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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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Convention Loids: Intere Sessions
Chicago Strikers Respond Enthusiastically to General Convention — Abraham Levenson Predicts Early Success of Socialism in America — Local 9 to Be Supervised by General Executive Board — Sidney Hillman Conveys Greetings of Amalgamated — Jacob Panken and Morris Hillquit Urge Political Unity of Labor

Greetings and messages of congratulations continue to come in to the convention, which are read at the beginning of each session. Among those read by Secretary Ben on Wednesday, May 7, were letters from Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Governor W. Gardner of the New School of Social Work, W. S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President Edward Kilmurry of the United Mine Workers of America, Secretary Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Paul F. Frankfurter, Samuel Untermyer, and Felix Adler of the Ethical Culture Society of New York.

A letter from Theodore Debs informing President Biggam of the illness of his brother, Eugene Debs, was also read at this session, and a message of congratulations sent. These will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Enthusiastic Message From Chicago Strikers

President Ben introduced the convention that a check had been forwarded to the striking dressmakers in Chicago, attached to and in a matter of sincere regret to him that he cannot be with you on the occasion to which you so cordially invite him. He need hardly say that my brother has this solidly organized Garment Workers' Union and that he has unexampled appreciation of the good work it has done, since first it entered the field of organized Labor and began its work of advancing the interests of its members with its goal of ultimate emancipation for the working masses of the world's workers. My brother was present in New York at the first beginning of the organization and marched, as he looks back over the record, at the achievements, substantial and real, that has been made by the Garment Workers of America. But important and far-reaching as those impressive changes have been there is still a mighty work before the organization, and my brother bids me say to you that most earnestly hopes the efforts you are now making may come to fruition in good time and that your coming convention may be equal to all demands and prove an influential factor in the promotion of progress amongst the working masses and solidarity of the membership on a revolutionary basis, and in securing in the future the growing achievements of your organization.

Looking to you, dear comrades, in the name of my brother and all of us, we now extend to you our sincere wishes for such a successful convention, that the forty thousand organized workers whom you represent, we know the obstacles in your path are great, but we are equally confident that you will succeed in avoiding the pitfalls and will soon prove to the working masses of England and to the whole world that Labor organized and conscious of its mission can govern and is the only class that can restore social and industrial peace in a world which capitalism has all but destroyed.

At one of the earlier sessions of the convention, President Ben decided to forward a message of congratulations to the British Labor Government. Accordingly, the following communication was cabled on Saturday, May 5, to Premier Ramsay MacDonald.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Convention assembled in Chicago, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are privileged to convey to you whole-hearted wishes for success behal of the thirty five thousand organized workers whom you represent. We know the obstacles in your path are great, but we are equally confident that you will succeed in avoiding the pitfalls and will soon prove to the working masses of England and to the whole world that Labor organized and conscious of its mission can govern and is the only class that can restore social and industrial peace in a world which capitalism has all but destroyed.

On Monday, May 12, Secretary Barrett also forwarded telegram of congratulation to the International Ladies Garment Workers of America, who are now assembled in convention in the cities of Chicago and Philadelphia respectively. These messages follow:

International, For Workers' Convention, New Market Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The International Ladies' Garment Workers in Convention assembled in Chicago, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who are now assembled in convention in the cities of Chicago and Philadelphia respectively. The.convention is in the midst of discussing highly important organization and industrial problems and we cannot help hoping that you too are gathered to face industrial conditions which are quite similar to ours, as we all belong to one great industrial family. And as by united effort and earnest endeavor we fight day to day for our own problems, we hope and wish that you also, after enlightened discussion, will solve your own problems in a way that will mean the steady unceasing progress of the workers in the fair industry.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention, Sidney Hillman, President, 9th Street Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. We desire to convey through you to the assembled delegation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America the greetings of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Convention assembled in Boston, Massachusetts. This week three of the great working divisions in the garment-making industry of America are meeting to discuss the labor and industrial problems and the ways and means of solving them. It is a week of industrial parlaments in our great industries and upon the decisions adopted at these conventions depend the welfare and destiny of millions of human beings. May we be permitted therefore to hope that our own convention adopts practical and beneficial decisions for the welfare of our membership, that your convention recommends, our brothers and sisters in the great men's clothing trades of this country similarly adopt policies and actions that will insure for the clothing workers unbroken industrial progress and the prestige and prestige to your splendid organization.

Message of Regret Sent to Eugene V. Debs

A letter from President Sigman to President Sigman follows:

Dear Comrade Sigman:

Please pardon this hurried note to your very kind letter to Gene under date of the 28th ult., inviting him to a guest dinner in Chicago in honor of his birth. Eugene has been quite ill for some time, confined to his bed, and unable to give attention to his correspondence and I have been waiting daily that I might give you a definite answer to your communication. I am now able to do so as it is quite certain that my brother will be unable to be present, and I am very pleased and honored of attending the convention to which you so kindly invite him. He is having to leave in a day or two for a sanatorium for a course of treatment which he confidently believes will enable him to take up his work again. He is deeply sensible of the invitation you so kindly extend and will it express in your behalf and in the name of your associates and friends his sincere appreciation of your friendship and in a matter of sincere regret to him that he cannot be with you on the occasion to which you so cordially invite him. He need hardly say that my brother has this solidly organized Garment Workers' Union and that he has unexampled appreciation of the good work it has done, since first it entered the field of organized Labor and began its work of advancing the interests of its members with its goal of ultimate emancipation for the working masses of the world's workers. My brother was present in New York at the first beginning of the organization and marched, as he looks back over the record, at the achievements, substantial and real, that has been made by the Garment Workers of America. But important and far-reaching as those impressive changes have been there is still a mighty work before the organization, and my brother bids me say to you that most earnestly hopes the efforts you are now making may come to fruition in good time and that your coming convention may be equal to all demands and prove an influential factor in the promotion of progress amongst the working masses and solidarity of the membership on a revolutionary basis, and in securing in the future the growing achievements of your organization.

Looking to you, dear comrades, in the name of my brother and all of us, we now extend to you our sincere wishes for such a successful convention, that the forty thousand organized workers whom you represent, we know the obstacles in your path are great, but we are equally confident that you will succeed in avoiding the pitfalls and will soon prove to the working masses of England and to the whole world that Labor organized and conscious of its mission can govern and is the only class that can restore social and industrial peace in a world which capitalism has all but destroyed.

Yours fraternally,

THEODORE DEBS.
Credential Committee Submits List of Delegates to be Seated at Convention

The following credentials have been examined and the Committee recommends the presentation of these credentials as follows:

List of Delegates to be Seated at Convention

Local No. 23—Skirt Makers' Union (Cleveland) — Ella Kelly, May Harmon and Agneta Tishler.

Local No. 31—Garment Workers' Union (Rahway) — Catharine Kelly and Anthony Sheil.

Local No. 33—Corset Workers' Union (Baltimore) — Amanda Claughton and Fannie M. Pons.

Local No. 36—Cotton Cutters' Union (Chicago) — Bernard Sobel and Otto Barcos.

Local No. 37—Pressers' Union (Cleveland) — Julius Steinberg and Ida Lippincott.


Local No. 39—Finishers' Union (Boston) — Abraham Cusman, Jacob Gold and Joseph Shapero.

Local No. 40—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia) — Isadore Fried and Abraham Abecrombie.

Local No. 41—Hemstitchers, Puckers and Pressers' Union (N.Y.) — Israel Ehrlich, Jacob Hapgood.

Local No. 42—Cutter's Union (Maine) — Max Meyer, Abe Wachter.

Local No. 43—Waterbury Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Conn.) — Nathan Fisher and Minnie Beck.

Local No. 44—Cock, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia) — John Menashe, Mary Lota and Joe Meishe.

Local No. 45—United Designers of Ladies Wear (New York) — Leon Lerner, Harry Schuster and Frank Commenell.

Local No. 47—Italian Cock, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia) — Paolo Delmonaco, Luigi Metella.

Local No. 46—Italian Cock, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (New York) — Pasquale Mussigrano, Antonio Cotole, Charles Caravostio, Eduardo Moli and Giuseppe E. Valentin.

Local No. 49—Orchestrators and Radio Makers' Union (New York) — Enrico Piana, Corrado Nissa, Giovanni Di Giacomo, Giovanni Lo Romo and Raffaele Duri.

Local No. 50—Women's Tailors' Union (New York) — Charles Zabel, Philip Schilling and Manny Brandt.

Local No. 51—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (New York) — Simon Winick, Carl Schutz, Bennie Gorin and Harry Liebman.

Local No. 52—Workies and Dressmakers' Union (New York) — Isaac Asch, Shmuel Asch, Abraham Hyman Greenberg, Charles Margulies, Isaac Rubashkin, Joseph Shapiro and Israel Horowitz.

Local No. 53—Skirt Makers' Union (New York) — Mark Weitzen, Michael Fein, Samuel Pickoock, Will Schirm, Max Weitzman and David Silber.

Local No. 54—Skirt Makers' Union (Chicago) — Philip Schilling and Solomon Lichtman.

Local No. 55—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Chicago) — Charles Amsel, Max Frunzak, Harry Ruffer.

Local No. 56—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (New York) — Max Brauch.

Local No. 57—Dressmakers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 58—Dress and Workies' Union (New York) — Issac Asch, Shmuel Asch, Abraham Hyman Greenberg, Charles Margulies, Isaac Rubashkin, Joseph Shapiro and Israel Horowitz.

Local No. 59—Dressmakers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 60—Dress and Workies' Union (New York) — Issac Asch, Shmuel Asch, Abraham Hyman Greenberg, Charles Margulies, Isaac Rubashkin, Joseph Shapiro and Israel Horowitz.

Local No. 61—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Julius Sheindling, Benjamin Kurland.

Local No. 62—Examiners, Beggars and Bankers' Union (New York) — Morris Liver, Albert Krell, Morris Giefer, Leon Rosenblatt.

Local No. 63—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Max Wener, Grossie Karpel, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Huyer.

Local No. 64—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 66—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Altona) — Clara Sebestian.

Local No. 67—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Altona) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 69—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 70—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 71—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.

Local No. 72—Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (New York) — Samuel Pickoock, Sarah Berman, Jacob Green, John Menashe, Mary Lota and Joe Meishe.

Local No. 73—United Designers of Ladies Wear (New York) — Leon Lerner, Harry Schuster and Frank Commenell.

Local No. 74—Italian Cock, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia) — Paolo Delmonaco, Luigi Metella.

Local No. 75—Dress and Workies' Union (New York) — Issac Asch, Shmuel Asch, Abraham Hyman Greenberg, Charles Margulies, Isaac Rubashkin, Joseph Shapiro and Israel Horowitz.

Local No. 76—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Philadelphia) — Fannie Feather, Sophie Pollack.

Local No. 77—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Cincinnati) — Joe London, Samuel Arowosan.

Local No. 78—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Washington) — Rose Linder, Lorrita De Leis and Daniel Salinas.

Local No. 79—Custom Dressmakers' Union (Philadelphia) — Fannie Feather, Sophie Pollack.

Local No. 82—Furniture Makers' Union (New York) — Morris Liver, Albert Krell, Morris Giefer, Leon Rosenblatt.

Local No. 83—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Staten Island) — Max Wener, Grossie Karpel, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Huyer.

Local No. 84—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Altona) — Clara Sebestian.

Local No. 85—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Altona) — Max Wener, Grossie Karpel, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Huyer.

Local No. 86—Cock and Skirt Makers' Union (Altona) — Bertine Davis, Math Talmieh, Sarah Hurvitz, Ida Katz and Philip Kramer.
List of Delegates

(Continued from page 2)

Becher, Oscar Simon and Nettie Weidler

Local No. 104—Ladies' Tailors (Chicago)—Morris Blais.

Local No. 111—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Woodhaven)—Josephine Kinney and Theresa Vinits.

Local No. 113—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Mun. Vernon)—Mary Kassian.

Local No. 127—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Stamford)—Saddie Shubert.

Local No. 128—Ladies' Garment Workers (Dipping Valley)—Peter Lesko.

Local No. 131—Retail Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (New York)—M. Gorovitz.

Local No. 132—Button Workers' Union (New York)—David Simon, Edward Levy and Frank Farlow.

Local No. 134—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Hachkenau)—Rosario Ciricinnone, Jean Crivine.

Local No. 135—Jefferson County Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Adams)—Emma P. Cohn.

Local No. 136—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Jersey City)—Edna Norman and Beatrice Shragger.

Local No. 138—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Bridgeport)—May Ralp.

Local No. 139—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Newark)—Peter Lesko.

Local No. 140—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (New York)—Joe Arner, Morris Shubert.

Local No. 146—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Jersey City)—Edna Varro and Hilda Kacelchin.

Local No. 152—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Sta. Norwal)—Anna Yefetz and Chas. Di Santi.

Jewish Board and Hebrew Makers (New York)—Isaach Fetcher.

Joint Board—Cloth and Skirt Makers (Boston)—Abraham Tuskinder.

Joint Board—Cloth and Skirt Makers (Philadelphia)—Max Amidor.

Joint Board (Chicago)—Meyer Perlman.

Joint Board—Waste and Dressmakers' and Custom Dressmakers' Union (New York)—Mrs. L. C. Steinberg.

Joint Board—Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Cleveland)—Char. Kusterman.

Joint Board—Cloth Makers Union (Montreal)—W. Walkover.

District Council (Bridgeport)—David Harris.

District Council of New Jersey (Newark)—Abraham Rosenberg.

In addition to the number of delegates, which you have just seated at this Convention, we desire to call your attention to the fact that General President Sigism, Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, and First Vice-president Harding, have been elected in their deliberations by virtue of their office as such.

The following is the list of the total number of delegates in each trade throughout the United States and Canada, including the local officers:

Clothmakers 139

Waste, Dress, Children's Dresses 24

Vest Makers 12

Carpet Workers 15

Hucksters, Tabbers and Pleaters 9

Raincoat Makers 16

Ladies' Tailors 9

Joint Board and District Council Delegates 11

Total Delegates 297

General Officers 9

appointed a committee to visit Sacco and Vanzetti in their prison at Charles- town, which the committee recommended.

Abraham Cohen Addresses Convention

Brother Abraham Cohen, editor-in-

chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, who, as he himself said, "was in the habit of being received cordially by the authorities," expressed the hope that the "government would not deny" him the right to answer his own case.

After further discussion of the Credentials Committee report, the morning session ended with a motion unanimously carried, to send a tele-

gram of greeting to the Labor move-

ment of England.

Among the messages read at the opening of the afternoon session on Thursday were those from John P. Frey of the International Molders' Journal and A. C. Lohrman and F. J. Monaco and unanimously adopted.

Miss Elizabeth Evans addressed the convention as a representative of the women of the Knit Goods Workers' union, appealing to the International to support them in the demand for a new contract, and declared that the whole of the textile industry is being developed in an American way just as in England, but developed in a purely English way.

President Sigism then introduced Constance M. MacPherson, Secretary of the Rand School, who congratulated the members of the convention and expressed the wish that our educational work in the United States may develop along as whole-

some and thorough as that which is being carried on in Great Britain.

Twenty-five resolutions were read at the afternoon session which were referred to the proper committees. Among them was one advocating the adoption of a union label by the International and another recommending to the General Executive Board to continue the support it has heretofore given to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund, and a donation of $1,000 to the Sacco-

Vanzetti Defense, various resolutions asking for the establishment of a union in certain cities and territories, and one condemning the policy of persecution maintained by the Soviet Government in Russia.

The Convention recommends, by a large majority, the closing of the convention, without making any objection against Delegate Chanaon of Local 28, and recommended, upon investigation of the charges, that he should not be seated as a delegate. After considerable discussion pr and con, it was recommended that the convention be adopted by a vote of 197 for and 41 against. The recommendation was adopted, and that the convention be adopted in the case of Delegate Barnett Soli of Local 5, who is not to be seated as a delegate from that local.

The session ended with the request of President Sigism, that the dele-

gates familiarize themselves with the report of the Credentials Com-

mittee, and with the report of the Convention of the International, the result of considerable work on the part of the Constitution Committee.

Fifth Day

After the reading of further tele-

grams and letters by Secretary Baroff, at the Friday session, twenty-five resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees. Among them was one resolution demanding a union label les-

tions, one calling for full support of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund, and another for the establishment of a union in certain cities, a request for the endorsement of a strike in Maine.

Mr. Vanblock, of the National Garment Union, introduced a resolution for the purpose of unorganizing the un-

organized shops, one calling for the endorsement of the strike in all ladies' garment-making centers, the use of the union label on all embroidery, and the merging of Local 25 and 22.

The radical Rosentall of the Furriers' Joint Board came to the convention before leaving for the convention of the National Garment Union in Chicago, to extend the fraternal greetings of his organization and to ex-

press the hope that the delegates of their Joint Board whenever our union may require it in the future.

Secretary Dubinsky continued the reading of the report of the Creden-

tial Committee, bringing the case of Local 9 before the convention.

It was stated that the delegates of Lo-

cal 9 had requested that Cooper and Hyman, who had been elected at a secret meeting held under the auspices of the Wcn of the Trade Union Educational League.

One of the members of the local advised President Sigism to refuse to put the case before the convention without submitting the charges in writing. The President expressed the attitude of this local during the past twenty years, that has been characterized by defiance and opposition, towards the International Union. The Convention Committee was therefore unanimous in the decision that there was only one way of settling the unbearable and intol-

erable situation in that local, and that was that the convention should place that local under the discipline of the incoming General Executive Board.

The President then introduced the discussion following the read-

ing of the recommendation and the summary of the case by Delegate Dugan, on the motion of the President on the two questions to be voted on sepa-

rately—the seating of the delegates from Local 9, and the recommenda-

tion that Local 9 be placed under the supervision of the General Executive Board. The roll call voted 225 for, and 47 against the recommendation of the convention. The recommendation from Local 9 not be allowed and the convention. And the vote stood 214 for, and 21 against the recommendation that the incoming General Executive Board take supervision of Local 9.

Sidney Hillman Greats Convention In introducing President Sidney Hillman, who was introduced by the President, the President paid tribute to the organizing Workers of America, President (Continued on page 9)
When Is a Third Party Not a Third Party?

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

In Wisconsin, a small group of men are gathered together. They are insignificant in number and obscure in policy. They are the leading spirits in the two dominant political parties. They meet for the purpose of discussing the state of the nation, the evil days that have fallen upon us, and for the purpose of planning a relief instrument in the fight for Freedom. The enslavement of man by man must cease. A new political party will win that freedom. This is the outcome of their deliberations.

No, this scene did not occur in 1924. It took place exactly 70 years before. It marked the birth of the Republican party in Wisconsin. The handful of anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats which met at Ripon began a definite revolt against those two "old parties" and their apparent entire disappearance of the one and the overwhelming defeat of the other. Republicanism remained a third party until six years later, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Chicago.

Out of Wisconsin in "our day and age" has come a new revolt. Viewed from the standpoint of American history, it is a third party. It is a third party in a slavery fight. "Freedom" is again its dominant issue. This is a longer freedom from the slave power, which has been the aim of the supreme court and the presidency in 1854. It is "Freedom" for all Big Business. Freedom not for the Negro slave, but for the farmer.

The Wisconsin delegation to the Republican National Convention has advocated a "Declaration of Independence." It is that convention, with which the most radical American political actionists can sympathize and identify themselves. It reflects the ownership of railroads, superpower and natural resources. It is for a referendum for or against War, which international conflict threatens. It stands for tax reduction through reduction of our expenditures for "wars preparedness" - the fundamental and sensible way to "increase your dollar." It is a babbitt. It plans a curb on the veto power of the United States Supreme Court, which would be an end of judicial interference in the daily life of the states. It sides with the interests of the little man in the White House, with the farmers, who have been the victims of the abolition of public service by the decision of George Wharton Pepper and the plaudits of the Ohio gang.

It is in a measure the movement of the followers of Robert M. La Follette. What will the solid Wisconsin Democratic sentiment do? "It is not a buying time," is the ready word, in a letter to North Dakota voters, that the Republican convention will stand by its platform. Ammon Stimpson, the state editor, and Governor-elect, have also said that it does not stand for a "buying time." The Republican party will hold the "election day" attitude toward Wisconsin farmers and farmers, and toward the farmers of the country. It stands for a new political order. It stands for a new political party to meet the new political conditions.

Mr. Barnum is a Third Party.

"When is a Third Party Not a Third Party?" When it is premature, when it is not called for. Some individuals may say, "When is only a third ticket." But a third ticket in 1924 is not a third party in the old sense of the term. It takes time. The fact that the La Follette platform contains fundamentals of the "old parties" makes it a Third Party, or at least from those of the "old parties" means that it must become a third party, which it is not.

"When is a Third Party Not a Third Party?" When it is premature, when it is not called for. Some individuals may say, "When is only a third ticket." But a third ticket in 1924 is not a third party in the old sense of the term. It takes time. The fact that the La Follette platform contains fundamentals of the "old parties" makes it a Third Party, or at least from those of the "old parties" means that it must become a third party, which it is not.

A FOUNDATION FOR AFRICAN ART

The production of Negro music and the appearance of Negro artists in America has created renewed interest in Negro art. It is interesting information therefore that Abraham Barnes, a member of the University of Philadelphia, has for some years devoted time and money to the collecting of African art which he believes should be placed on the same planes with other creative art of the world and with the highest appreciation. He holds, for instance, that African sculpture has incomparably the charm of early Greek and other classic forms. He has collected more than eight hundred pieces of art and accorded them a place of honor in the Barnes Foundation, which has been established as a charity by the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Barnes sees that the modern movement in art is strongly inspired from African art. He believes this true of paintings, sculpture and other art forms. How the modern French painters have drawn inspiration from African creations. His collection definitely forms a part of the development of Negro art, each with its own creative form.
Samuel Gompers' Address to the Seventeenth Convention

I want you to believe me that I have no intention of being obstruc-
tive, of having the desire or the in-
eligence, I could not portray to you
the feelings which well up from my
heart on such occasions.

Perhaps, I should give you a word of explanation as to how I happened here. I was asked to speak here instead of, as I was invited, being here on Monday at the opening of your Seventeenth Convention. I telegraphed to Secretary Baroff, and the other officers of the International, previous to the Convention, the 25th anniversary of the foundation of your organization. I came with a letter of invitation, and I do not want to stay away. But it was impossible for me to be here for Monday. So it has come about that I should have to be here when this tremendously important discussion, and few matters of lesser impor-
tance (leagues or cliques) occurred which has just come to a close by the decisive vote last evening.

Mr. Big-

man asked me to speak about a half hour on the day's work, and I was

while this subject was pending. I
felt that I should speak about what you have accomplished. The subject, and you have registered your judgment in a very decisive manner. I do not think it can be right if you persist, at this close of your discussion on that question, whether I would have been able to justify myself from discussing the subject with you. Now that you have decided it, there is nothing that I can say any more that would change your judgment or which would in-
fluence your course with respect to the subject.

So, if there be any truth at all in the honor which President Sigman has given to me, it is a recognition of your national—maybe to be privileged to have the right to express my opinion to you. If you have already decided your course.

It is not alone this so-called Edu-
cational League, but it is all the so-
called Workers' party, which has for

if any workers in it, dominated by
the so-called Industrial Workers of
no more understanding and concept of
the American trade union move-
ment than the Government.

It is not fear that we have for that
gang. It is nothing but contempt for, at least, not secret enemies of the
Labor movement. There is not one of
them who will not claim that he is
under the influence of that organisa-

The man who would not defend the
men, the women, the children—what I will call the "deserving of membership to that or-

organization. The International has
done more for the women in the lad-
ies' garment industry. You know there are quite a number of unions which are

employed or were employed in the lad-
ies' garment industry. It is be-
cause of this assumption. It is not
with them when they are fighting.
I was with them when they were

in their glorious, victories and shared
with them the shame of their defeats by
the ablest of their leaders of that organ-

The trouble is that there are amongst us men and women who

the United States. The workers

less, an issue, and it is not
the Low Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pat-

tent Drawing, and Dressmaking have been established for over 50 years and have achieved:

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OUR LEADERS

If our judgment fails us not, there will be no change in the leadership of the General Executive Board. All signs point to the re-election of all the members of the General Executive Board, as there seems to be no valid objection to any of them who have discharged their duties to the best of their ability,—honestly, capably, and with the interest of the organization always foremost in their minds. They have defended their Union, day in and day out, against all enemies from within and without, and have come to this convention with a fine record of achievement. 'There is no reason why the Convention should not entrust to them the stewardship of the Union for the next two years.

These lines are being written, of course, not for the purpose of concluding our biennial bimonthly, but rather to reach our readers, the Convention will practically be over. Besides, the majority of our delegates are not of the kind that are easily bored with words, but rather as stand in need of our recommendations. Their record speaks eloquently for them.

The general opinion prevailing here in Boston is that no changes will take place on the Board and that none are needed. And there is one important thing that we might say in connection with this matter: If our record is any indication, we are confident in seeing secret political caucuses, as some irresponsible ink-slingers in our Union who have had the misfortune of believing, they might disabuse themselves of such fairy tales as they have been hearing about all they are—fiction pure and simple.

Nevertheless, we believe that our leadership is quite interested in the question of leadership, the personnel of the General Executive Board and of the chief general officers of the organization. It is up to us (for, I might add, it is as if the convention adopt sound and wholesome policies, it is equally important to the carrying out of these policies be entrusted to competent hands, and to see that the organization may never be doubted or impeached. Let us, therefore, attempt to give a brief a pen-sketch as we may of our members of our Union, the members of the General Executive Board.

1. SALVATORE NINNO

One of our most outstanding organizer and a splendid speaker. He organized the Italian workers in the New York cloak industry into a substantial division. Had this local, No. 48, been organized before the first World War, Ninno would have had his way. As it is, he has built up a body of men who are ready and willing to fight for the cause.

Under his administration, Local 48 has remained strong and steadfast under the able directorship of Ninno. It is difficult to say how it would have fared, confronted as it was, during the last few years, on the one hand by the Fascist penchant and on the other by the deprivations of the so-called ultra-revolutionists.

2. MEYER PERLSTEIN

His record in our Union needs no abundant prefacing. He has been with the International for a number of years past, always true and tried, persistent, devoted and endowed with resourcefulness. He has done his duty to the best of his ability.

3. JACOB HALPERIN

Capable and a producer of results in whatever field the International may place him. His record in the leadership of his school in our Union. Local 9, which he managed for many years, was never in such good shape as when under his direction. He also distinguished himself as leader of our Cloak and Waist Joint Board in New York, and recently has achieved remarkable results as manager of the Eastern Organization Department of the International, which he represented at our Jubilee Convention—live, healthy organizations—are the fruits of his work.

4. ISRAEL FEINBERG

He is one of the youngest vice-presidents, having been only two years a member of the Board. Yet, during this comparatively short period, he has held a prominent place that is well-merited.

5. HARRY WANGER

A clear-headed, cautious and quiet-spoken man, whose absence from the councils of the international would be very much felt. For many years he was manager of Local 28, and there was never a day that he did not give of his best to building up the International Union than Brother Wanger. Now he is head of the Jobbers' Department of the Joint Board in New York and we know that no better choice could have been made.

6. SAMUEL LEFKOVI

Wherever there is a particularly difficult task to accomplish, you are sure to find Lefkovitz. To his lot, in all our conflicts, falls the most arduous job, which he always carries through to a satisfactory conclusion. He is one of our oldest vice-presidents, he has the full confidence of the membership, and has sort of become an inseparable part of the International.

7. MISS C. H. SEIDMAN

Miss Cohn has built up, with remarkable perseverance and energy, within our organization a special department, the Educational Department. She has had to overcome even the prejudices of some of the members of the General Executive Board in advancing her work, and she won. Her work is now generally respected and supported by the people who could have done this job better.

8. JOSEPH BRESLAW

Enjoys the reputation of a very able union leader. He is idealized by the members of his own local, No. 35. He is indeed a union leader. He is the one best fitted to take charge of his feet always firmly planted in the ground. He deals with concrete facts, and is never found soaring in the clouds. He is the one man who knows how much influence in the General Executive Board is very much felt.

9. DAVID DUBINSKY

Still quite a young man, an able and headlong and clear-thinking person and a convincing talker. In addition to membership in the General Executive Board, he is manager of Local 10. He has proved himself to be completely capable of getting along with a firm hand, and one never hears any complaints about his management.

10. SOL SEIDMAN

One of our eldest leaders who has grown and developed together with the International, and who easily adapts himself to any task assigned to him. He is equally capable as organizer and speaker, and has to his credit more than one fight won by the Union and more than one local organization which he has helped to build.

11. JACOB HELLER

His sound judgment and natural ever-present humor often seen in his writings in the International have helped to keep the General Executive Board. His courage and firmness are always a great asset in every difficult situation, and he is, no doubt, one of the ablest vice-presidents of the International Union, but he can point to reports, is a capable accountant, and the successful leader of Local 17, one of our strongest unions.

12. EDWARD REIBERG

Brother Reiber passed the probationary years of his union activity in New York as a valued and active officer of the dress and wigmakers. For over a year he has been managing the dress and wigmakers of Philadelphia, where he is very popular. Reiber took over that local under very difficult conditions, and it is now a strong and growing union.

With that local, too, he passed through a desperate strike with the looters, but destroyed the organization—only to have it rebuilt a few months later to its former strength and influence.

13. FRED MONOSSON

He is a good old man, very popular and beloved, not only among the retail wigmakers whom he leads, but in all other locals and the Labor movement in Boston in general. He is still a very young man, but capable and energetic, and worthy of taking his place in the General Executive Board.

14. H. A. SCHOOLLMAN

Brother Schoolman is not running for reelection after having been a member of the Board for several terms. Vice-presidents Period has a most important position in the International, he is also the business manager of our official publications, and he finds his time and attention sufficiently occupied by this work. That is why he did not run for re-election this time to take a direct active part in the leadership of our Union.

Whoever is chosen in his place will be a strong and able man.

Secretary Baroff celebrated his fiftieth birthday only a few years ago and on that occasion we all realized that he was the best person in the Labor movement who does not like Baroff. Nature has endowed him with qualities that gain him friends wherever he goes. He is the right person in the right place, and we have no reason to believe that we shall not continue to benefit from his leadership and from the name of our Union constantly in the forefront, both in time of peace and strife.

It was, indeed, a difficult task to step into the shoes of such a chief executive and fill his place capably and with dignity.

Morris Sigman was chosen for this job, and has done well.
As chairman of this convention I decided to take the privilege of the floor to-day. I don't know whether it is customary for a chairman of the convention to make a report of its proceedings. The Credentials is through with its report. I cannot refrain from speaking at this time when I am aware of the situation with which the Credentials Committee was confronted and also the delegates present at this convention.

It seems to me that as chairman I was confronted with the parties interested to speak at length, because I was very desirous that these questions involving the various objections against the delegates should really be thrashed out fairly and impartially. I was so disposed that each of the delegates present should have a position in a number of classes to get a real conception as to what really occurs here.

Still, with all my desire to be liberal, I find that after each of the discussions on each of the acts taken by the Convention, there were numerous members, who were not very much pleased with these decisions of the convention. I feel impressed first, that they didn't have the fullest freedom to express their views. As a matter of fact all the entire action on the part of the convention is a crusade against human beings. It is a struggle against human beings.

Only today on the floor this very statement was made by one of the unsatisfied members. It is a very strange statement, it is because of this that I want to address you and express my own opinion. I want to get a position of the members of the General Executive Board. It is not true and it is not the truth, because you and I and the National wants to suppress thoughts and feelings. This is not the case prior to the gathering of this convention and it is not the case at this time.

This was not the case prior to the gathering of this convention and it is not the case today, but I have been a member of this International Union since 1908. I have been in this country as long as any of you. I have come here the movement was rather weak; so far as the ladies' garment workers were concerned, there were a few.

There were a few who had been trying to imbue the large, unorganized group of women garment workers, with the idea of combining their forces into an economic organization. It was a matter of fact that these efforts were negligible and ineffectual and because of this I tried to organize my own movement, an independent movement.

In the beginning the workers didn't think of combining into labor organizations. The oppression that they were under at that time in industry, the compensation they received for their hard labor so affected their lives, their minds, that they couldn't think of how to better their conditions. The hours of work were long, the work was unhealthy and left to rest, to sleep, during the busy seasons. Labor on I was connected with two other movements. Our Independent union joined the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; then we joined the Socialist Political Labor Alliance and Labor Alliance because of its policies and activities. In this talk to you today I am trying to create a relationship between the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance movement and the political movement of the Social Democratic educational character which is known as the Trade Union Educational League. I will speak to you today.

I came back and, after the political factions within the I.W.W. split up into the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the members of the Local 35 and tried to induce me to become a delegate to the Joint Board. When I heard that I would be a guest now at this convention, Brother Fried, of Local I, have never given me an idea that I would ever be elected to the Joint Board. And I was invited to be a delegate to the Joint Board. I was invited to be a delegate to this convention.

I have been discussing this very idea at meetings of the General Executive Board. I have been invited to a good many delegations prior to this convention that, so far as I personally was concerned, I was interested in the whole of the convention, and if the convention as a whole would decide to make an appeal, and if I were a member of the General Executive Board, I for one would at least feel a duty to attend and be a representative of this organization, because no one wants to lead a labor organization.

I want also to say that while in the office I have also been very liberal. I have never, I will say again in this office, I have not been an enemy, but have regarded any of the policies that of the Socialist Alliance. I have been interested in this policy that this one and the one that one does not represent the members of the General Executive Board. I have been interested in this policy that this one and the other does not represent the members of the General Executive Board. I have been interested in this policy that this one that I have been interested in this policy that this one and the other does not represent the members of the General Executive Board.

By this one assertion I think they demonstrate their misjudgment, their ignorance, their betrayal of the interests of the workers. I have not adopted their doctrine yet and heaven knows how many decades may be left for me to prove it.

When members vote for one as an executive board member, when they cast their votes for one as a delegate to this convention, they vote for him as a candidate for labor, whether when he goes into service, when they place upon him the burden, when they give him the trust to serve their interests, that nothing else will occupy his mind except the organization that he is to represent, except the interests of the workers that he has elected him.

You all say that it isn't our fault that certain political parties are organized and adopt certain policies. Therefore, we have self-appointed saviors of the working class, having some of the old experience of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

They said, "We won't organize from the inside; we will manage from the outside." But these new unions are as they are, we will tear down, scrape and pluck. Nothing is dishonest as long as it is for the interests of the workers to be better off. Nothing is dishonest as long as that is not what it is. I have been through the school and I have had hard times, I have been fooled. It is the economic wing of the so-called Workers' party.

I don't want to say anything else and I am proud of the fact that I have joined the great family of the workers, whereby with the workers of the Old World I didn't know anything about Socialism or anything. And since that time I have not seen any other real movement to liberate the working classes, whereby we have gradually filters the workers into the lives of the workers except one organization—the organization of garment workers. I have watched the growth of the producers in industry and the workers in that industry to a certain degree it contributes to the success of the producers in industry and they by direct or indirect effort compels the producers in the garment industry to cease their work and other men being as human beings of a kind that are doing a great service to the country.

We are clothing the women and children of this country. We produce our clothes in a way whereby we are able to attract in a position to compel the employers to, at least, recognize us. We are not making a living wage. No sane and sensible workman should bring into it any elements which are likely to do us harm.

Irrepressibility is a very dangerous element. We are not engaging in any irrepressible work today, and it was because of that remark that I burden you with this idea.

I am sure that what I have said and what we have organized and what we have done has prepared the groundwork for the development of this movement. I am sure that if we would have been the guest of the Workers' Citizens of the world, I am sure that we would have been the guest of the Workers' Citizens of the world, I am sure that we would have been the guest of the Workers' Citizens of the world.

As president of our Union, True, my work is not quite as showy and gets less publicity, but is surely as effective and constructive in the best sense of the term. It was the purpose of both what we did in the dress and cloak trades in New York, this is a high industry, which is already proving a great benefit to the workers in both industries. It was the purpose of both what we did in the dress and cloak trades in New York, this is a high industry, which is already proving a great benefit to the workers in both industries.

It was President Sigman who, with the aid of the General Executive Board, prepared the program of demands for the cloak industry, which program the International is now making ready to defend by every means at its command, and to make a living reality in our organization.

It has been a fight, a battle, day by day at his work, cannot help admitting that in his honesty, integrity and devotion to his work, he personifies the best traditions of the working-class movement.

President Sigman has a host of friends, but if he has any enemies he can be proud of them as well, as he has incurred them by his unswerving devotion to the highest ideals of the labor movement.

Such is the collective picture of our leaders, drawn to the best of our ability. We have not the slightest doubt that the convention will reelect them all to the post of responsibility and will place them at the head of the labor movement, and will add to them two more of the best vice-presidential timber the convention can muster.
Always the Socialists, often the unkindly, sometimes the harmless fools, are talking about a business man, too. It would hardly be fair to say, after reading Mr. Gillette, that business is coming alive at its world. No, the great order of business enterprises would probably respect Mr. Gillette as a freak, a sport which incomprehensible Nature had somehow bred from their species. Yet Mr. Gillette’s arguments against the present system undoubtedly add a heightened perspective from the fact that he is a successful manufacturer of “safety razors” to whom our present economic arrangements have been most kind. It is easy for the Candelares to hate their step- mothers; but when the lucky, envied sisters see faults, they must, indeed, be sharply visible.

By no standards of science or literature can I bring myself to regard “The Peoples’ Corporation” as an important book. But it might well become a journalistic scoop. Imagine the air that would be created by a morning’s headlines that raced at the subway stand:

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE HOPES CORPORATE REFORM
REGARDS AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AS FAILURE

You smile. But here is a successful business man looking simulating about the system that has made him rich, and striving mightily to help en- visage another.

For Mr. Gillette does actually sketch in the lines of a “business man’s” code of ethical conduct and philanthropic and pathetic in the outlines of the Peoples’ Corporation—paths in the direction of a better world even though this is kind, but that cannot really look beyond the framework of our present arrangement in the brand and businesses-like generalizations in which he writes, he contains the content of his wishful day-dreams. Other business men have recorced before the hardnose of our present arrangements—Rowntree and Leverhulme and even, I am told, the Rockefeller. But those men, who have sought merely to soften; Mr. Gillette seeks actually to replace.

“The Peoples’ Corporation” is the draft of a new system drawn up in business-like images. The student should approach every program of men for old with three test questions: What is its attack upon this contest? What are they? What is the nature of the new world it would inaugurate? The 方式 of trial is one of the tasks. Every current labor or Socialist philos- ophy can be set off from those with which he is in accord and which are sound. A business man’s Utopia may also be tested by his aid.

Mr. Gillette’s attack on the present system is surprising. He wastes no time upon its human costs, says nothing about the reptile’s hygiene, with its “betrayal of man’s instincts,” little of poverty, uninteresting work, the inequities of rewards, the treatment of those who contact the law and matter of suspense.

In Germany—Dresden

BY PAULINE M. NEWMAN

Germany haunts you. Its condition dominates your mind. You try to think of other countries, to re- member things you have seen and have heard, to see the shadows of little children. They fol- low you, in silence. Once again you seem to see the old, withered, broken, hungry. They, too, speak noth- ing, but their silence speaks volumes. You seem to see them lean against the houses on the streets. Most of them do not beg. They do not look as if they had food, or water, as if you are hungry. It is this look of theirs that follows you long after you leave Germany. No matter where you may go, the suffering of a crushed and starved people is everywhere.

A people in agony takes hold of your thoughts. You are away—far from them, and at the same time very near. It is difficult to forget a people in misery.

We arrived in Dresden on a late afternoon. “Main Street” was crowded. Nanoseconds of the city were coming and going in all directions. Everything seemed normal—at the surface. This apparent “normality,” however, was soon dispelled by the clamorous approach of a group of children ranging in ages from three to six, who blocked our way and im- posed on us to give them money for bread. Pale little things they were! Their faces bespattered and shining at the age of three! When they received the money, they blessed the giver and then received the money, they blessed the giver and then received

The words of “Innamoratrice!” were a challenge to those who are responsi- ble for the world’s misery. The only disappointing thing about the parade was the complete absence of the “blue coats.” Thousands of men and not one woman in line! Every day thereafter we witnessed scenes of advanced suffering, large and small, of course, but not as general. These were the unemployed who were going from door to door. Now and then we met an enfolded idiom with its fearsful con- sequence of want. Unlike the first incidents, the sick were now composed of young men, boys and girls, and even chil- dren. They were singing—singing at first. Later on these daily wan- derings resulted in some clashes be- tween groups, with stone-throwing and fist fighting. It was a bad time, though, ever, of a serious nature ever hap- pened. It was such events as these that caused the Saxons to regress fasten on the country. But since the condition of the unemployed and the unemployed, the men, women and chil- dren continued also to “demon- strate.” No one could have action in a balcony where the sight of their condition was open to them. They only wanted to work, and they met this demand.

In spite of its unemployment, its poverty and chaotic condition—Dresden remains one of the beautiful cities of German cities. “Altehnie” (whatever that may mean) harmonizes with the historic environ- ment of the old city.

UNION HEALTH CENTER NEWS

Now that it is getting warmer our friends are going to lake a long vacation. We will soon begin to sneeze and suffer all the tortures of the damned.

The Union Health Center is ready to make the proper in- jections for hay fever provided the patient is not allergic.

With the beginning of April, we will accept all patients who wish to be vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid. Last year we had quite a success and many of the patients who complained of loud and painful ears were greatly helped.

This year with the improved clinic we hope to benefit many more persons.
Convention Holds Interesting Sessions

(Continued from page 3.)

which now make up the International Union. After a survey of the hard-
ships and conditions under which he had watched our organization grow
since that time, he draws a parallel to the condition of the British Labor
party and that of the American Labor movement, and regrets that our
organizational movements have not yet parallelized theirs.

"Unfortunately," he said, "American Labor will never be able to
match the rest of the human race—the working-
class movement of Germany, of Belgium, of Canada. We
rejoice in the fact that the International is, however, in the forefront of
social progress, and is making its way to the front of Labor
formation, as it does a part of the conferences for Progressive Political
Alliances, it is a sin that your ears upon what you can do on
the economic field, for your
movements are often nullified by the politi-
cal situation in our country."

"There will be a convention on the Fourteen Points of American Labor,
where will be millions of organized workers
who will demand that a new declaration of
independence will be formed—a
declaration of the independence of the workers from the master
class.

"The right must be blended to the right
that is going upon the national
wealth. They have not only made a
decision to own the means of
products and the products of the
industry, but they are readying day in and day out
the realization of their objective to end
that slavery of this country. The time has come
for American Labor to tell the master
class that they have come to the end of another step will we permit you to
grow?"

Morris Hillman Stresses Need of Political

By S. DRASIN

My Day celebration, the de-
scendants of the pioneers who
were with us today is one worth
remembered. Mr. Irish Seigleman selected select-
people strong and able and
even to be an exceptional pianist. Miss
Geraldine Lee played the violin. Mr.
King, the inquest manager, was
the son of one of our active mem-
ers, and again a reminder in Eng-
lisch. Mr. Yarker, who is a well-
known Russian baritone, sang Rus-
nian, Italian and Jewish folk songs, and
several selections from operas, which
were greatly enjoyed by the audience.
Mr. Mennie, the daughter of one of our active mem-
ers, rendered a few interpretations
with some effect.

Our work and our union activities are
going on at a good pace. One
shop is listed as a Union shop. this time the shop of Jacobs, 133 West
113th street, which signed an agree-
ment after a two days' talk. Six
men are employed in that shop.

Our ladies tailors' union is almost
agreed. Some shops are beginning
or the coming of the social class's
role in this and its influence on the

By Judge Panken

Judge Panken Urges Political Action

There was tremendous applause when
Judge Jacob Panken was the next
speaker of the evening. Judge Panken said that he feels that the convention
rather than as a guest in the
business that America is using, has, as early as 1899, organized not only the
local

Friday, May 16, 1924
JUSTIC 9

Eighth Day
Peter Siemans Discusses Chicago

The Monday morning session, May
13, following the reading of the large
number of reports of the various
reports that had been made at the
main office of the Chicago Labor
movement, saw the introduction of
one of the main speakers at the
convention. Mr. Siemans, a former
head of the United Hebrew Trades
Campaign for the Jewish Workers in
Philadelphia, is now the Editor of the
Jewish Socialist, Benet.

Mr. Siemans, in his opening remarks, spoke at
the General Executive Board of the convention, taking
over several days ago, a rather curious way since the report
which had been the hands of the delegation for some time and had undoubtedly
been read by them.

Ex-Convention President Meyer Landen

Chairman of the convention, was the basis of all democracy. He urged the unity of the workers and the
independence of the increasing field of
Labor education. He mentioned as a very serious problem to find
enough efficient workers to become citizens by the naturalization of their
husbands, he described the threats of the Keg on the land, and lastly, his speech ended,
he said that he would be ready to look for quick, immediate results, but to
work patiently, ceaselessly and honestly.

Delegates Ousted at Local 48

President of the Convention, the
President of the Convention Feinberg had been ap-
pointed to convey the greetings of the International and Convention to the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention in
Philadelphia.
Two Years' Work of the Educational Department

Report of Educational Department to the Convention of the I. L. G. W. U., May, 1924

(Coined from last week)

IV. Social History.
1. Social and Political History of the United States. Dr. H. J. Carman
A study of the social development of the United States and its industrial growth due to the introduction of machinery and to the effect upon the lives of the workers.
2. Modern Developments in Europe. Dr. H. J. Carman
In these discussions an attempt is made to focus attention on those important underlying forces and movements—Nationalism, Industrialism, and Imperialism—which have so large a measure of influence in determining the state of man in the modern world.
3. The Role of the State in Modern Civilization. Dr. Chan. A. Heard
How the State came to be what it is and the various ideas of what it should be.
4. Economic History and the Workers. Dr. K. B. Kendrick
An analysis of the economic factors underlying history and the importance of the workers in understanding them.
5. Civilization in America. Dr. F. R. Rogoff
The object of this course was to acquaint the student with the phases of the life of the American nation. The course was divided into three parts, consisting of five lessons each:
   1. The Europeans in America.
   2. The Economic and Political Development of the United States.
   3. The Cultural Development of the United States.
6. How to Understand the History of the United States. Dr. K. B. Fagan
A discussion of the important principles underlying the economic and political institutions of the United States, the development of these institutions; conditions and ideas that confront organized labor today.

V. Psychology.
1. Social Psychology. Alexander Fisherlander
A study of the impact the social factors have on the behavior of other men as shown particularly in the life of workers.
2. Applied Psychology. Alexander Fisherlander
A study and analysis of important laws underlying human conduct and reasoning. An attempt to train workers to think straight.
3. Practical Psychology. Margaret Daniels
A practical analysis of the role of psychology in daily problems of the workers.
4. Social Applications of Psychology. Margaret Daniels
Margaret Daniels
Practical application of the main facts of social psychology to daily problems of the workers.
5. Social Psychology. Prof. Arthur W. Kornhauser
An attempt to make the course discuss why people have different ways of acting; what controls their thinking and conduct.
6. Social Psychology. Dr. C. H. Gelbke
A brief discussion of the characteristics of the human mind which are of importance in the social life of mankind.

VI. Literature.
1. Tendencies in Modern Literature. Prof. Bird Stair, H. W. Smith, Carl Van Doren, Dr. Elias Lieberman and Dr. John M. H. Lyon
A study of literature as interpreting life. A discussion of how far literature reflects the characteristics of each group and period, and pictures the hope and aspiration of the age. An analysis of the creative elements of literature.
2. Some Current Plays. Prof. Harry W. L. Dana
An attempt to make the course discuss why people have different ways of acting; what controls their thinking and conduct.
This course had the following aims:
   1. To teach the student how to organize his speech material.
   2. To develop in him the physical and mental habits of effective delivery.
   3. To familiarize him with the routine of parliamentary procedure.

EXTENSION DIVISION

Current Problems.
Lectures given in the auditorium of the I. L. G. W. U. Building.

The Effect of the War on the European Labor Movement. Lewis S. Gannett
Editor, The Nation

Indecency and Debt Payment in Relation to Labor in the Debate

Country and the Credit Country. James MacDonald
Director, Foreign Policy Association

The Theatre in Europe and America. William A. Brady
Psychological Interpretations of Society. Prof. Wm. Ogden
Distribution of Income. Prof. Wesley Mitchell
Earning, Industry and Labor. Prof. Holland Thompson
"The World We Live In" by W. L. R.

Appreciation of Music. Mme. L. R. de Gravitta,
City Symphony Orchestra and Alexander Fisherlander

Symposium: A Blanket Equality Bill and its Relation to Women

Mrs. Betty Beaman and Maude Swarts
The Role Invasion by the French—the French policy toward Germany and its effect on Europe. Alvin Johnson, Editor, The Nation

Modern Trends in History. Prof. J. Salvesen
Lectures and Courses on Labor Problems give at business meetings and offices of our local unions by lecturers assigned by the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U.

1. Problems of the I. L. G. W. U. Morris Sigman
2. Labor Problems. H. Rogoff, Max Levine
3. American Government, its organization and functions. H. Rogoff
4. History of the I. L. G. W. U. Max Levine
5. Labor Problems. Prof. Galatsky, Lawrence, and G. Brooks
7. Parliamentary Law—How to Run a Union Meeting. B. Vlack
8. Social Forces in Literature. Sh. Ninger
10. Aims and Objectives of the Cooperative Movement. H. Graf
11. Industrial Hygiene. Dr. F. Dembo
12. The Worker and His Health. Drs. I. Goldstein, I. Goldberg, B. B. Eisenberg, B. Weiss, and Alice Hamilton

The Economics of Our Present System. M. Schloim
14. The American Labor Movement. Alex. Bratskis
15. The "Old and New" Poetry in Yiddish Literature. H. Glants
16. Trade Unions and Socialism. D. Alkwits
17. The Education of Children. J. Cohen
18. "Are Time-Agreements Useful?" I. Feinberg
19. Harmony among the Joint Board Locals J. A. Aspin
20. The A. P. of L. and the American Trade Union Conference. J. Hellm
21. Women in the Trade Union Movement. Fanny M. Cohn

What is Workers' Education?

22. Social and Political Responsibilities of a Modern Trade

Union. Dr. B. Hoffman
23. Social History of Russia (in Russian). David Z. Krinkin
24. Cooperative and Trade Union Movement in U. S. E. B. Ombruch
25. The Labor Movement in Europe. F. Julius
26. Unemployment. Dr. Miles B. Brander
27. Economics. Prof. Eimer E. Sparks
28. Labor and Economics. Prof. Clarence E. Skinner
29. Current Topics. Dr. David Vising
30. Aims of the Trade Union Movement. Robert Fehn
31. History. A. J. Munt, Prof. W. Hall

RECAPITULATION OF ATTENDANCE

Workers' University 13,824
Unity Centers 9,976
Physical Training and Health Lectures 2,056
Lectures in the I. L. G. W. U. Building 1,915

Jewish
Courses 4,674
Single Lectures 4,743
Russian 2,665
Social Activities 8,998
Visits to Museums 550
Hikes and Outings 1,529

Total 47,517

Classes in English in Unity Centers 163,490
Outside of New York
Courses 4,411
Physical Training and Health Lectures 325
Social Activities 2,259

Total 6,986

Grand Total 216,903

Signed:
MORRIS SIGMAN, ABRAHAM BAROFF,
President Secretary-Treasurer

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

ISRAEL FEINBERG, Chairman
SAMUEL LEFKOWITS
JACOB HELLER
ELIAS REISBERG

FANNY M. COHN, ALEXANDER FICHLANDER,
Executive Secretary Educational Director
Workers' Vacations With Pay in the Various Countries

Before the war very few workers except civil servants and military employees could claim paid holidays. Since then, however, a great change has come over the situation, and in many countries we now find workers being granted holidays at the expense of the employer. In many cases the holiday is even paid by the industry itself. This is a great improvement over the old system, under which workers were given paid days at the discretion of the employer, and in some cases only at the end of the employment period. In other cases, the employer would only grant a day or two of paid holidays at the end of the year. These days were often withheld from the workers, and in some cases were not paid at all.

In many countries, including the United States, Canada, and Australia, workers are entitled to paid holidays, and in some cases, the holiday is given as a fixed number of days, regardless of the length of employment. In other cases, the holiday is based on the length of employment, and in some cases, it is given as a percentage of the worker's earnings.

In many countries, workers are entitled to holidays on a pro rata basis, and in some cases, the holiday is given as a fixed number of days, regardless of the length of employment. In other cases, the holiday is based on the length of employment, and in some cases, it is given as a percentage of the worker's earnings.

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JUSTICE

The Week In Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

It is not without good reason that Local 10, Militant, of the American Federation of Labor, was an enviable position mired with respect and admiration. It was well known that among the members of this local’s delegation was found so staunch a believer in justice, in the principles of the International, as the 17th convention of the International found in Manager Dubinsky.

As secretary to the executive committee, he leaves as a result of his work, a polished name, a name that men are proud to have, a name that will ever be a credit to the union and honor to the International in its place.

Dubinsky’s ability, however, was best seen in his defense of the report, in his battle for the reasons, for the action of the committee. A number of very important acts related to the making of this report and the International’s constitution and order of the Executive Board.

The meeting of the executive board would deal severely with members of the union who do not respect its laws and the rules and regulations of the committee in its perforce report. It is still a fact that the committee must not tolerate destructive activities within any branch of the union.

Secretary to the committee in most cases related to failure on the part of the members to cease their activities within the union because they impose the domination of the union by outside organizations. In speaking for the approval of the recommendations, Dubinsky at times reached heights of eloquence. This was especially true of his words before them, the case against some of the delegates of Local 9, the internal element.

In speaking against the adoption of the report, those who defended the amended report, they demonstrated a freedom of thought and speech. This was harnessed upon such an extent that there was a demand for the maintenance of the right of real reason for the action of the International.

When Dubinsky rose to speak, he pointed this out: “It isn’t he,” they are discussing different opinions; no one in the room is perfect; you are from having different opinions. Our worthy president and executive are known to have had different opinions, views that were contrary to the politics of our union. They had their opinions, but they expressed them like union people. They used no superciliousness, nor did they act contrary to the ethics of the union. They expressed their opinions in the rooms of the union. But what did you find, that other organization, not through the proper legal channels of the organization. You went and acted contrary to the ethos of the union. As I say, there is no power on earth that can prevent you from having different opinions, or opinions contrary to your union. But if you have your opinions, you try to force your opinions upon the organization, then you are guilty of treachery to the best interests of our union and you try to force your opinions, you are guilty of the breach of contract; you are guilty of destroying the work and progress of your organization.”

The majority of the recommendations contained in the report of the executive committee was adopted. There were many with respect to the amendments on the recommendations of the executive committee did not have a good case against some of those amendments. The result was the adoption. The result was the adoption.

And it was Dubinsky’s clear and pointed defense which convinced them to vote for the approval of the recommendations.

It would require more pages than this publication affords to cover the entire issue of the meeting but let it be known that among the many addresses delivered Mr. Dubinsky, the representative of the American Federation of Labor and William H. Johnston, president of the organization, were among the prominent speakers who addressed the convention.

Two of the most important resolutions are reprinted below in full. The importance of these may be seen, is of imperative importance.

WHEREAS, the ladies’ garment industry as it is constituted today consists of sub-manufacturing, establishments, and

WHEREAS, we find that a large number of the so-called sub-manufacturers have repeatedly violated collective agreements entered into with the organization, the chief violation being the performance by the employe group by group, and

WHEREAS, the condition has developed to such an extent that there has become a very serious menace to the ladies’ garment cutters, as a result of increasing unemployment to greater proportions, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that this 17th convention of the American Federation of Labor instructs the incoming General Executive Board to see to it, upon making agreements with employers, that a supplementary provision be made to this phase of the regular agreements, and that such provisions shall be made for the protection of the employers of this union and shall establish a special fund to buy assurance against such performance by the supplementary agreements and its performance, and that the special security as deposited shall be forfeited as liquidated damages on failure to perform such special as a condition for the resumption of contractual relations, the employers shall be required to reimburse the union an amount equal to the damages suffered.

WHEREAS, the constitution of the ladies’ garment industry, as set forth in the last convention limits the arrangements of members to thirty-nine weeks in a year, that period existing prior to this amendment.

WHEREAS, this change has proven to be too burdensome upon the delicately balanced local and union locals and also a financial loss to the International, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the constitution be and hereby is amended so that the clause governing arrangements should be extended to fifty-two weeks before a member is dropped from the rolls of membership.

The members do not doubt appreciate the significance of both resolutions.

There is little need for comment on the first. The delegation, in introducing this resolution, does not expect that this will solve the problem, but if it is passed with an understanding of form some other. But the delegation does hope that with the recognition of such a supplementary agreement, an employer will twice think before doing any cutting.

The second resolution will also, as doubt, be a far-reaching one to the detriment of Local 10. Seasonal employment often causes a member to neglect the payment of his dues. Thirty-nine weeks is an easy number to lay over. Besides the cutters have long been used to the fifty-two-week work clause. This delegation will use its best efforts to have this passed.

Another interesting resolution which the cutters’ delegates of Local 10 introduced relates to the establishment in America of a Labor party. Workers of this country nowadays, so often demonstrate by the inescapable conclusion that a political party controlled by the American workers is in its very nature, a political force to be reckoned with.

WHEREAS, it is daily demonstrated that labor can hold, not only the hopes for better economic conditions, but its needs from the two existing political parties, therefore

WHEREAS, as a result of the control of the government by the Republican party, the country is becoming more reactionary and has during the past four years constantly carried on a campaign for the establishment of the open shop, and has taken measures to make restrictions for the restraint of strikes and the mere request of employers, and

WHEREAS, during this period no country has witnessed within the Government an unprecedented state of corruption, as instanced by the Teapot Dome scandal,

WHEREAS, the workers of England have demonstrated that the amendment of the constitution is an actual possibility, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that the 17th convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs the incoming General Executive Board to work co-operatively with the Labour party of England and the American party of Labor to instruct the same effect.

The Weekly in Local 10

CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS MEETING

MONDAY, MAY 19TH

REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY, MAY 26TH

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark’s Place

CUTTERS’ UNION, LOCAL 10

ELIAS LIEBERMAN

256 Broadway Tel. Franklin 2023

For many years manager of the Dress and Waist Maker’s Union