

"My righteousness 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. 52.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1926

PRICE 3 CENTS

Local 20 Has Annual Election

Manager David Gingold, Now I. L. G. W. U. Vice-President, Re-elected
—Secretary Abraham Weingart Remains

The regular annual election of officers in Local 20, the waterproof garment workers of New York City, took place last Saturday, December 19th. Over 400 members of the local participated in the balloting with the following results:

David Gingold, candidate for re-election as manager, received 278 votes to 132 obtained by Meyer Polinsky. Abraham Weingart ran unopposed for secretary and received 352 votes to 44 cast against him. Sam Saroff was elected chairman of the local by a vote of 210 and 52 cast against him. Gabriel Levitt was elected vice chairman by a vote of 192 over It. Weisberg who received 165 votes.

The following thirteen executive board members were returned: J. Feinberg, N. Friedman, A. Rubin, H. Goldstein, J. Pasternack, A. Simon, Sol. Immerman, Is. Levy, Jos. Kessler, David Mason, J. Kiela, L. Zolotareff and Sarah Melamed.

Metropolitan Opera Costumers Continue Vigorous Strike

Conference of All Other Union Workers Employed in the Opera House Summoned by A. F. of L.

The strike of the theatrical costumers, members of Local 35, in the tailor and costume rooms of the New York Metropolitan Opera House continues as vigorously as on the day it went into effect. The seventeen strikers are determined not to return to work until their just demands are conceded by the management of the Opera House.

Justice readers are no doubt aware of the fact that the Philadelphia convention had taken up the Metropolitan Opera strike and passed a resolution declaring the house as unfair to organized labor until the locked-out workers are returned back to their jobs under union conditions. President Sigman and Secretary Baroff recently took up this matter with President Green of the A. F. of L. and he promised to do all he could to bring the

fight to a successful end. As a result, Brother Hugh Frayne was instructed to summon a conference of all the local unions in New York City whose members work in Opera House to work out a plan by which they might help the strikers.

In this conference there took part the stage workers, Musical Union, No. 808, the Chorists' Alliance, the Wardrobe Attendants, and others. Brother Drasin, manager of Local 35, represented the strikers and Mr. Ziegler had promised to bring the matter before the board of directors of the Opera House and to deliver their answer to the workers hereafter.

As these lines are being written, no answer as yet was received from the company, and the strike-lockout is still on. It will continue unabated until it is won.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Move Into Larger Quarters

Local No. 50 Getting Ready for New Organizing Activity

As a first step in the direction of starting a big organization drive in the Philadelphia unorganized dress and waist shops, Local No. 50, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of that city, has moved its headquarters from 1018 Cherry street to a larger and better situated place at 50 North 10th Street.

The I. L. G. W. U. convention, which adjourned last week, it will be recalled, endorsed a campaign in the Philadelphia dress, waist, and children's dress trades, with the purpose

in view of bringing labor conditions in the whole local industry under the control of the Union. Last year, Local 50 conducted a successful drive for membership but was prevented from going ahead with its campaign by the general condition in the national organization.

Most of the members of Local 50 have attended the sessions of the convention during the sixteen days it met in Philadelphia, and from its discussions they have become more familiar with the problems and ills of our in-

Jobbers Try to Evade Commission's Decision

President Sigman and General Manager Hyman State Union's Attitude—Jobbers Would Involve Workers and Union in New Difficulties.

Readers of Justice are probably familiar with the recent clash between the New York cloak jobbers' organization and the sub-manufacturers' association in the cloak trade, which all but resulted in a strike of the contractors against the jobbers—called off at the eleventh hour through the intervention of the Governor's Commission. At a joint conference attended by both parties, the Commission had rendered at that time a decision which both sides agreed to accept.

The subject matter of that controversy was the insistence of the jobbers on certain discounts which they would exact from the sub-manufacturers upon the delivery of the garments, while the latter group was fighting for the repeal of this practice and contended for "net terms". The Commission decided against the jobbers, but the jobbers, though having agreed to abide by the terms of the

decision in advance, have since been attempting to evade the enforcement of this decision. The sub-manufacturers strongly protested against these dodging tactics, and the matter came up again last Tuesday, December 22nd, at a hearing before the Commission.

The Commission invited to this hearing the representatives of the Union, too, as it took into consideration the possibility of an open fight between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers, a fight in which the Union could under no circumstance play the part of a disinterested observer. A strike of the contractors against the jobbers would literally mean a lock-out of all the workers employed by them.

At the hearing, the attorney for the jobbers, Mr. Samuel Blumberg demanded that the Commission rescind its decision declaring that the majority of the jobbers regard the demand of net terms as oppressive and that they could not comply with it. Mr. Jacob Sperber, a leading member of the jobbers' association, also declared that the decision could not be carried out. Mr. Maxwell Copeloff, the chairman of the jobbers' organization, spoke in a similar strain.

Messrs. U'Viller, Baakin and Solomon spoke on behalf of the sub-manufacturers' association and insisted that the jobbers live up to the decision they agreed to accept but a few months ago and declaring the present (Continued on Page 2)

New York Cutters Elect Officers

Vice-President David Dubinsky Re-elected Manager

A day after the conclusion of the Philadelphia convention, Local 18, the cutters' organization of New York, held its annual election of officers for the year 1926.

Over 1400 members of the local, an unusually large number even for this wide-awake organization, participated this year in the balloting. Vice-president David Dubinsky and with him the entire administration of the local were returned to office by overwhelming majorities.

It was one of the calmest and most orderly elections ever held in Local 18. The candidates of the opposition were represented on the election and vote-canvassing committees in order to eliminate any claim or suspicion of dishonest practice that might possibly be raised. David Dubinsky received 1106 votes against the 242 cast for his opponent for the post of manager, I. Bernstein.

Chairman Philip Ansel of the local was re-elected without opposition. The other elected officers are: Vice-chairman, Harry Shapiro; executive secretary, Samuel B. Shenker; executive board members, Jacob Kopps; Louis Fankin, Louis Farber, Max Stoller, Julius Quait, Max Gordon, Henry Robbin, Max Cooperman, Harry Zaslavsky and Samuel Kerr. Brothers Julius Levin, David Fruhling and Philip Orestsky were elected delegates to the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

The local took in over \$2,000 in dues on the day of the election, more than seven hundred members having paid their dues on that day.

New York Joint Board Resumes Energetic Activity In All Shops

A Number of Shop Strikes Called to Enforce Union Control

The return of the delegates of the New York cloak and dress locals from the International convention in Philadelphia, coincides with a revival of activity in the office of the Joint Board. The slogan among all the officers—from the general manager down to the last business agent—is better and more thorough control over working conditions in the shops.

The cloak and dress spring season will soon be on hand, and it is felt in Joint Board circles that this is proper hour to start a house-cleaning in the shops where conditions have been violated and union standards have broken down. Already a number of cloak and dress shops were ordered out on strike, and the employers in these shops are being called to a strict accounting.

It is the hope of the officers of the industries, and are today more than ever determined to bring about a complete unionization of their trade and a material improvement in local work standards.

Union at this moment that the active workers from the rank and file will give the Joint Board all possible co-operation to carry through this work successfully. The New York cloak and dress makers have need of a strong and effective union, and it is too clear that no one can strengthen them through their organization but themselves.

Philharmonic Concerts at Low 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 27th 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.

Jobbers Try to Evade Commission's Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

change of mind on the part of the jobbers as an effort to dodge responsibility and assumed obligations. They assured the Commission that, unless the jobbers live up to their obligations, they, the sub-manufacturers, would find ways and means of making the jobbers comply with this decision.

The representatives of the Union at the hearing, President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Louis Hyman, spoke last. Brother Hyman pointed out that the Union was very earnestly concerned with the conflict between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers inasmuch as it might result in complications from which the workers might suffer. He criticized the jobbers for their statement that the "net terms" decision of the Commission was an "impossible" decision, and declared that, in point of fact, the contractors only supervise the shops for the benefit of the jobbers and that the mistreatment of the contractors by the jobbers must of necessity result to the detriment of the workers.

employed in the sub-manufacturing shops.

President Sigman pointed out that, while the Governor's Commission could not be ordinarily regarded as an arbitration board and its decisions could therefore not be regarded as binding, in that particular instance—the "net terms" conflict between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers—the Commission acted as a board of arbitration and the jobbers' disavowal of the Commission's decision at this hour is not only an insult to the Commission but an affront to all the factors in the industry. The Union cannot remain indifferent, he continued, under these circumstances, as it is clear that the workers might become involved through this controversy in a general dislocation of the industry. He called upon the jobbers to give up dilatory tactics and to abide by the Commission's decision.

Mr. George Gordon Battle, the chairman of the Commission, declared at the closing of the hearing that the Commission would be ready to declare its attitude in this matter in a few days.

Students Revolt at Compulsory Drill

Students in various institutions are developing strong opposition to the compulsory military training as given by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in many colleges. Last May the student curriculum committee of the College of the City of New York recommended in its annual report to the faculty that the military training courses be made elective.

This fall a student campaign against the compulsory features of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been carried on at that institution. (The "Campus" (the student newspaper) has criticized the R. O. T. vigorously. A student referendum on the question of compulsory drill resulted in a vote of 2,992 against compulsory training and 345 in favor of it.

The City College Post of the American Legion, composed of former students of the College of City of New York, felt obliged to issue a statement recalling the war service of City College men. This statement reads in part:

"Resolved, that we express our entire approval of the kindly tolerance on the part of the college authorities of the unhappy outburst of a few mis-guided undergraduates and our absolute confidence in the authorities to

prescribe and administer courses for the welfare of the nation, the college and the students, as well as our confidence in the ultimate patriotism of all these boys."

A vigorous campaign against the compulsory R. O. T. C. has also been carried on recently at several other institutions such as the University of Missouri and Ohio State University. At the latter a committee of the faculty has been appointed to investigate the feasibility of making the courses elective.

A JOLLY PARTY IN A SHOP

The workers of the Ka-Yo Dress shop, 40 West 17th Street, celebrated their shop chairlady's birthday, Sister Katie Romano, with a party in the shop.

Wishing to show their gratitude and appreciation of the zealous work done by Sister Romano, the workers of the shop have offered her a string of pearls, silk negligee, and a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

In congratulating the rewarded chairlady and all the other workers of the Ka-Yo Dress, we are glad to note that amongst the mass there are some workers who appreciate the work done by their chairladies.

"How Long Will I Live?"

Every year in the lives of all of us some dear friend, or relative or fellow worker passes away. Not because they have reached the ripe old age of three score and ten, but because some disease killed them ahead of their time.

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, their relatives and their friends should stop and ask themselves with the coming of the New Year, "How long will I live?"

New Years is a time when all of us make resolutions, but the best resolution which a worker can make is that he will take care of his health during the next year and not let pneumonia, diabetes, heart trouble, or any one of the diseases that workers are generally afflicted with, overcome him. In other words, every worker should present himself a New Year's present of a thorough physical examination.

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 131 East 17th St., is prepared by its increased equipment and medical staff to fulfill these New Year's resolutions.

In its program of health education among the workers of the union and their families, the Health Center is especially stressing the necessity for the thorough physical examination of every worker, at least once a year.

When you ask the question, therefore, on New Year's eve, "How long will I live?", follow it up with the New Year's resolution, "I will have a thorough physical examination at the Union Health Center this year. I will make my appointment now."

PHYSIO-THERAPY—WHAT IS IT?

In Europe where water cures and nature cures of various sorts have long been in popular vogue, the term of Physio-Therapy holds no terror or mystery.

Physio-Therapy is therapy or cure by natural means rather than through

the use of medicine. It is a science using non-medical, electrical, water, or massage treatments to effect results.

The most important feature of Physio-Therapy is the fact that it attempts to stimulate the natural recuperative powers of the patient to produce a cure. It is true that Physio-Therapy cannot be used in every form of disease. It is more than effective, however, to stimulate cure after treatment of injuries such as dislocations of joints, fractures, sprains, and bruises.

Physio-Therapy was one of the most important methods used during the war. Soldiers suffering from injuries were successfully treated by massage, by baking and by various forms of electrical treatments.

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is one of the most modern and best equipped Physio-Therapy clinics in the city. There are special baking machines for arms, legs, and back. There is a remarkable Quartz Lamp used for curing Neuritis and a Sun Lamp giving rays that are as strong as the sun on the hottest day, which is used in cases of Tuberculosis or with children having rickets.

Dr. Wolf of Mt. Sinai Hospital is in charge of this clinic and a special nurse in charge of baking and massage is in constant attendance. Members of the Garment Workers' Union should be aware of the most remarkable opportunity for expert treatment in their power.

Whereas this treatment costs extraordinary sums when taken in the office of the private physician, the Union Health Center furnishes this treatment for the usual minimum fee. If you or your friends or any member of your family have recently suffered an injury or bruise that will respond to the treatment be sure to take advantage of the Physio-Therapy Department of the Union Health Center.

Promising Young Soprano in Aeolian Hall

Youthful Daughter of Member of Local 35 to Appear in First New York Concert

Ida Greed, seventeen year old daughter of Samuel Greed, veteran member of the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, a pupil of Don Fuchs, widely known Viennese tenor and teacher of singing, will make her first appearance before a New York audience at Aeolian Hall, 23 West 42nd Street, on Saturday evening, January 30th, 1936.

Miss Greed has a fine soprano voice, and has had excellent artistic preparation under capable tutors. Her father, a cloak presser, for years has denied himself many necessities in order to give his girl the means of preparing herself for a concert career, and his fellow workers in the shop of Amsterdam Cloak Co., 36th Street and 7th Avenue, in appreciation of his unselfish efforts have subscribed a sum

sufficient to cover the rental of the hall and other expenses.

Miss Greed will appear together with her teacher, M. Don Fuchs, in a program consisting of Franz Schubert songs and several operatic selections. A large audience of friends and members of L. C. W. U. locals in New York is expected. Tickets may already be had at the box office of Aeolian Hall.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th Street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

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Address of William Green to the Convention

(Continued from last week)

A short time ago the United Mine Workers of America decided to erect a monument in the anthracite region to the honor and memory of John Mitchell, who came to the anthracite region some twenty-five years ago and the crusader led the movement of organized labor. So we built that monument, erected it at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and dedicated it just a year or so ago. I was on the Memorial Committee, clothed with the responsibility of securing a design and erecting a monument to this great man. In looking around for the architect and sculptors, our eyes naturally turned to the East and to New York, and among those who bid for the work was a young man living at Hazelton, Pa.—a man who had taken a course at the Brooklyn Fine Arts Academy—I think that was the name of it—who had shown talent in his early days, completed his course and was serving as an architect. We were very much impressed with the ability, the simple, frank way in which this young man talked to us about the building of the monument. And so after some discussion, this young man was selected as the designer, the architect charged with the responsibility of designing the monument that was to be erected to John Mitchell. After we employed him he told us his story. He said, "When John Mitchell came to the anthracite region some twenty-five years ago I was a breaker boy working in a breaker at Carbondale, Pa. I was ten years of age. I was paid 20 cents a day for working in the breaker, picking slate from dyebreak until dark at night. My inspiration to make something of myself came from a meeting addressed by John Mitchell and which I attended only as a little boy, and out of his address and from that meeting I have inspired to do something for myself. I left the breaker, went to school, took up my course of study and, after graduating from the High School of Hazelton, I took my course in New York. I am the breaker boy inspired to be an architect by the statements and the appeal that Mr. Mitchell made, and I am happy to be selected as the architect for the memorial to be erected to him. (Applause)."

Now, isn't that wonderful?—This one life taken out of the breakers, inspired and fired with an ambition and zeal to make something of himself, become the great architect who designed the monument erected to the great leader that inspired him. All through that region there were cases, numerous cases of this kind, boys working in the mills and factories inspired by zeal that came through the influence and efforts of organized labor.

Then came the agreements tying the collective bargaining, the eight-hour day and higher wages in our industry; and the solidarity of the movement grew in the brief period of twenty-five years as now demonstrated by the splendid way in which these 165,000 United Mine Workers in the anthracite region are standing for their rights; and so far as I can see and so far as I know and understand, it is my judgment and my opinion that the miners in the anthracite region, come what will or come what may will never yield to their employers, the bosses of the anthracite region, until they secure the justice to which they are entitled (applause).

I am referring to these things in order that I may, if I can, attract your attention to the accomplishments of organized labor. On the legislative

field we secured the passage of compulsory education laws, giving the workers the right to send their children to school, compelling them to go to school and secure an education. The American Federation of Labor was the first great movement in America that stood for the compulsory education of children. We have secured the passage of legislation giving the workers compensation, so that the widows and orphans are reasonably compensated when distress and death comes into their homes.

Now, I might go on calling your attention to these things one by one showing the progress that the organized labor movement has made, but the point I wish to make is this, and I want to say it to those who criticize our great American Labor Movement, alleging that it is inept, that it has failed, that it has not accomplished its purpose. What I want to say is this: that all of these things that we have secured or that we have accomplished have come as a result of only a partial mobilization of the economic strength of the workers. With only 5,000,000 out of 20,000,000 workers united in this great economic movement, with only one-fourth of the working people interested enough to be organized, with only a small portion, if you please, of the great army of workers serving in the ranks of organized labor, we have accomplished these things. Now, let me ask you in all fairness, in all justice, in the policy, if we have accomplished these things in this great economic movement, the evidences of which are all about us—I say if we have done all these things with only a fourth of the members of organized labor united, what could we do if we had the 20,000,000 united in the American Federation of Labor (applause)?

So that, my friends, the thing I think we need above everything else is organization and agitation, the building up of our economic strength, extending its influence, bringing into the fold those who are on the outside. I know there are those amongst us who become impatient. There are those who are critical, and I am critical, too, of all the evils that exist. There are those who feel that the great American labor movement has not accomplished all it should. Perhaps it has failed sometimes. But I lay the record before you and I ask you where there is no movement that has accomplished so much under such adverse circumstances? Our policy is to go along practical constructive lines, to consolidate and hold every gain we secure, to build and become stronger, for our ideal can only be reached when our organization has reached that point of strength and influence that it is able to compel recognition by the hostile employers. It would be most unwise if we would let loose our feelings and our passions and let them control our policies and our actions, it would be folly to rush thoughtlessly and headlong into a position where our great movement would be destroyed. Many times we find ourselves battling between idealism and judgment, between feeling and reason, and many times it is difficult for us to control our passion and feeling and substitute judgment and reason. I know there are many wrongs that must be righted and it is our purpose to so develop our strength and to pursue such a constructive policy as to hold firmly the gains we make and reach out for the correction of the wrongs from which we suffer.

I have always found in every movement in our land that the movement succeeds just in proportion as those

whom it is intended to serve will support it. The failure of organized labor to correct all the injustices from which it suffers is not due to the desire or the policy of those who are already organized but it is due more largely to the indifference and the apathy of the millions of unorganized men who remain outside the fold of organized labor (applause). In considering your policies you should so control your feelings and passions that you will not do the very things your enemies wish you to do and play into their hands so that they might destroy you. For, in this great movement our reasoning power, not our passions and feelings, with the employers of labor who wish to exploit labor and keep labor in a condition of semi-slavery. Nothing would please them more than for you to substitute passion and feeling for judgment and reasoning power and risk the destruction of your organization, by matching it unwisely against the power of the other side. We will fight when it is necessary to fight. We will bring our economic pressure to bear when we should bring it to bear, but we are not going to rush our army into the breach when they open it for us and say "come in and be annihilated."

I have dwelt upon this in order that you may think about the record of organized labor and appreciate the power that lies dormant within the ranks of these fifteen million men and women outside of the organized labor movement. The miners in the bituminous field in America are suffering not because of their own stupidity but because of the thousands of men working in the coal mines of Kentucky and West Virginia and Maryland and certain sections of Pennsylvania, mining millions of tons of coal annually, who are so indifferent that they will not respond to any appeal made to join with the united workers in the bituminous fields, the organized fields. And so industries suffer not because of the solidarity amongst you but because of the menacing influence of those who are not identified with you.

Now may I pass on to a consideration of your problem. I want to talk in a concrete fashion and in a frank way about you. I have watched with deep concern the troubles with which you have been assailed during the past year. I have been deeply concerned because of the apparent division that has manifested itself within your ranks. I want to say this and let it be the basis upon which I shall discuss

this feature: where a group of men and women develop a strong economic organization, when that organization has grown out of the intelligent discontent that moved them forcibly to unite, there is no power from without that can successfully destroy it. The winds of opposition may blow, the great shrapnel shots coming in from hostile employers may be directed against you, even the power of the capitalistic press and hostile public opinion cannot injure you because this opposition drives you more closely together. The most destructive force, the most subtle influence that can tear the structure down more quickly than anything else is the discontent, the weakness and the division within your own ranks (prolonged applause).

I have no fear that the International that has been built up to its present position during twenty-five years will ever be destroyed by the employers in the women's wear trades, or by a hostile press. I am at ease so far as that is concerned, but I am apprehensive lest you destroy yourselves (great applause).

Let me illustrate this point. I used to go to school as a little boy for many years—but I was privileged when a boy of six to go to school a little while and then by force of economic circumstances I was compelled to enter the mines. At school I read this story in the old McGuffey textbook. There was a man who had seven sons. They grew to manhood a happy family. They were united and harmonious. The time came when the father was about to die. He realized there was a danger of the sons being divided after his death. And so upon his deathbed he called around him his seven sons and there presented to them a bundle of sticks all tied together securely. He asked each one of them to place this bundle of sticks across his knee and break it in his presence. Each one tried without success. Then the old man, as weak as he was, untied the bundle and broke each stick separately and threw them in the floor. He said, "My boys, I have given you an object lesson. United together as these sticks you cannot be broken, but divided each of you can be broken and cast aside. Don't forget the object lesson taught you by your dying father and never allow anything to divide you." (To be concluded next week)

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Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 3 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANISH, Acting Editor

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EDITORIALS

THE TASK AHEAD OF US

The convention has come and gone. And now to work again. That is the sum and substance of the feeling prevailing in the wide circles of our international family at this moment. Out of the stress and storm of the past eight months, which culminated in the Philadelphia convention, and out of the turbulent debates and exchange of opinion on the floor of the convention, there has grown out a firm, unshakable conviction among practically all the active workers of our Union and in all our locals and subdivisions that the time for talk is over, that the time for action is at hand.

We may disagree on matters political, and our judgment on details of policy may be at variance. But the convention has left us with a great compelling mandate to the effect that our prime mission is the improvement of the industrial and work conditions of our members and that our economic problems and duties are paramount to any and all other activity. The convention has taken exhaustive stock of our industrial situation and has given a more thorough appraisal of it than perhaps any former convention held by our Union. The result of this appraisal is embodied in a number of mandatory resolutions which map out a tremendous field of activity for the new chief executive body of our organization, for our Joint Board in New York and for all our other subdivisions, the achievement of which would open a great new page in the history of the I. L. G. W. U.

The International Union is on its feet again. It is facing the future with eager confidence. Let us briefly give a resume of the industrial program that is confronting us:

In the New York cloak market, our chief industrial center, the Union is fast nearing a climax in its negotiations with the employers concerning vital economic changes,—negotiations that are now almost two years old. It is hardly necessary here to recapitulate in detail what our Union demands from the employers in the New York cloak industry and of what supreme importance to the life and well-being of our men and women these industrial changes are. There is not a cloakmaker in New York City today who is not convinced in his heart and mind that unless the Union's major demands for a limitation of contractors, for a guaranteed period of employment, for an increase in the minimum wage scales and for a shorter work-week are granted, the cloak industry of New York will soon sink to a level that will make it impossible for a self-respecting worker to remain in it, and which will spell poverty and degradation for all the thousands of cloakmakers who must make a living in the cloak shops. And there is not a cloakmaker in New York City today who is not ready to help carry out the program of the Union in the ringing and inspiring words of the resolution presented by the committee on officers' report and adopted by the Philadelphia convention—"by peaceful means if possible, and by bringing into play the full economic force of the Union, if necessary."

And what is vital and important for the workers in the New York cloak industry, is applicable, except for a difference in some local conditions, to practically every other cloak market in the country. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, and every other cloak center, suffer from nearly the same evils that afflict the New York cloak shops, the same disorganization of production caused by the jobber-sub-manufacturing system, the same degradation of work-standards, the same breakdown of union conditions, and the conscious or unconscious competition between shop and between worker and worker. And it is hardly a secret in our circles and throughout the industry, that the cloak centers in the country wait for New York to inaugurate the great drive to put the cloak industry on a new work basis and to make it a source of dependable livelihood for the workers engaged in it. New York is the principal battle-ground where our chief industrial issues and problems arise, and it is only logical that to New York the eyes of the rest of our workers in the country should turn to lead them out of the wilderness in which the cloak industry finds itself in at present.

The second great industrial problem which is facing us, is, no doubt, the dress industry in New York and elsewhere in the country. The report of the General Executive Board to the convention and the ample and vigorous discussion of the problems of the dress industry on the floor of the convention have made it clear to everyone concerned with the future of the workers in this, one of our biggest industries, that we have a great task, a man-size job, in the dress shops, second to none that confronted our International Union in any field of activity in the past.

We have in New York City two excellent agreements in the dress trade, a fact freely admitted by friends and opponents. But these agreements have not been rigidly enforced, for varied reasons, in a great many shops, and it is a paramount duty resting on the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board to enforce all agreements in the dress industry and to make all employers comply with their provisions in letter and in spirit. And the second duty resting upon the Joint Board, and upon the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., is the task of organizing the unorganized portion in the New York dress trade. The convention went into this subject at great length and its instructions with regard to it are clear and unequivocal. Our Union should make a mighty effort in the direction of completely unionizing the New York dress trade, and until this is done we shall not rest and shall not regard the agreements in this trade secure and stable.

And as we cast our eyes upon the big dress markets in other parts of the country, we become doubly convinced that the problems of the dressmakers are not less formidable, less urgent than the problems of the cloakmakers and will require no less effort, energy and incessant driving force to be solved. In Philadelphia, the union dressmakers are waiting for the signal to renew the drive for the unionization of their unorganized shops at the point at which they were compelled to stop last summer and to bring the campaign against the non-union employers to a climax with the aid of the International. We have in Philadelphia excellent fighting material among the local workers and they will and should receive our support to the fullest capacity.

In Chicago, the fighting lines in the dress industry formed as far back as 1917, when our International fought its first great battle against the bitter group of anti-union employers of that city, are still intact and ready for action. The splendid morale and fighting quality of our Chicago dressmakers and their readiness to suffer and endure privation and persecution and come back for more, as proved by their last heroic struggle, is by this time a matter generally known to every member of our Union and is an inspiration and a source of pride to all of us. The Chicago dressmakers are still in the fight and they will not rest until the dress industry is fully unionized. It is, of course, a big problem for our International, and the chief executive officers of our Union, together with the Chicago Joint Board, will have to employ the best and most suitable tactics to help the Chicago dressmakers to achieve their ideal.

The same is true of the dress situation in Boston, where the trade is but half organized, in the cloak and miscellaneous dress shops of Baltimore, in the dress, skirt and white goods trade of St. Louis, in the dress shops of Cincinnati, which is developing a substantial dress trade at present, in the dress and cloak trade in Los Angeles and San Francisco, and in the Canadian cloak and dress markets—all of which employ large numbers of unorganized workers, difficult of approach and with a number of specific problems of their own in each and every city.

And this, by far, does not exhaust the wide range of pressing activity that is knocking at the door of our International Union and asking for aid and guidance. Let us not forget that right here in New York City we have a very big problem in unionizing the miscellaneous workers in the smaller dress trades so-called, thousands upon thousands of them, the workers in the novelty trades, the embroidery workers in New Jersey, the hand and Singer embroiderers in New York, the raincoat makers in the big anti-union plants of the Rubber Trust, the corset workers in the large corset factories in New England and the Middle West—wherever we cast our eyes, North, South, East or West, wherever ladies' garment workers are struggling to make a living in the various and far-flung branches and markets of our trades.

And last, but not least, the organizing work in the so-called "out-of-town" zones that surround like an iron ring every one of our main centers, where are located the numberless runaway shops supported and encouraged by the employers in the big cities in their never-ending attempt to defeat and disrupt union conditions in the organized centers. The stirring debate on the floor of the convention of the work of the "out-of-town" department, has brought to light the great value of this activity for the preservation of union conditions in our main markets, and our membership is looking forward to the International Union to keep up this splendid work and to increase continually union control in the small shops in the vicinity of the big markets as a measure of self-preservation and as an insurance premium which they are willing and ready to pay.

Such, in a nutshell, is the task that lies ahead of us. It is a program born of the sufferings of our workers in many of our trades and stimulated by the burning desire and will of all of us, regardless of group and faction, to preserve the integrity and the fighting power of our Union and to make it what it chiefly and primarily should be: the collective right arm of our workers and its means of offense and defense in our struggle for a "place in the sun," and for higher standards of work and labor. In the face of such a great, fighting program all other differences appear small and insignificant. Such a wide field of activity has room for every man and woman in our ranks who has the interest of our Union sincerely and closely at heart.

NEW RULES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find a summary of the new rules which will henceforth govern the payment of unemployment insurance to cloakmakers in New York City. The changes in the method of distribution of out-of-work insurance payments to our members, which begins the first week in January,

"Legally and Properly"

By NORMAN THOMAS

There was a phrase in Gov. Smith's admirable message accompanying his somewhat belated pardon of Ben Gitlow which sticks in our crop. He spoke of him as having been "legally and properly" convicted. "Legally," yes, for what the judges say is law. But "properly," no. The two words are by no means synonymous. One trouble here in America is that so many things are legal that by no rule of justice or sound sense are proper. And to institute in New York or California a class of political prisoners guilty like Ben Gitlow or Anita Whitney only of revolutionary opinions or radical association, is neither just nor wise. We hope, however, that Gov. Smith's act in freeing all political prisoners will be duly observed and copied in California.

Men, Management and Money

President Green of the A. F. of L. spoke at a meeting of the Taylor Society in New York on Labor and Management. Other speakers hailed the fact as epoch making. Considering what a change it was from the days when the A. F. of L. and the Taylor Society hated each other, the event was well worth notice. But "epoch making" is strong language. We are glad that the Taylor Society at last is beginning to recognize the need for labor unions. We are glad that labor recognizes the great importance of management and of understanding some of its problems. What President Green said about management and the danger of speeding up and the necessity for real, not company unions was worthwhile. If the Taylor Society liked it, so much the better all around. But before this new alliance of labor and management, this perfect friendship between manager and men, can be secure, both labor and management will have to face more fundamental questions of industrial organization. For instance, does management, can management, want efficiency primarily for profit or primarily for the good of the industry? The two are not the same. Efficiency in profit making is not always efficiency in service to consumers or efficiency in the protection of workers. The managers, of course, are workers but as long as the managers are responsible not to the whole body of workers, or to the users but to the profit makers, many of whom know nothing of the industry, and are judged by the size of the profits they make for absentee owners, how can they and the other workers make common cause? We are glad even for halting steps toward that cooperation which will help in the abolition of waste, but the relations of management to men in our present

system cannot be netirly solved by man-to-man stuff, or bonuses, or even the B. & O. Plan. Indeed the usefulness of all steps toward harmony must depend on whether they prove steps toward ever increasing measures of real industrial democracy or merely sops to keep the workers quiet.

The United States and the World Court

We cannot get so "het-up" about the World Court as some of our friends. We don't think it will establish a tyrannical super-state and we know that by itself it won't end war. The chief danger in joining it is that some people might be fooled into thinking that by so cheap a price we had purchased peace. But even the advocates of the Court have been outspoken against the danger. The chief advantage of our joining a going concern is to show that we want to cooperate in honest efforts to find better ways than war to settle disputes. We hope that our joining may put the court more definitely in the path leading to the outlawry of war and should be glad to see reservations adopted to that end. But we don't want to prevent action under cover of making reservations. Any way, so far the discussion of the court by students, churches and labor has been all to the good.

Do you believe in universal military training in the United States? Probably not. Anyway organized labor is on record against it. Yet if your boy is anxious for an education, the chances are increasingly good that he will have to pay for it by at least two years of compulsory drill in some college. There are 197 institutions of learning in which such drill is compulsory.

"Well," perhaps you will say, "that's all right, it's good exercise and good training in citizenship." That is what the military propagandist wants you to believe, but it is not so. There are far better forms of physical exercise than military training, and it is no education at all in citizenship or in peace.

The real truth is being brought out, we are proud to say, by some of the college boys themselves. In Pomona College, California, and the University of Wisconsin they have already led a successful fight against compulsory military training. A strong campaign against it is under way at the University of Minnesota and the University of Missouri.

You labor men and women have a special interest in this matter. Rear Admiral Rodgers in a public debate declared that one purpose of military preparedness was to keep the work-

How Unemployment Insurance Will be Paid this Season

By MORRIS KOLCHIN

III.

Beginning with Monday, January 4, 1926, the paymasters of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be sent out to the shops with checks for all the workers in the shops that are entitled to unemployment insurance. Each shop will be notified through the Union's papers on what date the paymaster will be there. The distribution of checks will continue for some time until all the shops will have been covered. It is expected that the payments will be completed within two weeks.

To be entitled to any insurance, the worker must be connected with the industry for at least one year, and must be a member in good-standing with the Union. The workers in the shops will, therefore, have to show their Union books to the paymaster, and, if any of the workers are found to be not in good-standing, they will receive no insurance.

Every worker of a shop who has been in the industry for over a year, and is in good-standing with the Union is entitled to unemployment insurance, if he has had more than seven weeks of unemployment during the past season. The paymaster of the Fund will issue checks for the amount due only to workers who have lost more than seven weeks. If a worker has been unemployed for 3 weeks during the season, he is entitled to \$10.00, if unemployed for 9 weeks, he is entitled to \$20.00, if unemployed for 10 weeks, he is entitled to \$30.00 and if unemployed 11 weeks or more, he is entitled to \$40.00. As has already been announced before, no worker will receive more than \$40.00 of insurance for the past season. This is due to the fact that the period for which the unemployment is computed, has been reduced from six months to four months, and, accordingly, the payments have been reduced from \$60.00 to \$40.00. The workers, however, must know that anybody who has made less than four contributions to the Fund during the past season, is not counted as a regular employee of the shop, and will be classed as a casual worker and will not be entitled to the full amount of insurance.

The amount which each worker in a shop will receive is based on his record of employment and unemploy-

ment during the past season. Payments will be made only on the basis of shop reports that were sent in to the office of the Fund. No other evidence or certificates will be accepted. Therefore, workers of shops that have not sent in contributions to the Fund, and have not sent in all the reports from August 1st to December 1st, will not receive any insurance. There is still a number of such shops who have neither made payments, nor sent in shop reports to the office of the Fund.

But, even in those shops from which both contributions and shop reports were received, there are some workers for whom the information is as yet not complete. There is a number of workers whose local ledgers numbers are not known to the office. The local and ledger numbers, however, of each and every worker in the shop are absolutely necessary, in order to make employment through the industry and to figure out the amount that is due him. Besides that, the office has no way of knowing whether or not the worker is a Union member, unless his local and ledger number is recorded. The paymasters of the Fund, who will come to the shops with checks for all the workers that are entitled to insurance, will have no checks for the workers whose local and ledger numbers are missing. The paymasters will be instructed to find out all the information necessary, and the workers will be notified whether or not they are entitled to insurance, and if entitled, when to come to the office for the check.

In addition to the workers who will be paid at the shops, there will be a number of workers who will be paid at the office of the Fund. They are workers who are unattached to any shops and who had no regular employment during the past season. These workers were supposed to have registered at the office of the Fund during the time of registration, and each and every case is being investigated. As soon as all the information with reference to these registrants is obtained, they will be notified by post cards individually as to whether, or not they are entitled to insurance, and if they are, when to come to the insurance office for the checks that are awaiting them.

It goes without saying, that the workers who for some reason or other will feel that they are not receiving all that they are entitled to, according to the rules and regulations of the Insurance Fund, will have time and opportunity to put in a claim for adjustment. When and how these claims are to be made, will be announced in the near future.

are thorough and very commendable. It appears clear that the administrators of the Fund have kept their eyes and ears open to the complaints and dissatisfaction aroused during the first distribution season among many workers, and have shaped the changes with the purpose of obviating, as far as is humanly possible, the causes for such complaints in the future.

Nobody, of course, expected that the Unemployment Fund would, from the first start, encounter no difficulty whatever in handling the applications for payments by nearly thirty thousand persons in a comparatively brief space of time. Unemployment insurance in general is still in its infancy period, and in the New York cloak trade it is barely a year old. And like every other practical big-scale undertaking dealing with large masses, its growth and improvement amounts to the sum total of its experience and the lessons it acquires as it works steadily along.

The new rule for payment in one lump sum to each worker of the entire amount he or she is entitled to, the payment to be made by the Fund's paymasters in the shop where the worker is employed, is one which appeals to us especially. Not only will it obviate the necessity of the workers crowding week after week in the ante-rooms of the Fund's office, but it will be of greater

intrinsic value to them to receive whatever money they are entitled to in bulk instead of dribbles as heretofore. The change of the seasonal period from a six-months basis to one of four months for the purpose of calculation of unemployment, is also a valuable improvement, as it will bring the payments much closer to the end of the season period, a time when our workers need the money most and when it may therefore do the most good.

We advise our readers to familiarize themselves carefully with the new rules of the Fund. It will eliminate a great deal of dissatisfaction, some of it legitimate and well-founded, and will contribute to the efficiency and usefulness of the Fund, if our workers know exactly what to expect and how to obtain what they are entitled to from the operation of the Unemployment Fund. Unemployment insurance has come to stay in our industry. It has a splendid opportunity for service to the workers in our highly seasonal trades, and while it need not be anticipated that it would work out to perfection and to the complete satisfaction of all concerned during the very first seasons of its existence, its errors of method will no doubt be gradually and permanently eliminated and its stability and smooth operation definitely assured.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



Report of Committee on Education to the Philadelphia Convention

Your Committee on Education here, with submits the following report:

Your Committee on Education discussed the part of the General Executive Board report dealing with the educational work of our International. The report of the G. E. B. in the chapter devoted to the activities of the educational department for the past 18 months, cites this work in detail and brings out in full clarity how wholeheartedly and devotedly this work has been conducted.

This year marks the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Educational Department of our union. Your committee appreciates the fact that the educational work was carried on uninterrupted despite the difficulties our union had gone through during that period. The work was carried on with the aid of our active members as vigorously and as persistently as it could possibly be expected. Your committee is also aware of the fact that the International has, in addition to proving to our own membership the wisdom of workers' education and its importance to the union, also advocated the idea of labor education in the general labor movement of America and the A. F. of L. has not only endorsed it, but has adopted a similar plan for trade union education.

Your committee recommends that the convention instruct the incoming G. E. B. to continue the educational work for the next term and that the same appropriation that was given to this department in the last two years be granted for its work in the future.

Your committee heartily endorses the activities outlined in the report of the G. E. B. It is our belief that, if the program outlined in the report, is carried through fully, our organization as a whole will be strengthened considerably because of the aid our members will receive in learning how as a whole and our industry in about the economic conditions of the laborer.

Your committee discussed a plan for extending our educational activities outside of New York. We would recommend that educational centers be organized in the different localities, that these centers shall keep in touch with the educational department. This Department shall render every assistance in carrying out the plan of education in the various centers. Your committee is of the opinion that there exists a strong desire on the part of our members all over the country for educational activities.

Pioneer Youth

The last convention decided to aid the Pioneer Youth movement in this country, in accordance with this decision, the G. E. B. participated actively in the development of the Pioneer Youth movement. This organization was the outgrowth of a determination to bring to the children of the workers recreational activities which would satisfy their needs and would also provide them with an enlightened working class atmosphere. It was felt that the children of workers must be made conscious of their position in society from the workers' point of view, and that activities be arranged in order to acquaint them with the social philosophy which is

the basis of the labor movement. Our G. E. B. assisted the Pioneer Youth of America morally and financially and has also decided to let this organization utilize the land owned by the I. L. G. W. U. in Otisville, N. Y.

Your committee heartily endorses the assistance given by our organization to this movement and recommends that the incoming G. E. B. continue to assist this organization in every possible way.

Your committee has received two resolutions instructing the incoming General Executive Board to continue the work of education among our workers and to extend it in other directions and we recommend concurrence in these resolutions.

Your committee also received a resolution calling upon the convention to instruct the incoming General Executive Board to render all possible assistance to our locals in furthering the work of naturalization among their members, and your committee heartily concurs in it.

Your committee also received a resolution offering support to the Manhattan School, an experimental school where children of workers benefit from modern methods of education, and your committee favors this recommendation heartily.

In conclusion your committee desires to express our gratitude to the Board of Education of the City of New York for the cooperation which it has offered to the educational committee of our International by assigning the very best teachers on its staff to conduct the classes, and for giving us the use of the school buildings wherever such buildings were required. We also express our gratitude and appreciation to the teachers who are not only employed by the Board of Education, but to all those who take wholehearted interest in our educational work and are instructing the classes in such splendid spirit of cooperation and understanding. Your committee wishes also to express its thanks to Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Union Health Center for organizing and carrying out a series of health lectures in New York City. Your committee appreciates the efforts of the educational committee, and especially of the secretary, Fannie M. Cohn, to carry out the educational program of our organization. We realize that without the generous efforts of the committee and its secretary, Sister Fannie Cohn, the work of education in the labor movement in general and in our organization in particular would not have made the progress that it has made in the past eight years.

Fraternally submitted,

Committee on Education for Adults and Recreation for Workers' Children.

Harry Wander, Chairman.
Molly Friedman, Secretary.
R. Esposito.
Gladys Menzel.
Pola Dolomance.
F. Resnikoff.
C. Morgan.
Dora Friedman.
Anna Radosti.
Ella Kelcke.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530
Saturday, January 9

1:30 P. M. B. J. R. Stolper—A Social Study of English Literature.

2:30 P. M. Evans Clark—Labor and the Press

Sunday, January 10

11 A. M. A. J. Muste—History and the Workers

The Ancient Hebrews and the Earliest Prophets of Social Reform and Revolution.

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

Wednesday, January 13

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—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. 25 232 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 103rd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43 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.

NO CLASSES UNTIL JANUARY 9

Classes at the Workers' University

COURSES IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL BE RESUMED

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926

The Workers' University will be closed over the holidays and classes will be resumed on Saturday, January 9th, 1:30 P. M. when B. J. R. Stolper will start his course in "A Social Study of English Literature."

At 2:30 P. M. of the same day, Evans Clark will lecture on "Labor and the Press," and on Sunday morning, January 10th, at 11 o'clock, A. J. Muste will resume his course on "History and the Workers." His topic for this lesson will be "The Ancient Hebrews and the Earliest Prophets of Social Reform and Revolution."

We hope that during the two weeks' vacation our students will find it possible to read some of the literature

which has been recommended to them by the instructors.

"A SOCIAL STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE"

On Saturday, January 9th, at 1:30 P. M. Mr. B. J. R. Stolper will start his course—"A Social Study of English Literature"—in the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

Mr. Stolper needs no introduction to our members. He is well known to them through his connection with our Educational Department for the past few years.

Needless to say that our students will learn a great deal from this course and will also enjoy Mr. Stolper's presentation of this subject.

Resolution

Submitted to Eighteenth Convention of the I. L. G. W. U. held at Phila., Pa.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the direction of previous conventions, our Union published "The Women's Garment Workers" written by Dr. Louis Levine, which attracted a great deal of attention in America and Europe because of its scholarship and general excellence, and

WHEREAS, this book is a dramatic story of the struggles, success and achievements of the men and women who made our Union what it is today, and

WHEREAS, a large number of our members are deprived of the joy and inspiration which follows the reading of this book, because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to read and understand it, and

WHEREAS, We feel that every member of our Union should be given an opportunity to read this inspiring book, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we urge the incoming Executive Board to publish a Yiddish and Italian translation of Dr. Levine's "The Women's Garment Workers."

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.

Step By Step

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

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

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The overwhelming vote of confidence in the administration by the membership of Local 10 was the result of the election of officers for the ensuing term of 1926, when nearly fourteen hundred members participated.

The circumstances under which the election took place were the most remarkable in the local's history. It followed closely upon the heels of vicious, slanderous attacks upon the administration. It took place within a few days after every sign pointed to the breaking in two of the International Union.

Nothing, however, deterred the great mass of the membership of Local 10 from showing conclusively that they meant to preserve the integrity of the organization and meant to maintain it for the single purpose for which it was organized. There was no fear expressed by anyone with regard to the outcome of the election. However, the most optimistic expressed considerable astonishment when the final result was announced by the Election Board.

Manager Leads Successful Candidates

The greatest number of votes was received by Manager Dubinsky as the leading candidate of the administration. There were cast for him 1206 votes. The leading candidates of the opposition, Max Bernstein, who opposed the manager, received the lowest number of votes. He received 242 votes.

Of course, there are candidates of the opposition who ran for the Executive Board who received less than 212 votes. However, these are the minor officers. For purposes of testing the strength of the opposition the number of votes received by the opposing leading candidate running for the highest office is generally accepted as a sign of the strength of the opposition.

An interesting feature of this election is the fact that the intense and bitter propaganda and attacks conducted by the so-called "progressives" prior to the election resulted only in the loss of support for the opposition.

In 1922, when Dubinsky was opposed for the management by Tunick, the latter received 295 votes out of about 1200. In 1923, the management was not contested. In 1924 Lukin, the opposition candidate for manager, received 419 votes out of 1600 ballots counted. And in the present election the opposition candidate for manager received 242 votes from the 1252 members voting.

Mischievous Propaganda Fails

Thus is seen what effect the propaganda conducted by the handful of "lefts" during the course of the present year had. The result of this election may be considered still more remarkable when the recent internal struggle within the Joint Board and the International is remembered. During that time every effort was made by those leading the opposition to "capture" Local 10. The propaganda conducted was for the purpose of lowering the morale of the Cutters' Union.

What could not be accomplished in the way of shaking the confidence of the members in the administration through meetings and speeches by the "lefts" was sought to be accomplished by slanderous propaganda. The answer to all this was an unprecedented orderly election carried on in a very quiet manner.

The opportunity was extended the opposition to keep watch on the manner in which the Election Board conducted the election. Just before the polls were opened, the opposing candidate for manager was called in to view the opening of the polls. And later, after the polls closed and while the count was going on, the opposition candidates were present.

Members Final Judges

The arrangements for the election and participation in it by nearly 1400 members was an unusual accomplishment. The election could not be held while the convention was in session. The extraordinary nature of the con-

vention left everyone in doubt as to when it would adjourn.

And it was not until Wednesday, December 16th, that Manager Dubinsky felt that the convention would adjourn in time to go on with the election. And towards the latter part of the week, as the convention was about to adjourn, arrangements were proceeded with.

In no other way were the members informed of the election than by the sending of a letter, notifying them to this effect and informing them of the unusual nature and importance of the election. In so far as the propaganda for the election of administration candidates is concerned, this, Manager Dubinsky decided, was to be left entirely to the members. He felt that if the propaganda conducted against the administration had any effect it should be left to the members to decide at this time, particularly who the administration is that will shape their policies for the coming year.

The administration went to election purely on its record. It conducted no propaganda. It organized no committees. The convention, in fact, prevented it from coming in contact with the members. And one of the reasons why the letter was sent out informing the members of the importance of the election was that the publishing of "Justice" was delayed owing to the protracted nature of the convention.

Complete Result of Election

The following is the complete result of the election and the votes cast for each candidate. If is printed in the order in which the total number of votes was cast for each candidate. The names appearing in bold-faced (heavy) type are the candidates who will be declared elected by the Election Board at the installation meeting:

For President:
Philip AnselNo Contest
For Vice-President:
Harry Shapiro925 Votes
Jacob Lukin320
For Manager-Secretary:
David Dubinsky1106
Max Bernstein242
For Business Agent:
Sam B. Shenker1026
Charles Numeroff209
For Inner Guard:
Sam MassoverNo Contest
For 3 Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council:
David Fruhling1010 Votes

Sixteenth Annual Ball

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund

Saturday Evening, January 6, 1926

HUNT'S POINT PALACE

162d St. & Southern Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.

TICKETS IN ADVANCE, 50c.

AT THE DOOR, \$1.00

Philip Oretsky591
Julius Levine903
Ben Krakover234

For 10 Members of Executive Board:

Harry Zaslowsky958
Louis Pankin946
Henry Robbin942
Max Stoller921
Max Gordon898
Louis Forer895
Jacob Kops887
Max Cooperman832
Samuel Kerr827
Julius Kwait820
Sam Mendelowitz280
Aaron Ahernan262
Jacob Lukin247
Arthur Bernstein233
Abe Rosenbaum232
Henry Mostover226
Harry Reichel219
Dave Dolanoff209
Max Arnold205
William Zwolton128
Morris Alovis129
Rachmeel Sugarman120

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION

For 2 Members of Executive Board:

Frank G. Lewis37 Votes
Fred Ratner35
Morris Shapiro16

Installation and Report of Delegates

Monday Night, December 28th
Owing to the fact that Saturday, December 26th, follows Christmas Day the Executive Board has decided that the newly-elected officers are to be installed at the Special and Regular Meeting which will take place Monday night, December 28th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. At this meeting, also, the delegates to the Eighteenth International Convention will render a report.

It is customary for newly-elected officers to be installed on the Saturday following the election. However, in view of the fact that Christmas falls on the preceding Friday, the Executive Board felt that the attendance on that Saturday would be too small for so important a meeting. There is no doubt but that most members will take advantage of the holiday week-end and will not be able to attend for the doubly-important purpose.

Position of Cutters Preserved

The question of the elections and representation at the Joint Board were matters of life to the cutters. As a

minority craft in the shops the cutters expressed the opinion that no matter who the leadership in the Joint Board were no rules or regulations by such a leadership should deprive the cutters of the standing in the union and the trade which they have earned.

This was not earned in any short period of time. Over twenty-five years were spent in building up Local 10 and as a result it became one of the most powerful organizations in the International. It is an organization that is looked upon throughout the country as a model with regard to trade union activity. It is particularly looked upon with envy by all other cutters' organizations throughout the United States and Canada.

Hence, when the question of representation to the Joint Board came up at the convention it was not more than fitting that Manager Dubinsky should take the lead on this question. The proposal on this point submitted by the Law Committee was not favored by the "left" opposition. They proposed a form that would deprive Local 10 of a voice in the Joint Board.

It was evident to everyone at the convention that this question affected the New York Joint Board and that any form but a just form of representation would harm Local 10. For the local unions and the joint boards in other localities have not got the large memberships, and that for these an equal form of representation would secure for all local unions just representation.

Local 10 Solves Problem

It was finally Dubinsky who solved the problem that for a time vexed the entire convention and made excitement run high. It was very interesting to watch the "left" delegates after Dubinsky had suggested a form of representation to the Joint Board as a counter-proposition to that of the Law Committee.

This proposal means a gradual form of representation and allows a large local eight delegates and so on down until the very small locals are represented by one delegate. For a tiny complete silence followed the submission of Dubinsky's proposal. Turning to the table where the delegates of Local 2 sat one saw heads bent together as if holding a caucus on the question.

Finally, one of the leaders of Local 9 was seen to go to Local 2's table and upon his coming back to his table he rose and said that the proposal submitted by Dubinsky was acceptable to them. It was felt by nearly all of the delegates that a problem was finally overcome which was expected to have taken up at least an entire day of the convention for discussion and wrangling. It will be remembered that this question which was not quickly solved by Dubinsky was considerably the cause of the internal war which existed recently in the ranks of the New York locals.

CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

Special and Regular Meeting....Monday, December 28, 1925
Purpose: Installation of Newly-Elected Officers and Report by Delegates of 18th Convention.

Ball Committee To Make Important Recommendation.

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