and on the other side of the earth, and to see how from it we of today may gain a richer life and more intelligent methods for waging our struggle to attain the goal of all history—the emancipation of the workers.

Comrade Muste is the head of the Brookwood Labor College and is an excellent instructor. We are certain you will earn a great deal from this course and we advise you to join it. It will be of great educational value to you, as the study of history helps us to understand better the working class movement as well as the world we live in.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The gathering of nearly a thousand members of Local 10 at eight o'clock at the meeting on Monday, November 22nd, in Arlington Hall, the nomination of Dubinsky for re-election as manager of the union amid tumultuous and prolonged applause and stamping of feet; the complete nomination of the rest of the administration officers for re-election for the ensuing term, and later in the evening, with about six hundred fifty members still remaining, the adoption by five hundred and eighty members of an unequalled vote of confidence in the administration, were the effect of the slanderous propaganda conducted by the "lefts" aided by the henchmen of the Workers' (Communist) Party towards the demoralization of Local 10.

Meeting Expresses Unqualified Loyalty

At the outset it seemed evident that the members had met for the purpose of expressing their loyalty to Local 10. It was the sort of meeting that it can take place only among the cutters. It was one of those epoch-making meetings born of the maintenance of a twenty-five year old orderly organization.

The meeting was the forerunner of the answer to the question which, manager Dubinsky later in the evening said, the coming election would have to decide.

Acceptance of Nomination Enthusiastically Received

It was Brother Perlmutter who nominated manager Dubinsky for re-election. His nomination speech was not in the ordinary manner. In a way he informed Dubinsky that it was his duty to accept in spite of the manager's announcement of two weeks ago, publicly made, to the effect that he would not be a candidate for next year.

"In view of the present conditions and circumstances," Perlmutter said, "in the industrial field in general and in our local in particular, there never has been a time when leadership of more than the average ability was more needed."

"Our union was engaged in a terrific internal struggle for a period of twenty weeks. No one but the thousands of workers in our union and their families suffered. Fortunately, the cutters were on guard and refused to be swayed by the hysteria. As a result of this our Local stands out in the International as a body of disciplined and trained union men."

"Manager Dubinsky thought he could serve the organization best by deciding to step out. However, as soon as he made this announcement, there was started a vicious campaign against him and the entire administration. He was made to realize that his going out would be ruinous to the organization."

"I am glad that Dubinsky's realization of this offers me the opportunity to place his name before the membership of Local 10 as a candidate for re-election for the office of manager."

How much the members felt with Perlmutter was seen at once when the termination of his nomination speech was received with prolonged applause.

Acceptance a Challenge

It was the element of challenge that prompted Dubinsky to accept the nomination. Two weeks ago, Dubinsky said, when he stated that he would not be a candidate for the management of the union in the coming election, there immediately followed a series of leaflets distributed by outsiders

among cutters, and articles in a certain newspaper, in which it was made to appear that the cutters demanded his stepping out.

Dubinsky, however, said that he, in his contact with the members, did not see this as the wish of the cutters. He recalled the many receptions tendered him on different occasions. And following his announcement that he would not run, members came to him and urged him to change his mind. They said at the same time that it was because of him that the members had voluntarily voted a forty-cent rate of dues for Local 10 in the face of the overwhelming referendum in favor of thirty-five cents.

On the other hand, he said, the leaflets demanded that he go out. He interpreted this to be a challenge sent at him by a handful of so-called "progressive cutters," directed by an invisible outside clique of the Communist Party, and he accepted it as such by deciding to let his name go on the ballot for manager for the ensuing term.

Under these circumstances, Dubinsky said, it would be cowardly for him not to accept and would only mean desertion. He said that it was evident to him as well as to the overwhelming majority of the members that it is only an insignificant minority that seeks to rule the union and impose its wishes upon the majority. And it would be shameful for him to desert the membership which gave him the recognition and prestige which he enjoys in the labor movement.

Will Resist Demoralization of Local Dubinsky's report concerned itself only with the question of bettering the conditions of the members. He said that what the eighteen or twenty weeks' internal warfare accomplished was demoralization. The union is now faced with renewals of agreements. And it is this towards which the administration will strive.

The union will be preserved, he said, for this purpose. Continuing, Dubinsky said that there are men in our organization who were starved and jailed in order to build Local 10. It is not an element that is in today and out tomorrow. There are men in this organization who have a continuous membership record for over thirty-five years.

"It is the members of the local who will have to decide its destiny. I am certain, as is the vast majority of our members, that outside interference and attempts to dominate the Local by certain political parties will be resisted."

As to this point the manager read to the members a letter sent out to a group organized under the title of "Trade Union Educational League," composed of a dozen or so cutters. This organization is an adjunct to the Workers' (Communist) Party. It is signed by one as industrial organizer of this organization and who is in no way connected with the International or the Local nor is he known to the majority of the members of Local 10 as a member of the trade. The purpose of this small group is domination or ruination of the Local.

Harmony and Unity Urged

Failing to arouse the sympathy of even a substantial minority, the small group of so-called "lefts" resorted to issuing slanderous propaganda in order to accomplish their aim through demoralization. The letter which Dubinsky read to the members proved not only to him but to the rest of the members that the ac-

Cutters To Register for Unemployment Insurance

Cutters who are employed or who have jobs, even if there is no work at present, must register, as they will be automatically registered through the payroll reports sent in by their employers to the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

Those who must register are: Cutters who have been unemployed since August 1, 1925.

Other cutters who must register are those who have been doing odd jobs since August 1, 1925.

Still others who must register are those cutters whose shops have given up since August 1, 1925.

Wednesday, November 26th, was set aside by the Unemployment Insurance Department for the registration of members of Local 10. Manager Dubinsky, however, learned that some cutters had failed to register. He has fortunately been able to make arrangements to afford the cutters an additional day for purposes of registration.

The additional day set aside for the registration of cutters is Monday, November 30th. Members of Local 10 are urged and directed to register if they wish to receive their insurance, for failure will mean their being deprived of it. Registration takes place at 122 West 18th Street.

activities of the insignificant opposition headed by some six or ten men, seeks only to deliver the local to the Communist Party. Indirectly a service is also rendered to the employers and their associations, which is of inestimable value to them.

In nominating the writer, who is the present incumbent in the office of assistant manager, Brother Isidore Nagler stated that while there is every good reason for re-electing him, 'tho' to him the nomination of an individual is not all-important. It is far more important that the members show on election day their loyalty to the union. In connection with the need for unification, Nagler said he was happy to be responsible for Dubinsky's change of mind. The election by overwhelming majorities of every administration candidate must be the answer of the members to the enemies within.

It was Brother Arthur Weinstein who made the motion for a vote of confidence to the present administration. He said that the occasion requires the members to clearly show their stand.

An interesting incident occurred during the nomination of candidates for the Executive Board. Among the many who were nominated to this office was Brother "Dolly" Levine, well known as one of the old-time members of the organization, who speaks of the '80's as if they existed but yesterday. He declined the nomination, saying that no loyal member ought to accept in opposition to the administration candidates, who must be re-elected with no uncertain majorities.

Many Accept Candidates

The election promises to be interesting, in view of the many candidates who accepted nomination. A surprise feature of the nominations was the fact that president Philip Ansel will stand on the ballot unopposed. The one candidate nominated by the opposition declined. And with the exception of the office of sergeant-at-arms every other office is contested with forty-six candidates for the Executive Board.

Brother Nagler raised an objection against one of the candidates for the management. This objection as well as any objection raised on the part of any member will be taken up by the Executive Board. For this reason as well as for many other rules governing candidates for election the list of nominees which follows is subject to modifications by the Executive Board.

Philip Ansel stands unopposed for the presidency of the local. Harry Shapiro and Jacob Lakin are the two candidates for the vice-presidency. Those who have accepted for the office of manager are: David Dubinsky, Max Bernstein and Irving Horowitz. Bus-

ness Agents: Sam B. Shenker and Charles Menzies.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Sam Massover. Candidates for the office of delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council (3 to be elected): Julius Levine (No. 7563), Ben Krakower, Philip Oretsky, Samuel Rosen and David Fruhling.

Ten candidates are to be elected for the Executive Board from among the candidates of the organization proper, two from the Miscellaneous Division, and three are to be appointed.

Election and Ball Committees Chosen

In accordance with the rules an election board is to be chosen by the members for every election. Considering the fact that an election board was elected only a few weeks ago for the purpose of conducting the election of delegates to the convention, the motion to elect the same election board for the coming election, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, December 19th, in Arlington Hall, was carried by a decided majority. The Election Board consists of Brothers Ju'us Levine (No. 6255), Nathan Saperstein, Meyer Friedman, Abe Reis, Morris Feller and Emanuel Kopp.

President Ansel appointed at the meeting a committee of fifteen which is charged with the duty of arranging the next annual ball of the cutters. These affairs are conducted annually for the purpose of raising revenue for the Relief Fund. The ball is to take place on Saturday evening, January 9th, 1926, at the Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Business Agents Back at Joint Board

At the last meeting of the Joint Board, Secretary Fish reported that a majority of delegates approved the request of Local 10 that the old staff of business agents be called in to serve temporarily in the Joint Board.

As a result of this Brothers Perlmutter, Sachs, Fruhling and Nagler were assigned to their respective posts by General Manager Hyman. (Brother Nagler, due to the fact that he is serving as the secretary of the Credential Committee, will resume his office at the conclusion of this task.)

This action on the part of the Joint Board enables the officers and active members of Local 10 to concentrate their efforts and energy on the rebuilding of the union, which is so essential at this time.

The cooperation between Local 10 and the Joint Board is the work of rebuilding the union can be hampered only by a desire on the part of some leaders of the so-called "left" locals within the Joint Board, who would prefer to hinder this work by attempting to stir up animosity between Local 10 and the other locals.