

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

—Job 27.8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII, No. 1.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1926

PRICE 25 CENTS

Examiners and Bushlers Will Elect Officers

At a regular member meeting held on Monday, December 21st, Local 82, the Cloak and Dress Examiners and Bushlers of New York, in the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th street, nominated a full list of officers for 1926. The following accepted the nominations and their names will appear on the ballot:

For president—S. Sokolay;
For secretary—L. Rosenblatt;

For executive board members—Vogel, L. Yasser, J. Iakowich, N. Weinstein, Miss Drendinger, M. Samson, N. Bushlewitz, H. Weinman, A. Kronberg, Miss Blecher, A. Kaufman, S. Bosenstein, Chas. Hait, P. Goldberg, Chas. Solow, M. Baron and M. Malen.

The election will take place in the office of Local 82 next Monday, Jan. 4th.

G. E. B. in First Quarterly Meeting Next Tuesday

Meeting Will Be Held in International Building—Will Organize I. L. G. W. U. Activity for Next Three Months—Convention Mandates and Instructions To Be Carried Out — Standing Committees To Be Selected — New York Situation in the Forefront.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., elected two weeks ago in Philadelphia, will begin its sessions in New York City on Tuesday next, January 4, 1926, in the Council Room of the International Building. Next to the convention itself, this meeting will probably be the most important gathering of leaders of the I. L. G. W. U. held in a number of months.

Among the chief problems facing the new executive body of the International at the present hour is the task of consolidating the cloak organization in New York City and to carry to a successful end the important demands pending before the Gov-

ernor's Commission. The dress trade offers another big task that must be met in the early future; it involves a widespread organizing drive that will have to embrace all the non-union shops in that industry in New York and the extension of union control and influence over them. Very important and complex situations are also to be found in the dress trade of Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other places.

The renewal of cloak agreements in Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal and Toronto will also come under consideration by the G. E. B. Aside from these purely industrial matters, the new Board will take up several organizational matters, such as the appoint-

CLASSES AT WORKERS UNIVERSITY

will be resumed Saturday, January 3th.

1:30 p.m.: "A Social Study of English Literature"—by B. J. R. Stolper.

2:30 p.m.: "Labor and the Press"—by Evans Clark.

Sunday, January 10, 11:00 a. m.: "History and the Workers"—by A. J. Muste.

Classes meet at Washington Irving High School, Room 530.

ment of organizers in the various districts, the reorganization of various activities in the General Office proper, and such other subjects as have to do with the internal side to the organization's existence.

As the readers of "Justice" know already, the present personnel of the G. E. B. has undergone a material change at the convention. Of the former veterans members only seven-tenths (Continued on Page 2)

New York Joint Board Locals Discuss Convention Reports

Local 2, the Cloak Operators' Union, and Local 9, the Cloak Finishers and Tailors, held member meetings last week to receive reports from the delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The operators' meeting was held in Webster Hall, and the finishers met in Manhattan Lyceum.

Joseph Boruchowicz, manager of Local 2, and newly elected vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., reported at the operators' meeting. Brother Sol Schally and several of the other delegates also reported on their work at the convention.

At the Manhattan Lyceum meeting of the finishers, Brothers Feisman, Goldberg & Zirtin and Vice-president Hyman spoke. The speakers at both meetings spoke sharply and at times with a great deal of bitterness about some of the things which occurred at the convention but nearly all of them wound up with an appeal for unity and harmony among all the members of the organization.

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, and Local 35, the New York pressers, held similar meetings during the week and listened to and afterwards discussed convention reports.

Tuckers and Pleaters Vote for General Strike

Shop Chairmen and Organization Committee Meet Saturday To Set Strike Date

Last Tuesday evening, December 29th, at a general member meeting of the Pleaters', Tuckers' and Hemstitchers' Union, Local 41 of the I. L. G. U., it was unanimously approved to call a general strike in the trade in New York City. The meeting was held in the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street.

The hall was crowded to the doors and several hundred novelty workers overflowed the corridors and stood in large groups outside the hall. The workers instructed the officers of the union to make all preparations for a general walkout. The meeting was addressed by Sister Pauline Morgenstern, the manager of the local, and by several executive board members. A strike in the hemstitching and

novelty trade has become imperative lately in view of the numerous violations of agreements by the employers and the continued lowering of work conditions in the shops. The workers realize that strikes against single violators of union conditions are a drain on the resources of the local and could be easily combated by the individual employers. Only a general move and a cessation of work in all shops at the same time could bring the employers to terms.

A joint meeting of shop chairmen and of the local's organization committee will be held next Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, at the headquarters of the local, 6 West 21st street, to decide on the date of the strike and all details connected with the walkout.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Form Big Campaign Committee

Vote For \$4.00 Per Capita Tax To Aid Drive.

At a big meeting in the Labor Institute on Locust Street, on Monday last, December 28th, the dressmakers of Philadelphia started the ball a-rolling in the drive of 1926 to organize the entire dress trade of their city.

Vice-president Reiberg reviewed the last international convention held in Philadelphia and stressed the importance of resuming organizing work on a large scale. The members present responded enthusiastically to the call and 85 workers at once gave in their names as members of the organization committee of the local. To gather with the executive board members of the local, the organizing committee now consists of 110 active men and women.

The meeting also decided unanimously to levy a tax of \$4.00 on each member for the organization campaign. The tax includes the \$1.50 due the International Union for a similar

tax, leaving \$2.50 for the work of the local.

Unemployment Fund Announces Days on Which Cloak Shops Will Receive Payments Next Week

FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

All of the workers of the shops listed below are to be in their shops on the days assigned. Payment of unemployment insurance will begin Monday, January 4th, 1926, and the paymasters of the Fund will call at these shops on the days specified.

WHAT THE COAL MAKERS OF EACH AND EVERY SHOP SHOULD KNOW

Payment of unemployment insurance will be made only to:

1. Workers of shops that have sent in their reports to the Fund.
 2. Workers who have been in the industry for at least one year.
 3. Workers who are members of the Union in good standing.
 4. Workers who have made, during the season, at least four contributions to the Fund.
 5. Workers who have had more than seven weeks of unemployment between August 1st and December 1st to be entitled to insurance.
- A worker who was unemployed for eight weeks is entitled to ten dollars; a worker who lost nine weeks is entitled to twenty dollars; a worker who lost ten weeks is entitled to thirty dollars, and a worker who lost eleven or more weeks is entitled to forty dollars.

Nobody will get more than forty dollars.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1926

Acme Cloak, 887 Broadway, Brooklyn
Adair, 44th St. 771 Broadway, Brooklyn
Amor & Robinson, 100 E. Broadway
Arnold & River, 133 West 19th St.
Barrett, Bloom, 48 West 21st St.
Bass & Pomeroy, 133 West 21st St.
Bestall Cloak, 133 West 21st St.
Bloom, R., 227 West 26th St.
Brooklyn Bros. & Sons, 227 West 26th St.
Brett & Fell, 110 West 34th St.
Brewster Cloak, 47 Division St.
Burger & Kiefer, 29 West 71st St.
Burman Cloak, 401 Newark Ave.
Buschek & Kiefer, 114 Lorain St., Elyria,
1, Camden, 146 West 23rd St.
Cahoon Brothers,
E. Cohen, 132 West 25th St.
Cohen & Light, 110 West 25th St.
H. Cooperman, 51 West 23rd St.
Cosmopolitan Mail, 38 East 11th St.
Dag & Company, 51 East 11th St.
D. P. Angeles, 268 West 26th St.
DeLuxe Cloak, 38 East 26th St.
Dryden & Kahan, 20 West 27th St.
T. Drury, 212 West 35th St.
Eagle Cloak & Suit, 20 East Broadway
(Continued on Page 3)

A New Year's Letter from Dr. Moskowitz

Permit me to greet the workers in the cloak and dress industries of New York through the columns of "Justice", and to wish them all a happy and prosperous New Year.

As the season in the cloak and dress industries begins right after the New Year, I would like to speak to them about one way of bringing more work into the union shops.

For twenty-five years your International has struggled to do away with non-union, sweat-shop competition. Your members have fought on the picket lines and suffered great hardships to secure for themselves and their families living wages and fair conditions of labor as well as clean and safe shops to work in.

Through collective agreements, you have raised your wages and improved those conditions. You have made possible, the establishment of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which has helped you to have clean shops and protected the workers against the dangers of fire. You all remember the Asche fire which resulted in the death of One Hundred and Forty-six (146) girls through locked doors which imprisoned them, and many hurt themselves out of the windows.

Now, you have made considerable progress in doing away with the unsanitary sweat shops. But, have you done so much to do away with the economic sweat shop where workers get low wages and work long hours? You have, not. Because, there are hundreds of those shops in New York where work is being sent. They are the non-union shops. How can you prevent the flow of garments into those shops, and keep them in union shops where employers pay you union

wages and maintain fair conditions of labor?

One way is through the "Prosania" Label. You can help because no employer has the right to use the Labor unless he has an agreement with the Union, and unless his shop is clean and safe.

The other day, your Union exposed an employer before the impartial Chairman who found that he made over nine thousand garments in non-union shops, although he had a union agreement not to do so. These garments were made by workers who were paid much less than union workers get. Wouldn't it have helped the union workers if they could have made the nine thousand garments at union wages besides, and many thousands more? If you will insist that every garment you make must have a "Prosania" Label, then it follows that any garment found without such a Label was made in a non-union shop, which undermines your standards, and which makes it hard for fair employers who want to enforce the agreement to compete with these sweat shops.

Start the Year 1926, therefore, with this New Year's resolution, "I shall insist upon having the 'Prosania' Label on every garment made in my shop." If every union worker does this, you will help your Union keep the garments in clean and safe shops which pay union wages and do not exploit the workers.

Let the "Prosania" Label help you make 1926 a prosperous year.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY MOSKOWITZ,

Director Label Division,
Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

Bonnaz Embroiderers Give Farewell Dinner to Essenfeld

On Friday evening, December 25th, a large group of friends and well-wishers, members of Local 66, the Bonnaz Embroiderers' local, attended a good-bye dinner tendered to Max M. Essenfeld, the retiring manager of the local.

Brother Essenfeld declined a nomination as manager of the local after he was defeated in October as candidate for delegate to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Philadelphia. In a statement subsequently issued he interpreted this defeat as the expression of lack of confidence and refused therefore to serve the

local further in an official capacity.

The gathering, which took place at the Aristocrat Cafe, on St. Mark's Place, was attended by nearly 170 persons, members of the organization, who came to express to Brother Essenfeld their personal recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the Bonnaz embroiderers during the four years of his management. Brother Z. L. Friedman, chairman of the local acted as toastmaster. The assembled guests presented to Essenfeld a beautiful gold fountain pen as a token of their lasting affection for him.

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General Executive Board Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

en remain, including President Sigman, Secretary Baroff, and Vice-presidents Amdur, Halperin, Dubinsky, Reisberg and Ninfo. Among the newly elected members of the G. E. B. are Louis Hyman, Joseph Boruchowitz, David Godes, Morris Friedman, Harry Greenberg, Julius Portnoy, Jul-

ius Hochman, David Gingold, Charles Kreindler and Isai Antontin.

Members of the International, locals and joint boards who have anything to convey to the next meeting of the G. E. B. should do so in writing by addressing the General Secretary Abraham Baroff, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

A Call to All New York Designers

At the Philadelphia convention, at which our local, No. 45, was represented by two delegates, we had submitted a resolution dealing with the special problems of the designers in the women's industry. This resolution unanimously adopted, ends as follows:

"Each shop is to employ a designer, and if any shop is too small to have a designer, such shop should have no right to exist, as the less petty shops we have, the better it is for the Union as a whole."

When the Union will renew its agreements with the manufacturers, this point would have to be lived up to under all circumstances. The designer must be recognized by the employers as a union man and no manufacturer is to be permitted to do any work which rightly belongs to a designer.

The new G. E. B. is instructed by the convention to help the designers morally and financially in the event of a strike and during organizing activity for recruiting new members.

Point 4 of the instructions deals with the question of permitting the jobbers to employ both a designer and a sample maker. It is a local question and the New York Joint Board will have to take it up and decide for itself.

Point 5 urges that we vote for all progressive resolutions that would strengthen the Union, so that its members would have confidence in their officers and these officers would serve the interests of the Union and of their members.

You may see therefore that your delegates had carried out at the convention the instructions of the local in full. But upon our return from Philadelphia, we found that many designers were dissatisfied with the fact that the press had carried no news whatever during the convention about the designers and also expressed dissatisfaction because we failed to induce the convention to vote that the International provide every designers at once with good jobs and, if necessary, to call out a

general strike on account of the designers.

Intelligent Union members will understand, however, that it is quite a distance between passing a resolution at a convention and carrying out such a resolution in practice. To achieve the latter, it is necessary, first — to be well organized, and secondly — to wage a fight against the employers until the suggested proposals are made a reality in the industry.

All of which depends in the last analysis on ourselves primarily. It depends on how we shall be active and interested in our organization, from this day on and until the agreements with the employers are renewed.

We must be on guard at all times, and we must show our employers that we are a well organized element in the trade. Then our resolutions will be carried out in life and will become the actual law in the industry. We call upon all designers to come to the next meeting of the organization on Wednesday, January 6th, at Hotel Pennsylvania, Room 3, at 6:30 p. m., at which a detailed report will be presented by your delegates of what transpired at the convention and at which plans for further activity will be discussed and decided upon. The meeting will be addressed by members of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U.

ADOLPH SCHICK

JACK PROCOF

Convention Delegates of Local 45.

RAINCOAT MAKERS, ATTENTION!

The officers of Local 20 wish to extend, through the columns of Justice, an apology to those of their members who visited the office of the local last Saturday, December 26th, and found it closed.

The closing of the office was due to a wrong impression gained by the officers to the effect that the Joint Board building, where the office of Local 20 is located, would be closed that day.

Promising Young Soprano in Aeolian Hall

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

Ida Green, seventeen year old daughter of Samuel Green, veteran member of the Cloak and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, a pupil of Dr. Fuchs, widely known Viennese tenor and teacher of singing, will make her first appearance before a New York audience at Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42nd Street, on Saturday evening, January 30th, 1926.

Miss Green 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 Green will appear together with her teacher, M. Dr. Fuchs, in a program consisting of Franz Schubert songs and several operatic selections. A large audience of friends and members of I. L. G. 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.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Office: 3 West 16th 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

1925—AND AFTER

Another year has gone into eternity.

Another drop has rolled off the mighty cascade we call Life into the unfathomable depth of the Past. Another leaf is turned in the book of our experience, and a blank white page is staring us in the face, a page that in the end of another twelvemonth will record the story of our own steps, forward or backward,—and the steps of the entire human family—during the coming year.

What has 1925 meant to us, as workers and as members of the great working class family, and what, on the basis of our own experience, may we expect of 1926 that is just knocking at our door?

The past year will not be marked by the historian of our day as a year of great achievement for the toilers of the world. We have no intention to be unduly pessimistic, but as we scan the horizon line, we fall to observe any outstanding event, any signal advance made by the wage earners either in our own land or in other continents. On the whole, it has been a year of quiet improvement in several countries, and of serious setbacks in others. The Labor movement has suffered its greatest blow in 1925 in Italy under the heel of black-race fascism, while in England the first Labor Government was forced to give way to a reactionary Tory combine. In other countries, the Labor movement, while still suffering from internal strife and factional fighting, is gradually becoming stabilized and regaining the ground lost during and after the world-war debacle.

In America, 1925, despite all loud talk and trumpeting concerning prosperity and "good times," has been a mediocre, average year as far as the workers are concerned. It was a great year for the masters of the country and a year of wild, frenzied speculation in the stock markets where untold millions were made by the "king" gamblers in the values of life's necessities at the expense of the producing and consuming classes. It was a great year for the beneficiaries of the solid wall of tariff protection, and a year which has seen a marked development of that new pernicious weapon for fighting organized Labor—the "company union."

But, on the other hand, last year has heard a new voice in Labor councils in America. For the first time in five years, the roll call of Labor's army has found an increase in the number of its affiliated workers, a small increase, to be sure, but nevertheless an increase, and these glad tidings signify that we have turned the corner in our Labor movement, and that the call for organizing activity which is sounded by the American Federation of Labor from one end of the country to the other, has not remained a call in the wilderness, and that, from now on, the slogan is—a greater consciousness of purpose and steady growth of our fighting strength and resources.

In our own trades, the ladies' garment industry, 1925, like its predecessor, has been a poor year, from an economic and an organizational point of view as well. Not only did we not grow in 1925, but our Union, torn by internal dissension and afflicted by poor seasons, finds itself in a weaker condition than a year ago. It would be wrong to hide the fact that in our shops and at our meetings during 1925, the spirit of true fraternity, the spirit of solidarity, which is the true and only test of fighting strength and ability, was markedly absent. In 1925, our Union has gone through the bitterest internal upheaval of its history which shook it to its very foundation, an upheaval which left a number of scars on the body of our organization that will take time and a great deal of tender care to heal.

Yet, on the other hand, the cloud which burst over us has left behind a silvery lining too. The convention in Philadelphia has taught us all a great lesson and has undoubtedly brought us closer together. In Philadelphia we have learned to talk frankly, openly and above board—so frankly at times that it hurt, but candidly enough to get to the bottom of our differences and misunderstandings. In Philadelphia we learned that as long as we have a union and a great membership, we need only cast rancor and bitterness overboard to regain for our organization its former strength and prestige in the industry. In Philadelphia we learned that the only group that is happy over our dissensions and internal troubles is the group of our organized employers; who are hoping to reap a harvest for themselves from the whirlwind that passed over our heads.

1926, we expect, is going to be a great year, a banner year in the life of our Union. In a few months from now, the drawn-out controversy in the main trade of our industry, the cloak trade of

New York, is coming to an end. On the outcome of this controversy there hangs the welfare and the future living and work conditions of the tens of thousands of our workers in this industry. This controversy may come to an end through a peaceful solution of the issues involved in it and our workers may gain their vital demands through concession by the employers. But this is far from certain, as yet. This controversy may involve our Union in the greatest conflict of its career where the existence of our entire organization may be at stake.

This death-and-life struggle will have to be won by our workers—as they had won every other of the gigantic struggles they encountered in the past fifteen years. But in order to win this time, they would have to make an especially great effort and bring themselves closer to their Union than ever before in the history of our organization.

The months of strife and internal warfare have done our Union little good. It is no secret that in a great many shops union conditions are being ignored by employers and workers alike and the good old spirit that used to guard and protect standards in cloak shops has disappeared in many of them. Our workers are violating these work rules and regulations, which mean the life and very essence of union control, and are secretly and openly destroying all that has taken years of effort and sacrifice to establish in our shops. Such are the wages of demoralization which follows inevitably on the heels of internal wrangling, dissension and loss of organizational morale.

The Union, it is true, might punish the open offenders and drive the other violators of union rules under cover. But such was neither the purpose nor the spirit of the great mandate which the Philadelphia convention has left to our working masses and their leaders. We pray not for the punishment of the offenders but for the return of the spirit which would make such wholesale violations in our shops an impossibility and an ugly memory. Our workers will need their Union badly in 1926, they will need a strong consolidated union, one that will be able to defend their interests from the crushing onslaught of the organized employers. And they can have a strong irresistible union only if they make up their minds to work in accordance with its regulations, to live within its as true union men who need not be daily reminded of their former obligations towards it and towards their fellow workers in the shops.

Our Union today needs a great, stirring revival that will weld together all minds in it into a solid mass of irresistible man material. It is of paramount importance at this moment to get together our membership in the cloak locals in New York City in shop, group and district meetings to talk over shop conditions, conditions in our trades, and not only to talk to them but to make them talk in heart-to-heart fashion on every subject that is affecting them, as workers in their shops, as members of the Union, and as cloakmakers.

Industrial grievances of all kind have accumulated in our ranks, and these grievances must come out in the open, they must be discussed frankly and without reservation by the workers at these meetings, so that a way might be found to do away with these grievances. Then the violations and the dissatisfaction will be swept out of our shops, and a new spirit, the spirit of true and loyal unionism will take the place of that petty, stealthy conniving that is eating the heart out of union morale in our shops.

We can ask for no greater promise than this from 1926. We have no regrets in parting with 1925. But our eyes are directed to its successor in the fervent hope that it will revitalize our organization and set us out upon a road of wonderful achievement. Sure enough it is in our power to do so—in our hands if we only will and dare.

THE STRIKE OF THE OPERA COSTUMERS

In the temple of golden harmony of Broadway and 40th Street, the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, there is a strike of costumers and tailors. The skilled workers who sew the gorgeous raiment for the opera stars and for great Metropolitan choruses are on strike, or what is more correct, have been locked out by the management for nearly two months. The strike does not involve any wage dispute or a disagreement over work hours or schedules, but it is purely and simply a strike for a union shop and against the attempt of a new manager to bring about an "open" shop in the tailoring department of the Opera House.

Many of the workers employed in the costuming of the opera personnel have been employed there for twenty or more years. There were twenty-five of them when the trouble broke out through the demand of the new foreman that he be granted the right of "reorganization" on the ground that there were too many workers in the shop and that he could spare a number of them. Later the Union came to an agreement with the management that the number of steady workers in the shop be reduced to seventeen and, as all of them are nearly of equal skill, that they draw lots for the jobs, eight to be retired by mutual consent. After this operation was carried out and a part of the workers went back to the shop in accordance with the terms of the understanding, the manager rescinded his promise and refused to accept the rest of the workers. The costumers then quit to a person.

The efforts of Brother Hugh Frayne, the New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, and of the conference of all the other theatrical unions interested in this fight, have put the final decision of this controversy squarely to the Board of Directors of the Opera Company. It is to be hoped that the directors of the Opera will now settle with the workers on a fair and equitable basis. It is clearly not a question of ability,

Address of William Green to the Convention

(Continued from last week)

Does this lesson come home to you? Here you are figuratively speaking tied together, standing shoulder to shoulder, the hand of brotherhood extended, no hate or ill feeling. That is the principle of organization but oh, my friends, listen, if the element of human weakness so control us as to bring into our ranks hate and enmity and ill-will and division, then I say you have sown the seeds of destruction. Unless you re-unite your forces, the powers that are at work will destroy you as these sticks were destroyed. I suppose there is only one class of people that is made happy when you howl signs of dissension and that class is your enemy. We and those whom we represent are concerned about you. We want to see you united. Why? Because we are your friends. Whom are you going to please, your friends or your enemies?

I may be wrongly informed, but I have the impression that as a result of this division the welfare of the workers in many cities has already suffered immeasurably. Many shops in which union conditions have prevailed, have lost their standards and the old spirit does not prevail. Your membership has lost interest in some cases. Your membership has fallen. The spirit is not there. You are facing the future, and what are you going to do about it? Are you going to permit industrial suicide, or are you going to bury your differences, close up the ranks, and harmonize your views by making this grand old union a solid organization? (Great applause).

I am not here to place the responsibility for this situation on one side or the other. I realize that our great movement is made up of men and women who hold different views upon the matter of procedure and administration. I think if we could dig down to the very basis, we would find no difference in our purpose to achieve and accomplish. But the division comes, over extraneous matters that are not so vital to the workers as they may seem to some who are active in the organization. I want to call your attention to this situation so that you may utilize the reasoning power you possess and unite your organization at this convention, so that when you go from the City of Philadelphia you will be the old I. L. G. W. U.—one for all and all for one, and no "rights" and no "lefts". (thunderous applause). Why should there be? Can you serve your interest by one group occupying the position called the "left" and the other the "right"? I expect that, if we were to analyze the situation and try to find out who is responsible, we should find that the kettle is as black as the pot and that the blame perhaps belongs to both sides. Proceeding on that theory, I am going to ask you as trade unionists to harmonize your differences in this convention, thrash them out, unit as never before and go out not to fight yourselves, but present a solid front to the common enemy (applause).

I am liberal enough to respect the opinion and judgment of every man. I

think I can be classed as a radical many times and I have no quarrel with a member of our union who may be classified as a radical. In fact, I am glad to see that spirit manifest itself. I would rather see that alive in every organization than I would to see it dried up with dry rot. (applause). I learn a great deal from those who express these progressive ideas. We need them in our movement. They are the salt of the earth because many times they inspire us to action and to service (prolonged applause).

But my friends, let us hear this in mind that, in respecting the judgment and the opinion of those who may be properly classified as being ultra-progressive, and in telling you that you have as much place in our movement as anyone else, we ask in return that you must respect the judgment and opinion of those who may not seem to see the thing as you see it (thunderous applause). It is upon this basis of reciprocal relationship that we can make progress. Let us, like a family, thrash out our differences within our own councils, and let us not carry our differences to the street and add to the pleasure of those who would oppose us. (great applause).

And, while we are thrashing out our differences, let the majority rule, for this after all is the most democratic institution in the world. Here is where the majority rules and when the majority have decided an issue, it is the duty of the minority to support the expressed wish of the majority (great applause). If you forget what I have said, if the advice I have given you is not remembered, may I ask that you will never forget as you look into my face the earnestness with which I appeal to you (applause).

To those who are bitterly criticized and who may feel that they have cause for reprisals, may I remind you that there are few men in the labor movement who are more criticized than I am. I have read some criticism of myself that bordered on condemnation and abuse that made me ask myself this question, if I really was the bad man they say I am. But that, my friends, has not made any impression except to make me wonder whether or not there may be something more I can do to advance the interests of my fellow-workers. I am not, to use a slang expression, thickskinned or sensitive. I invite criticism and I reciprocate to that criticism with the kindest feeling because I reason from cause to effect, that the one who criticized me is just as sincere as I am in trying to do something for the worker. Let us proceed upon that basis of common brotherhood, of understanding, of mutual understanding, realizing that if one suffers the other suffers. You cannot lower the standing of your movement attacking those who represent it without in a corresponding way injuring yourselves because you are a part of the movement, and surely you ought not to put a dagger into your own economic life. It is for you whom I am pleading; it is for you that must respond; it is for you who hold

within your power the strength to make this great movement a force for advancement, for good, or to weaken it by dissension until it becomes the laughing stock of your enemies.

Now, may I address you on one or two other thoughts? The A. F. of L. is sometimes criticized that it pursues a rigid, antiquated, conservative policy. Perhaps it deserves some of that criticism, but what would you put in its stead? Suppose you destroy it now, what would you substitute for it? You would not do it if you could. We want to make it what we think it ought to be and so my friends, the policy of the A. F. of L. is not a rigid, inflexible policy but it is as flexible as circumstances require and we find ourselves continually adjusting ourselves to circumstances as they arise. What would you think of a general who would attempt to lead an army of five million workers, when he ought to have twenty million in his army, against a superior force? Would not you fight as circumstances permit with the strength and power you now have, and build up and strengthen your army so that when it reaches the peak point of its strength you will be ready to hurl it again: the forces of opposition (great applause). That is the policy we are trying to pursue.

There are so many things in our social and industrial life that are wrong that we can't fight against. The A. F. of L. is leading the fight in behalf of the amendment to the constitution of the U. S. that asks for its purpose the saving of its children. State after state have been controlled by the forces of reaction, until we have found that progressive states just which we depended for support have turned us down. But our cause is won. The children must be saved, not the children of one state alone, but the children of our nation must be saved, and so far as I can influence the policies of this great generation we will lead this fight and know no defeat until we win for the children of America (great applause).

Again my friends, we have these issues of racial hate and intolerance. But there is one thing that the organized labor movement need today more than any other: It is to unite its forces against this growing spirit of racial hate and intolerance. If America is to live up to its traditions, up to its highest opportunity, it must be irrevocably opposed to these issues of hate and intolerance and bigotry that are dividing the people along racial lines in many communities. I am glad that the A. F. of L. has taken a stand against this growing spirit of intolerance. Then again, there is the other thing that shows itself in our midst, the extremist on the one hand and the extremist on the other—this Fascist movement that attempts to fasten upon the workers here as in some lands across the sea the yoke of political and industrial servitude. This must be opposed with all our strength (great applause). It is a destructive force that has no place in our American social and industrial life. As the spokesman of the A. F. of L., I am going to hit that thing hard whenever it raises its head anywhere in America (great applause). On the other hand, there are the extremists in our own ranks who destroy what we have, who are controlled by ulterior motives—not those who are sincerely progressive, who are honest, by radical, but those who would destroy and tear down the building that has been erected upon the tears and

the sacrifice and the lives of the working men and women of America. We will denounce them and fight them just as hard as we fight the other extreme to which I have referred (great applause).

In the hills and valleys of Ohio there sleep thousands of men who gave their lives for their movement. Do you recall that only a few days ago at Latimer, Pa. some forty miners were shot in the back with guns placed in the hands of those who represented the employers. In the hills and mountains of West Virginia we find numerous graves; at Verdron, Ill. there sleep hundreds of our miners who gave their lives in the battle for industrial freedom. In every State there are union men who have given their lives and, if we would destroy the movement for which they died, we think they would sleep easily? We want them to rest undisturbed, and by the Eternal, when I hear a man preaching the doctrine of destruction of our great movement, I see looking at me the bright face of some miner who died thirty years ago for this great movement. These men gave too much, they paid too great a price for this movement to see it destroyed.

There are other matters of absorbing interest upon which I have an opinion that I would like to talk about but I cannot do it now because neither the time nor the opportunity will permit. I want you to think about the things to which I have referred. The A. F. of L. has been watching you, when you thought perhaps they were not watching you. We are concerned about you, when you thought perhaps we were indifferent to your situation. I am here today because I am interested in you. I make this appeal to you to go from here united as never before. This situation cannot go on because it not only will destroy you but it will have a demoralizing effect upon our great labor movement. The force to rebuild your structure is in your hands. We want you to do it and we want you to do it free from the domination, the control or the influence of the great parent body, but we must expect, we must insist, that this great movement shall be united.

I have known your officers for years and, whatever may be our differences of opinion, I have found your President, your Secretary and those I know amongst you honest and sincere in all their dealings with the A. F. of L. I have a high regard for them as I have for you, and in speaking to you this way, I am not influenced by any personal alliance or consideration. I am inspired by an unselfish desire to see the highest and best interests of your organization promoted. And so in conclusion I make my appeal to your heart and to your conscience, to the best within you, to those elements of human nature that are high and above and beyond the base of things represented by passion and hate. It is to the intelligence, the conscience, the love, the sentiment, the whole of your life, the emotional part of you, the sentimental side of your nature, that I appeal. Come together, be men and women, brothers and sisters, not in name, but in fact all together. I thank you.

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."

skill or efficiency that is involved in this clash. It is rather a capricious whim on the part of a newly-hired foreman to break the union organization of the Metropolitan costumers that is keeping these seventeen workers out in the street. We hardly believe that the Board of Directors of the Opera are ambitious to emulate the example of some petty cloak contractor fired with the zeal of the "open" shop. They can close this disgraceful incident without further loss of time and put the workers back to their places. The great majority of the opera-goers of New York will certainly applaud them for such an act.



EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES



The Importance of Having Well Informed Officers in Our Union

By FANNIA M. COHN

Our Educational Department has always realized the importance of having an intelligent and well informed leadership in our Union. In our educational program special courses have therefore been provided for the business agents and other officers of our Union. It is the officer who generally reflects the intelligence of his Union. This is due to the fact that it is almost impossible for anyone to know personally the tens of thousands of members of our organization. It is generally accepted that if the officers are intelligent, their constituency is also intelligent, and vice versa.

It is also true that our members expect their officers to be thoroughly informed not only on the problems of their own industry, but also on social, industrial and labor problems in general. They expect that those whom they took out of the shops and placed in responsible positions in the unions, should be the guides of their fellow workers. Very often we hear a worker in the shop say, "If he (an officer) does not know more about certain problems than I do, then who should?"

We know that the position of business agent offers an opportunity for personal development. This development may be one-sided. The business agent, being constantly occupied with shop problems, is in danger of becoming stale and of seeing the union and the Labor movement, not as a whole, but from the narrow shop point of view.

The desire to keep up his vitality and his interest in the union and to give him a broader vision of the labor movement as a whole, influenced our Educational Department to arrange special educational activities for business agents. These activities will tend to keep our officers well informed about the American Labor movement and the social forces which influence its aims, problems, policies, and tactics.

We realize the importance of the human side in the functioning of the business agent. He cannot be successful unless he knows how to deal with his fellow workers, to meet their daily needs in the shop and adjust complaints and explain them to the workers. We have, therefore, included in our program a special course on Social Psychology which will give our members a better understanding of human nature and of the emotions which are frequently responsible for great failures. The instructor will discuss What is human nature? Can it be changed and if so, how? How can answers to these questions be utilized by workers in their efforts to change the present social and economic order.

One of the objects of our educational program is to interest our members in the economics of our industry, the place it occupies in our industrial society and its relation to other industries. Business agents as well as other members of our union are interested in having an analysis of the present organization of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions; and we have therefore included this course in our program.

Every one appreciates the importance of a worker knowing the history

of his own organization, which reflects his life and records his achievements. Therefore a course has been arranged on the History of our international based on Dr. Levine's book "The Women's Garment Workers."

We also realize the importance of understanding the Economic Basis of Modern Civilization or Economic Geography. We should know the natural resources of the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effect on the social, political and economic life of the people and their relations to the Labor Movement. This course is also being arranged for our members.

Nothing will inspire the workers more to constructive effort than a knowledge of their place in history. Therefore, we have arranged a course in "History and the Workers" which will answer the questions, Why Should workers study History? How will the study of History enable the worker to participate effectively in social reorganization?

Of course we all know how important it is for business agents to have a knowledge of the development of Company Unions, Waste in Industry, Unemployment Insurance, Labor and the Law, Workers Compensation, Control of Wages, etc. These, too, have been included in our program.

We are mindful of the fact that the activities of the business agents keep them busy constantly, including almost every evening of the week. To make it possible for them to attend the courses, we would suggest that our unions follow the example of the European trade unions. They require their officers a few hours a week from their work, on condition that they devote this time to study. We expect the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union which employs the largest number of business agents, as well as local unions, to consider such a plan, and set aside for the business agents a few hours a week for study, as has been done in the past. Naturally, only those who attend the courses should be relieved from their work.

In a higher sense, the business agent is a teacher. He should be the man or woman who can enlighten his fellow workers on many questions pertaining to our industry and the Labor movement. He should be the one to give the workers with whom he comes in daily contact, a better understanding of the world we live in, a greater vision of the Labor movement, and should at the same time interest him in our educational program.

COURSE IN 'SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY' BY ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

Alexander Fichandler will continue his course on "Social Psychology" on Wednesday, January 6 in the I. L. G. W. U. Building at 6:30 P. M.

He will resume his discussion of "What is human nature? Can it be changed and if so, how?" How can answers to these questions be utilized by workers in their efforts to change the present social and economic order.

Now students can register for this course now. Admission free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 3 CLUB ROOMS

1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx

Sunday, January 3

10:30 A. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

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 6

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. 25 225 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

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

P. S. 42 Brown Place and 132th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61 Crotona Park E. and Charles St., Bronx.

P. S. 150 Christopher Ave. and Sacman St., Brooklyn.

NO CLASSES UNTIL JANUARY 9 IN WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

Convention Resolutions on Education

MANUMIT SCHOOL

WHEREAS, Manumit School has been organized specially as an experimental school where children of workers can benefit by most modern methods of education, and

WHEREAS, We are deeply interested not only in our own economic welfare, but also in providing the best spiritual environment for ourselves and our children, and

WHEREAS, It has been the policy of the I. L. G. W. U. to assist all experiments designed to provide our children with whatever will develop them into fine men and women devoted to the cause of labor, and

WHEREAS, The Manumit School is controlled by an Executive Board which consists of representatives of organized labor, as well as prominent educators, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge the incoming Executive Board to continue our cooperation with the Manumit School and give it moral and financial support.

MASS ACTIVITIES

Among the most important and successful features of our work have been the events when thousands of our members and their families were gathered together under the auspices of our Educational Department.

The annual opening exercises were most inspiring. The large auditorium of Washington Irving High School was filled to capacity. Our members listened to programs of excellent music rendered by prominent artists, and to addresses on labor, and educational subjects by prominent speakers.

On a number of Saturday evenings large numbers of our members and their families assembled in other centers. The programs consisted of musical numbers, inspiring addresses and enthusiastic group singing.

Not only do such gatherings provide legitimate recreation for our members and enable them to hear beautiful music; but in addition, they strengthen

the bond which exists between them and their Union. They recognize the fact that it is their own organization which attempts to satisfy their spiritual and esthetic as well as economic needs.

OUR TEACHING STAFF

The character of our teaching staff is of the highest order. Our teachers are specialists in their fields. Their ability is proved by the fact that their classes are attended year after year by attentive and intelligent students.

We are particularly gratified with the fact that we are constantly adding new blood to our permanent staff. Men and women of high standing and connection with prominent institutions have frequently offered their services to us. Their sympathy with the aims and aspirations of our members, their interest in Labor Education, and their skill as teachers, make them valuable aids in our work.

MAX LEVIN WILL BEGIN HIS COURSE ON THE "ECONOMICS OF THE LADIES GARMENT INDUSTRY" THIS SUNDAY, JANUARY 3 IN THE BRONX.

This Sunday morning, January 3, at 10:30 Max Levine will start his course on "The Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry" in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

In this course Max Levine will give an analysis of the present organization of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions. This course has been specially prepared for the members of our Union, as we understand how important it is for them to know the economics of their own industry.

The course will consist of four lessons and will be continued weekly in the same place and at the same time.

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

The U. S. and Disarmament

By NORMAN THOMAS

The League of Nations is planning for a World Conference on disarmament and has invited Russia, Germany and the United States to take part in it. That is good news. Such a world conference will be a very important affair. A heavy burden of blame will fall on any nation—Russia or the United States—which obstinately says "we won't play." Only a reason not now apparent should keep us out.

Does that mean that we think that a disarmament conference will give us real disarmament? Not for a minute. Real disarmament is not possible until nations stop thinking of themselves as so many gods, each always right. Real disarmament is not possible while strong nations or the ruling classes in strong nations are in a mad race for investment markets, oil, rubber, etc. Real disarmament means the end of

"The good old rule, the simple plan That he should take who has the power And he should keep who can."

No disarmament conference by itself can meet these conditions. But a disarmament conference can be tremendously educational. Even to talk about it is a step forward. It can show us what is the matter with our way of international life. It can tear down some veils of hypocrisy which now mask or conceal ugly national greed and imperialist ambition. It may, on a lower but important plane, save us a little money by stopping the race in armaments somewhat as was done in Washington for battleships.

Two things we hope not to have to hear in America: (1) That we are too fearful or too holy to sit in the same conference with Russia on the one hand, and members of the League of Nations, on the other. If American firms for profit can do more than twice the volume of business with Russia that they did before the war—and that's what is happening—we can we do some business with Russia for the sake of peace. And we can afford to meet the League on this issue without in the least pledging ourselves to join it unreservedly. (2) That armament, except naval armament, is a purely European problem and that on land we are virtually disarmed. Bunk. Naval armament cannot indefinitely be separated from other armament, e.g., aerial. Anyway we are not so disarmed as we piously claim even in terms of land forces. European nations which see us steadily forcing military training in schools and colleges and reserve high in their "eyes" and our military appropriations aren't going to believe that talk even if we fool ourselves

into believing it. No, if America loves peace, we cannot afford to stamp even the tiniest spark which might kindle sometime a conflagration of world-wide wrath to burn to ashes the burden of armament. That mankind today may be "adequately" armed food is taxed while schools and hospitals are starved. The choicest youth are educated not for life but death, not for peace, but for war. Every honest examination of the facts is a step toward recovery from this ghastly lunacy.

We confess that we have always had our fingers crossed on this Golden Rule talk which Mr. Arthur Nash has been giving all over the country. We have understood that his famous Golden Rule Shop was open shop—no, a closed shop; closed to labor unionists. Well, whatever the reasons for that in that and whatever the factors making for better understanding, we are bound to acknowledge that Mr. Nash has come through handsomely. On his motion and as the result of his speech Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated addressed the Nash workers and they joined the union. That makes Mr. Nash's Golden Rule speeches mean a lot more to us.

PREPARING YOUR SONS FOR MORE WAR

The students at the College of the City of New York voted against it 2,092 to 245, and then the college president put the muzzle on further discussion. The boys at the College of the City of New York proved that citizenship is taught by such maxims as these from the prescribed military manual:

"The object of all military training is to win battles."

"The inherent desire to fight and kill must be carefully watched for and encouraged by the instructor."

"The principles of sportsmanship and consideration for your opponent have no place in the practical application of this work."

The way international friendship is taught is shown by a quotation from an Iowa student:

"While I was in military classes I was having nurtured in me distrust of other nations." He went on to quote his officers as having said: "We are getting the dirty end of the stick on the 5-5-3 ratio. Other nations are not disarmed like the United States. Look out for Japan."

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОДЕЛ

ИЗ РЕЧИ В. ГРИНА, ПРЕЗИДЕНТА АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ ТРУДА, ПРОИЗНЕСЕННОЙ НА КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ НАШЕГО ЮНИОНА В ФИЛАДЕЛФИИ.

Многу открыто сказать, что я считаю выступление перед вами большим делом само по себе и удовольствием, — единственной нотой, что я хочу сейчас выступить перед конференцией Н. Ю. И. Ж. О. первый раз, посетителю, что в моей официальной должности я имею возможность приветствовать вас от имени пяти миллионов организационных рабочих в Америке.

Есть еще один фактор, о котором я хочу упомянуть, это дружественное отношение между моей организацией (ОФЭД) и вашим (Узависом) и женой.

И впоследствии ввиду борьбы 1922 г., когда участники всей страны бастовали для того, чтобы получить, когда штаты Америки были закрыты, рабочие, экономически сами работники были мобилизованы до последней нити в этой борьбе за лучшее будущее и активную оплату труда. Когда движение со стороны рабочих было особенно заостренным и впереди, что приближалось кризис, — я в эту безостановочную борьбу — мы усматривали шаг вперед, и отсюда мы не только зарождалось сотрудничество, а в более основательной форме — послышалось 50,000 долларов, которые позволили штатам Америки выпустить борбю.

И когда нам понадобилось помощи, мы указали, что мы не забыли значение и величайшего и величайшего действия 1922 г. и в то же время была признана помощь американских мастеров Америки, а существование им будет более будет светить солнце в на передовую борьбу, мы можете рассчитывать на нашу материальную и моральную поддержку.

Теперь, друзья мои, от имени Американской Федерации Трудящих хочу сказать, что мы гордимся Н. Ю. И. Ж. О., как частью нашей великой организации и мы хотим рассчитывать на помощь великой массы членов А. Ф. Т. в нашей экономической борьбе с капитализмом. Так же как представители А. Ф. Т., я думаю, что у борьбы за лучшее материальное и моральное будущее, мы можете рассчитывать на все ресурсы Американской Федерации Трудящих, и это я желаю вам со всей искренностью моего сердца в путь.

Далее президент, указывая на необходимость организации неорганизованных рабочих, заявил, что из 21,000,000 рабочих, в которых организовано только 5,000,000 рабочих и не смотря на то, что три четверти рабочих остаются неорганизованными, четверть четверть — организованные члены — за последние 25 лет вышло рабочих из числа фабричного рабочего до, по сравнению со старыми временами, высокого темпа роста стандарта. И если эти люди сделать только одна четверть организованных рабочих, то что можно было бы сделать, если бы рабочие были организованы на 25 процентов, а почти 100 процентов.

СТРАХОВОЕ ПОСОБИЕ.

Начальник с возмущением 4-го января, во мастерские повинуясь упавшей притягивающей рабочим пособием. Предлагается изменить уплату в течение двух недель.

Для того, чтобы иметь право на страховую рабочую должен проработать в индустрии не менее одного года и быть неорганизованным членом юниона. При выполнении членом работы должны быть известны выданным членом членские билеты и неорганизованным членом страховое пособие выдвигается не будет.

Ввиду того, что этот срок выдвигается 30 ноября, чтобы 11-го января, т. е. дается только четыре месяца вместо

шести, сумма уплат будет уменьшена на 30 долларов, т. е. максимальное пособие отсчитывают члену не будет выше 40 долл. на весь этот срок.

1) Если рабочий не имел работы в течение 8 недель в сезоне, ему будет выдано 10 долларов.

2) Неисполнению работы в течение 9 недель в сезоне будет выдано 20 долларов.

3) Неисполнению работы 10 недель в сезоне будет выдано 30 долларов.

4) Неисполнению работы в течение 11 недель в сезоне будет выдано максимальное пособие в сумме 40 долл.

Для того, чтобы иметь право на пособие член юниона должен следить за тем, чтобы его имя в номер юнионной книжки были выставлены заявления на недельных работных в страховой фонд.

Работы, которые не имеют мастерских и зарегистрированных, могут притягиваться на деньги в кассе Фонда. О двух уплате они будут выданы писемками, как только их реформ будет проведена.

Во всех случаях недоработки с уплатой члены должны немедленно обращаться в комитет юниона с заявкой, а не записывать дела на 2-3 месяца, как в прошлом сезоне.

ПЕРЕДАЧА ДЕЛ НОВОМУ ПРАВИЛЬНОМУ ОДЕЛУ.

В понедельник 28-го декабря состоялось передача дел Отдела новому исполнительному Комитету. Было сказано много речи, в общем содействием к переходу новому правлению Отдела успешной работы.

Открыл пространную речь сказал А. Саулз, наш исполнительный секретарь, в которой он принимал всех членов Отдела к дружной и гармоничной работе, являлся, что он считал кандидатуру из этой год, только для того, чтобы внести гармонию в работу нашего юниона. Такое возмущение со стороны Саулза, согласившись возмущать нам до моего времени, являлся, чтобы мы могли, и будем надеяться, что члены юниона его не оставят.

С другой стороны его заявление, что он согласен служить только нам, до моего времени, заслуживает моего порицания. На-верное, Саулз не знает ужестил ли он за один год прошесть все замечательные и в юнионе все же реформы; во-вторых, зачем могут беспокоиться весь год, что что с нами случится, когда уйдет Саулз. Заявление его по поводу, по моему мнению, является лишней телятостью. Кроме того отставка с должности на 1927 год, на который еще не было выдано, по правилам нашего юниона не может быть принята.

Уходящий секретарь Отдела выказал всех членов Отдела уплату работы в наступившем 1926 году, и переименовал себя для более записки.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ П. П. О.

В понедельник 4-го января 1926 г. в 7 ч. 30 вечера в помещении 315 Нот 10-ой ул. состоится общее открытое собрание членов П. П. О. и по поводу для каздым вопросом. Приглашаю всех членов и членкини книжками.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM E. SHENKER

The officers who were elected two weeks ago Saturday were installed at the special meeting last Monday night, December twenty-eighth, amid an impressive gathering of members of Local 10. The ceremonies were attended by International President Morris Sigman and Manager Dubinsky as the principal speakers of the evening, who delivered addresses on the future of the union.

With the exception of two who were absent because of illness, all of the newly-elected officers took the oath of obligation as provided for in the local's by-laws. They assumed their offices upon their installation.

On Wednesday, December 13th, a joint meeting of the old and new executive boards took place at which the new Executive Board was installed. The Board lacks three members towards its full complement. According to the constitution the President is to appoint three in addition to the twelve who were elected. President Ansel announced that he would make this appointment as well as other appointments required by the constitution at a regular meeting of the organization.

Former President Installs Officers

To Brother John C. Ryan fell the honor of administering the oath of office to the men newly-elected. As he took up the gavel and in the brief address he delivered, he began by saying that he was appreciative of the honor bestowed upon him though it was by no means the first time that he was charged with this task.

Before proceeding with the administering of the obligation he urged the members to make every effort towards lending the officers the necessary cooperation for the further upbuilding of the organization. He recalled the days when the cutters were the only organized craft and the only craft which succeeded in securing a minimum scale. Because of a disturbance which came about later the standards were smashed and it was not until a good many years, or until 1910, that the organization was re-established. Hence he warned the members against internal dissension.

Following the installation President Ansel, upon his resumption of the chairmanship of the organization, in a brief address reminded the members of the gigantic struggle which they are faced with in the next few months in the cloak and dress trades. He said that for this reason it was necessary that the organization preserve every ounce of its energy.

He expressed the hope that in the future the members will use the means afforded by the union and its meetings for the airing of grievances. In the face of these opportunities, he said, it is unnecessary and un-union-like to resort to the spreading of slanderous leaflets.

International President Reviews Conditions

Morris Sigman, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, deviated from the usual addresses rendered on such occasions as installations call for. He briefly reviewed some of the important actions of the convention and at length reviewed the conditions of the ladies' garment industry, particularly in New York.

He stated at the outset that he accepted the invitation not to speak to the officers, but rather to take up with the members the industrial condition

of the industry in which they are engaged as workers. He was satisfied, he said, that the officers whom the members chose in the recent election merited their trust and confidence in view of the fact that the great majority of them served the local for a number of years and were quite well known to them.

The present, he said, calls for a careful study of the conditions and of the methods necessary to combat the evils which have arisen. Information with respect to the condition of the industry, he pointed out, coming from any source but union sources, does not paint the true picture and tends to falsify the real situation.

Shows Source of Industrial Depression

In order to secure, he pointed out, the wholehearted and sincere cooperation of the great mass of workers engaged in the cloak and dress trades, it becomes necessary that the leadership of the union first exemplify this. This, he said, can only be done in an organized and civilized manner and not through methods of destruction.

That Idealism, the president pointed out, which made possible the creation of the organization in 1905 and 1906 is absent today. The only organization, he said, which measured up to this standard and bent every effort towards building up and maintaining a union, is Local 10.

What the leadership of the so-called "lefts" has failed to understand is the fact that the ladies' garment of today is by no means the complicated garment of ten or twenty years ago. Then he said, a worker, whether a cutter or operator, was required to be a mechanic of the finest skill.

Points to Local 10 As Model Organization

Today a coat or dress is made up of two strips of material requiring two stitches, and the garment is complete. Added to this is the fact that during the past few years over five million workers migrated to the United States, the bulk of whom found employment in the needle industries.

The Cutters' Union, he said, is the only organization which has conducted itself in a manner that makes for the necessary confidences in its leadership. It is the manner in which they conduct their organization, Sigman said, that made possible the maintenance of the organization solidly throughout the internal controversy.

Takes Stock of Local 10

In his address, Dubinsky took stock of the past year's activity of Local 10 and said that the only conclusion one can arrive at is that the balance sheet is one that can be pointed to with pride. The existence, he said, of a labor union can only be justified by what it accomplishes and how much progress it can show at the end of a year.

After going through a year of unprecedented internal struggle which robbed the organization of the necessary energy for industrial improvement, Local 10 emerges with head high. During the past year every local union affiliated with the New

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York Joint Board lost in membership and suffered other losses, while Local 10 emerges in a manner plainly showing that it held its own.

"We show," Dubinsky said, "that our membership is the same as it was a year ago, that our treasury has not diminished and that we have preserved our standards, in fact, we have gained in this respect."

"Aside from the gains we have made in respect to wages, our progress shows that we have not lost when we compare our present standing with that of a year ago. This we accomplished in a year of severe crisis, accompanied by mud-slinging and attacks from within and without. And I can therefore safely say that we have every reason to be proud of ourselves and we deserve to be congratulated."

"Credit, of course, must go to the rest of the officers of the local and the membership who have made this possible. This was accomplished by the cooperation they lent and the loyalty to the organization which they manifested. During the course of only three weeks thousands of circulars had been issued by the handful of so-called "lefts" within our organization."

"The result was the participation following one day's arrangements of thirty-five per cent of our membership in our election, while other locals, three times the size of ours, at best can succeed in securing the participation of only twelve or fifteen per cent of their membership in an election. I am confident that the trust and confidence the members have vested in the administration will be well earned."

Administration Policy Wins

During the course of their address, both Sigman and Dubinsky dwelt at considerable length upon the situation in the cloak and dress industries. Agreements in both these trades will expire within a few months and the renewal of them will be a task of large proportions.

The discussions on this question revolved around class warfare and class collaboration. The so-called "lefts" tried to have the convention adopt a policy and tactics which meant signing agreements and adjustments of disputes by means of strikes only. The "class collaboration", with which the administration was charged, referred to collective bargaining.

Both speakers recounted the manner in which the "lefts" were compelled to see the fallacy of their proposals and finally adopted the policy of the administration.

Special Meeting for Convention Report

The Executive Board had decided that the special meeting on Monday, December 28th, was to have for its order of business, in addition to the installation, the report of the delegates of the eighteenth convention of the International. Isidore Nagler, the chairman of the delegation, was to have rendered a report.

However, due to the fact that the installation and addresses consumed the greater part of the meeting, President Ansel decided that the report of the delegates be made the special order of business for the next meeting. Hence, on Monday, January 11th, Nagler will render his report for the delegates and it will be followed by discussion. That the report will prove an interesting one is a foregone conclusion. The eighteenth convention will go down as the history of the international as the most important ever held, barring none.

Such questions as representation and local elections stand out as the most important for the cutters. The "bolt" of the "lefts" will also prove interesting in the report. Among those who "bolted" on the question of representation was Roy Glassman, representative of the Chicago cutters. He is familiar to many of the active members of Local 10. He was one of the invited guests at the send-off dinner and had stated during the course of his remarks at that time that he stood with Local 10 for equal representation upon instruction of his local.

He was known as a "left" delegate, but on the question of representation he was obligated to vote against proportional representation. It was therefore a great surprise to the cutters' delegates at the convention when Glassman also "bolted."

Two other cutters who came within the category of "lefts" at the convention also took part in the "bolt." Two cutters of Local 73, of Boston and consisting of forty members, voted constantly with the "lefts." Having sided with the "lefts" they were of course not considered "artificial" it should be noted, by the way, that the expression, "artificial delegates", was coined by the "lefts" and was directed at those of the representatives who came from the small towns. Hence, delegates representing the small locals who did not vote with the opposition were branded "artificial."

It is interesting to note that one of the delegates, Kramer, was also a delegate to the convention in Boston two years ago, at which time he was known as a reactionary, voting for each and every policy of the administration.

It is probably from motives best known to himself that he also found it necessary to "bolt" with the "lefts" on the question of representation, in spite of the fact that he and his co-delegates claim that their local stood for equal representation.

CUTTERS, SPECIAL ATTENTION!

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

All members found violating this provision of the constitution will render themselves subject to punishment by the Executive Board.

—Executive Board, Local 10.