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

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
Joint Board Manager and Business Agents Will Be Elected on Thursday, October 29th

Ballotting Will Be General in All Locals—All Members of Locals 2, 9, 10, 22, 35, 48, 82 and 89 to Take Part in Vote—Complete List of Candidates on Ballot—Voting Will Begin at 7 A.M. and Continue to 8 P.M.

The election of business agents and of Joint Board Manager and Dress Joint Board which was to have taken place last Tuesday, October 22nd, has been announced will be held on Tuesday, October 29th. The common interest which was to examine the eligibility and fitness of the numerous candidates who applied to be placed on the ballot, could not get through with its task in time and the ballotting had therefore to be held over.

Some of the aspirants for the office of business agent were passed by the committee without any loss of time. There were, however, quite a large number of applicants whose fitness for the office provoked heated discussion, among the members of the committee causing loss of time and delaying the preparation of the ballot. The committee met all day Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday last week in the Council Room of the International Building and was presided over by Brother Ansel, chairman of the Joint Board.

The voting will continue all day long, Thursday, October 29th, from 7 a.m. in the morning until 9 p.m. in the evening, and will be carried on in the following places:

Main Office of Joint Board—150 E. 54th St.; Downtown Office—22 Second Ave.; Harlem Office—140 E 111th St.; Brooklyn Office—60 Montgomery Ave.; Brownsville Office—219 Sackman St., and Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth Ave.

Only members in good standing of Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 22, 35, 48, 82 and 89 may take part in the election. (Continued on Page 3)

I.L.G.W.U. Locals Busy with Pre-Convention Elections

1,200 Votes Cast in Local 10 Election—Local Takes in $5,000 in Dues on Election Day—Locals 3 and 9 Elect This Saturday—Local 22 Will Vote for Delegates Next Tuesday (Election Day). Secretary Barott Calls on Locals to Forward Resolutions in Advance to General Office

Last Saturday, was "Election Day" in many of our locals in New York City. Picayune and Plaid Local 99, Locals 6, 7 and 48 elected on that day their quota of delegates to the next International Convention which it is to begin its sessions on November 20th, in Philadelphia.

Next Saturday, October 31st, Locals Nos. 3 and 9 will have an election for the same purpose. The sample makers and the ladies' tailors will vote for Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, while the cloak finishers will do their voting in the office of the Joint Board, 165 East 29th street, and in 17 West 29th street. It is expected that a large number of voters will turn out in both locals for the ballotting.

Last Saturday's Vote

The balloting last Saturday among the liveliest ever conducted in our locals in New York City. The election in Local 10 proved deep interest in the tailors' organization as may be evidenced from the fact that in one evening 1,200 members came to Arlington Hall to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. The ballot also took in more than $5,000 in dues and assessments on that afternoon from members who were in arrears and who desired to vote.

The results of the election in Local 10 may be found on page 8. (Continued on Page 2)

Local 41 Preparates for Intensive Activity

On October 29th, Local 41, Hem- siders and Novelty Workers' Union, appointed Pauline Morgenstern, foreman of the hemming shop to be temporary manager of their local.

The tailors and novelty workers are at present planning a big campaign in their shops to organize the rest of the tailors' shop, by a strike, and to enforce union conditions.

Cloak and Dress Pressers Elect New Officers

As reported in Justice last week, the members of Local 33, the Cloak and Dress Pressers of New York, nominated Wednesday a working committee made up of Webster and Beethoven halls candidates for executive board and for secretary manager. An election and election committee to supervise the election was also elected.

The election number of members was examined in the course of the week all the candidates for executive board with regard to fitness and eligibility for office. The election takes place on Thursday, October 29th, and the results of the balloting will be announced on Saturday, October 21st.

The local election in Local 33 will be followed by a general election for business agents and other officers of the Joint Board. It is expected that there will be a large number of pressers who will participate in the balloting. The new executive board in Local 33 is to be elected by the board which resigned together with Joseph Breslaw, secretary-manager of Local 33, his assistant and his helper.

Ladies' Tailors Elect Convention Delegates This Saturday

On Saturday, October 31st, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, between the hours of 12:30 and 4 P.M., the Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dressmakers and 35 and 36 members of the organization notified them of the importance of the election and urging all members to vote, will hold an election for delegates to the convention in Philadelphia which is to begin on November 30th.

The executive board of the tailors' local sent a letter to every member of the organization notifying them of the election and urging them to vote. The candidates are: Mary Kennedy, Joseph Wilkes, Don Whitenaky, Berta Drahan, Laura Baw, Samuel Grubin, Roses Landy, Hyman Fussin, Joseph Zack, Abraham Tishinsky and Benjamin Bapov.

Opening Exercises of Educational Season on Saturday, November 14

Sascha Jacobson and Mme. Gita Glaze Will Participate

Only two weeks remain before the opening exercises of our Educational Season. This will be held on Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P.M. in the beautiful auditorium of Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place.

As is the custom in our Educational Department, an elaborate concert has been arranged. Sascha Jacobson, the celebrated violinist and Mme. Gita Glaze, the well-known soprano will give a select concert program. The evening, as usual, will end with a Dance in the Gymnasium.

Admission will be $1.00 by ticket only which were distributed to past and future students of our classes and to other members of the I. L. G. W. and their families. As the capacity of the auditorium is limited, and a number of members of our various locals an opportunity to attend, the tickets were distributed proportionately among them.

Tickets can still be obtained at the offices of our Educational Department, 3 West 14th street, and at the offices of local unions.

Cloakmakers and Dresssmen, Attention!

Next Tuesday, November 3rd, is Election Day. It is a half-day holiday for cloakmakers and dresssmen and they are hereby notified that they should abstain from working a half day next Tuesday.

All week workers are to receive a full day's pay for that day. This rule must be strictly observed.

By the order of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager.

Union Health Center to Celebrate Fifth Anniversary

New Clinics to Be Formally Opened

The Union Health Center of New York, the institution which caters to the health needs of the organized la-
dies' garment workers, will celebrate its 50th anniversary on Thursday, November 5th, from 2 to 4 P.M. in the building of the Center, 131 East 14th Street. A special exhibit will be set up to display all the new dental clinic on the sixth floor of 223 Fourth Avenue, corner of 18th Street. A number of programs have been prepared for each day. Representatives of the whole labor movement in New York have been invited to attend these exhibitions and to inspect the new medical and dental clinics. A special exhibit will be placed in each clinic. Prominent physicians, public health workers and union officers will speak at these celebrations.
Election of Joint Board Staff
This Thursday, October 29th

(Continued from Page 1)

One ballot for the candidates of Locals 2, 8, 12, 48 and 89 had been ordered and all the members of the above mentioned Locals will have a vote for all the candidates appearing on the ballot. The ballot will also contain the names of Leonard Solomon, the only candidate for the office of general manager of the Joint Board.

The following is the list of candidates for business agents by Locals as they appear on the ballot:

Local No. 2
1. Becketten, Max
2. Bismar, J.
3. Black, Abraham
4. David, Sam
5. Feilberg, Morris
6. Perman, Al
7. Katz, Albert
8. Kleinman, Louis
9. Kroff, Phillip
10. Kroger, Hyman
11. Lehnhardt, Hyman
12. Lesniak, A. H.
13. Lipkin, Louis
14. Marks, Elias
15. Ben-Aharon
16. Schneidman, Hyman
17. Snyder, Jacob
18. Goldstein, Benny
19. Stieglitz, Saul
20. Theiler, Jacob
21. 
22. Zeldin, Samuel
Local No. 6
23. New York, Reuben
24. Cooper, Barret
25. Bitkin, Abe
26. Fisher, Harry
27. Herman, Philip
28. Kaplan, Nathan
29. Miller, Saul
30. Skurnick, Harry
31. Wiesny, Sam
Local No. 22
32. Farber, Robert
33. Goldstein, Jacob
34. Goldstein, Pinchas
35. Grossman, Hyman
36. Hollander, David
37. Mayer, Mayer
38. Langow, Isaac
39. Lurie, Sam
40. Pessah, Rose
41. Rafod, Bella
42. Reicher, Frieda
43. Rosenthal, Albert
44. Rotenberg, Peter
45. Rose, Sam
46. Wolf, David
47. 

Local 41 Prepares For New Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

clal cooperation with anumber of other international locals in this drive.

Local 41 will have an election for delegates to the international convention on Thursday, October 29th, at the office of the Union, 6 W. 21st street from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. The following candidates were nominated: Mollie Milstein, Victor Milbrey, Ole

I. L. G. W. Locals Busy With Pre-Convention Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

of this issue. Vice president David Drinsky topped the list of the successul candidates, followed by M. Pert. matter, I. Nager and B. R. Ehrenfeld.

Local 30 elected as delegates Abraham Wiegner, David Ginsgolz, S. Bar
doff and Meyer Polinsky.

The election in Local 23 wound up in a disturbance, as some members of the local claimed that irregularities had been committed, and a committee of the complainants went to see President Sigman about it. President Sigman turned the matter over to Secretary Baroff to sift the charges in his absence. We shall make the result of Brother Baroff's investigation public in the next issue of Justice.

The Opening of the Dental Clinic

Do not fail to take an hour off on Friday, November 4th, and visit the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, at 222 Fourth Avenue. Special dental services will be free of charge to the parties 'remote labor herders, social workers and dentists have declared their intention of being present at this opening. Remember the date. Friday, November 4th.

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A PERSONAL LETTER FROM DR. GEORGE M. PRICE TO THE NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

It will be five years in November since our Medical and Dental Clinics, previously at 131 E. 17th Street, were moved into the Union Health Center at 131 E. 17th Street.

As you know, this building was bought and recon- structed at the expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars to house the Medical and Dental Clinics. These clinics have long felt want and it was felt could give much better service in both.

The work of the Union Health Center in the Medical as well as the Dental Department has been well known only to the members. In the Health Center we are trying to give the best medical and dental care for the members of the I. L. G. W. by the most competent physicians and dentists. It is hoped we will be able to feel that the Center is their own institution. The Health Center is trying to give expert health service, medical advice, and dental treatment.

The service is appreciated by the garment workers as evidenced by the fact that within the last five years the number of patients and the number of treatments have increased four-fold.

During the last year we have given over fifty-two thousand treatments, medical dental, and or optical, to more than one thousand per week.

You know how crowded we have been during the last year, and we have handicapped in our work has been, because of the limited space we have, the Union Health Center building.

Because of this overcrowd-

ing, the Board of Directors has asked a number of the Managers of the nine Locals that own the center to decide whether the Dental Department from the 12th Street building.

Accordingly, a big leap, at 222 Fourth Avenue, corner of 18th Street, 6th Floor, was taken and the Dental Department and was equipped with twenty-five chairs.

At the same time, the Med- ical Department has been the largest of the improved. The entire floor at 131 E. 17th Street, is now completely remodeled for the purposes of the Medi- cal Department.

Within a very short time both the Medical Department on 17th Street and the Dental Department at 222 Fourth Avenue, will have formal openings. The members of the I. L. G. W. are invited to visit their Health Center and to take advantage of the many medical and dental services offered them.

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The Agrarian Question in Mexico

Since the foreign press and the general public opinion is now focused on the division of land in Mexico some people, who have no real knowledge of the question, think that the question is not an issue at this moment.

The agrarian question in Mexico has a long history. The peonage system, caused by the war of independence, and the invasion of Mexico by French troops during Maximilian's time, as well as the years of the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, most of these peons were taken through illegal land transactions and lost their land. This created a consistent pattern of exploitation, subversion, and eviction of landowners.

At the end of the Spanish domination, the United States tried to annex the country, the number of ejidos approximated 7,600. During the troubles that followed the Mexican-American War and the invasion of Mexico by French troops, Maximilian was overthrown, and the power of the United States was temporarily increased. However, the French troops, under the command of General Leclerc, invaded Mexico in 1884 and occupied the country for three years. During this time, the French army committed atrocities against the native population, and many of the peons were forced to work for the French army. This resulted in a significant decrease in the number of ejidos, from 7,600 to about 3,500.

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Women Who Work

In spite of facts which ought to prove women incapable of working, the government of the United States that the women would not be an exception, so to be provided for in the bylaws of the government of the United States. It may be true that women ought to be in the work, especially when they are young, but it is not known that in a large number of cases she is not there.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor conducted a survey of four representative states—Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Indiana. One of these is not a great has countable industry, one is in a coal mining region, one in a coal mining region, and one is a textile center. Almost all of these cities, the bread-winning women, forms over 30 per cent of the total female population, is over 30 per cent. In no case is less than 25 per cent.

This tabulation includes women's earning money in their own homes by taking boarders. Yet 69 per cent of the total female population, and 25 per cent in those cities, the bread-winning women. The tabulation forms over 30 per cent of the total female population, is over 30 per cent. In no case is less than 25 per cent.

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The Miner's Wife and Daughter

The Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor, in its Bulletin No. 46, tells a vivid, human story. But it is a sad story. Baker states in his Bulletin No. 46, 'I think of something of society's responsibility to the man who goes into the mines, then the third back for our war, and its debt to his family—his wife and children.'

The job of coal mining is dirty enough and difficult enough without the making of miner and hardy daughter and the great hardy industry, employed hundreds of thousands of men, brings into the coal industry miners' work, sons and daughters, and the Women's Bureau in this Bulletin reports on the "Home Environment and Employment Opportunities of Women in the Coal-Mine Workers' Families." This employment status, employment opportunities, and their home and social environment are dealt with. "The data used are collected during the investigations conducted by the Coal Commission on the employment opportunities of women in the mining population. The Commission's agents made personal visits to about 350,000 miners' wives; 811 of these communities were controlled by companies who were independent mining towns.

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CONVENTION PROBLEMS

The I. L. G. W. U. convention is but a short time off now, and in most locals the election of delegates has already taken place. And although the spiritual complexion of the re-elected delegates is now moment clear to us, we should like to believe that all of them—without exception—deserve the confidence of the union men and women, all past performances and actions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Let us make this point clear. Under the term “true and devoted union men”—we do not understand a person who pays his or her dues to the organization just because they cannot help paying it and who would shed their union obligations at the first opportunity. Nor is a “true and devoted union man” a person who is primarily interested to push ahead his or her own petty party ambitions in this and, who beyond this, has no interest whatever in the organization. A trade union composed of such an element is a structure resting on sand and is likely to fall in the surface by the first indolent breeze. Unions like these may, it is true, will last for years and even, at times, produce an illusory impression of strength. They cannot, however, deceive an observer who is used to seeing a little above the surface of things. Such a labor body is essentially a hard trade union.

A “true and devoted union member” is a worker who has come to realize that his union is the best means to greater power for himself and his fellow workers as the very food he subsists on and the air he breathes. To such a worker the union is a part of his existence, his source of pride, and he loves his union for what is good and for what is right, but is ready to work hard to remove its defects without dragging its shortcomings out in the public market and pillorying it before the eyes of those who interpolate these defects and the set of his being.

A “true and devoted union member” is a worker who believes that all the other branches of the labor movement are to serve the trade unions and not that the trade unions are to be made a sort of auxiliary to these, and whose beliefs and actions are such as to prove it. Toward this end a “true union man” need not be a radical nursing in his bosom the reconstruc- tion of the universe upon revolutionary foundations. He may believe in the freedom of the individual, in the natural order of things, the law of God, the inalienable rights of man, and so on; only he only needs to bear constantly in mind that “the emancipa- tion of the workers is the task of the workers themselves”, and that no messiah from the sky, no messiah from the earth, who choose to call themselves, can or will ever help him in this task.

Such is the kind of delegates we should like to see at the next International convention in Philadelphia. And now we ask: How is such a type of delegate likely to judge the record of the leaders of our Union and how, in particular, is he likely to regard their stand on all that has transpired in our ranks in the past few months?

To us, it seems, that as true union men and women they would do only one thing: endorse the whole record of the elected leaders of the organization of all that they had accomplished, or better, of what they had suggested and fought for the internal and external life of the union. Let us make this more specific.

The leaders of the organization have accomplished three distinct achievements in the life of the organization in the past year and a half. These were, to begin with, the consolidation of the three cloak organizations into one, the unifying of the Boston and New York gremia under the one banner, and the merger of the two joint boards—the Cloakmakers’ and the Dusters’—into one. This achievement required a tremendous amount of courage and an iron will, for our leaders have encountered in their effort to realize it numberless obstacles of the most implacable kind. These obstacles were nevertheless faced bravely by our leaders and were overcome. The keen aspirations of a large number of our workers and the movements of the Boston convention have thus been adequately fulfilled.

The second achievement was, perhaps, the most difficult one because it had led to a sharp division of opinion among the leaders of the organization itself. It was the result of a firm determina- tion on the part of President Sigman to place the Union upon a workable basis in one blow to wipe out all the evils that have accumulated within the ranks of our organization, which, in the trade union movement, is but the result of apathy and indiff- rentness on the part of the members themselves. “Politics” has been brought to bear to the welfare of our organization that President Sigman decided that it has to be driven out branch and root from our midst, and with commendable energy he succeeded in scoring a substantial improvement in this direction, notwithstanding the very active opposition he encountered from many quarters to his efforts.

The second achievement, or rather the wish for such an achievement, was the movement to make it impossible for out- siders to become leaders of the craft or groups of individuals with the objective of temporary, degenerate, and temporary party purposes. We have in mind, of course, the effort of the Communists to capture our organization and to force their dogma upon us. It is, however, by the presence of the Communists in such clear and unmistakable terms. In this effort, the leader- ship of the Union was heavily defeated. Whether this defeat may be attributed to our leaders’ failure to understand the true sense of the will of the members of the Union as it expressed itself at the Boston convention, or the membership itself had sub- sequently gone back on its own mandate, is a matter for the next convention to decide and answer in a most uncertain way.

The leadership of the Union, however, is fervently convinced that it had acted in full conformity with the mandate of the Boston convention and had waged for this mandate a hard but noble struggle. Only when it became apparent that the very life of the Union is in danger and that it might be destroyed in this crucial period, President Sigman and his executive board, as a true officer in the Union, deem it advisable to put down arms and to declare a truce until the convention would meet and decide for all of us in a general assembly. The convention will, therefore, have to face squarely the alternative of declaring the Union is to continue realistic dictation by parties from the outside or that it should adopt a new policy that would open wide the doors of our organization to some of political adventures and ad- venturers.

This conflict of viewpoint, we do not desire to underestimate it, involves a question of life and death to the Union, and we hope that the delegates will face it in all seriousness and will treat it with due deliberation and earnestness. There is a tremendous amount at stake in the settlement of this question, for the fate of the Union and the fate of our whole movement is, we believe, involved in this question. If our delegates are devoted primarily to the life interests of the Union and to no personal or party axe to grind, they should not hesitate even for a moment to declare a truce and to declare that the opposition and the fight against the leaders of the Union waged by some of our members has been not only a bad mistake but a horrible crime against the Union.

The leaders of the Union surely cannot be charged with having failed to live up to the instructions of the Boston convention. If the delegates have not lived up to their instructions in time and because from time to time they would attempt to compromise with their oppo- nents. Now both sides, if such they may be termed, stand squarely before the convention and the convention will have to render its decision. The convention, of course, will not act on the asser- tion of the leaders with having failed to carry out the mandate of its pre- decessor, and the question will, therefore, narrow down to the point the question will be conducted their opposition in a trade union-like manner or not.

And viewed from this angle, it can be readily forecast, that the next convention will not be, in its early stages, a harmony gathering, as some would like to think it is. To conduct the convention, there can hardly be any compromise between the two viewpoints— the idealism of the Union’s right to self-determination and rule, on the one hand, and dictatorship and rule for the outsiders, on the other. Our Union is either incapable of self-government and in such a case it should be handed over to a Communist re- ceivership, or we shall have to win our struggle for democracy and our right to self-determination. This cardinal point must be fought out at this convention for all time. The cheap demagogic cry of “freedom of opinion” or simply appealing to the emotions of our workers will not do with the deciding of this problem. Of course, we are wholehearted adherents of freedom of opinion in our Union, but that’s exactly the reason why we always oppose a so-called Communist Straitjacket, which is the complete denial of such freedoms and tolerances.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagoguery that is now being set up by our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason and principle to meet all four winds. They should have in mind only the life and the well being of the Union, and, if they are guided by such sane con- siderations, they cannot fail to realize that the only thing that brought out by the Boston convention, the only thing that may revitalize our International Union and re­equip it with sufficient strength to meet any arduous struggles against the employers in our industries in the near future.

And after having solved this basic problem before it, the con- trary view has been taken into consideration too, the foundation convention, the convention may proceed with deliberation and discretion. It is already the record of the General Executive touching on all its other activities to overthrow the Communist’s external work—its attitude toward the many industrial problems and its stand for the out­ stigation of the oppressive trade evils which weigh down heavily the lives of our workers.

We shall consider some of these problems in our next issue.
I'M FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK

By CARRIE EDDIE SHEFFLER

Down on the farm about half past four,
I slip on my pants an' take the shoe-out—
Out to the yard I run like the dickens,
To milk ten cows and get them in.

Clean out the barn, curry Nancy and Jiggs,
Separate the cream an' slop all the pigs.
Work two hours, then eat a ' York, An', by Heck, I'm ready for a full day's work.

Then I grease the wagon an' put on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in an' old sack.

Catch up the horses, battle down the lane,
Must get the hand in an' catch the dandy.

Look ever yonder—sure as I am born—
Cattle on the rampage cow's in the corf.
Start across the meadow,
Heaving like I'm wind broke, get wet clean thru.
Get back to the horses, then, for recompense,
Nancy got straddled on a tile.

Join us all a' chinkin' an' muscled in a jerk,
I'm fit as a fiddle for a day's work.

Work all summer till winter is nigh,
Then figure the books an' leave a big sigh.

Got less cash now than I had last spring,
Now some people say there ain't no hell—
But they never knew or they can't tell.

When spring rolls round I take another chance,
While the frills grows longer on my old pants,
Give my s'penders a kick, my belt another jerk.
An' then by Heck! I'm ready for a full year's work.
EDUCATION, COMMENTS, AND NOTES

Rennie Smith's Lecture

Every seat in the lecture hall was occupied when Rennie Smith, Labor member for the seat of Reid, delivered a lecture on the Present Industrial Situation in England, in our building on Tuesday, October 31st. Our Educational Department arranged this lecture as a special event in its program for the quarter.

Comrade Smith analysed thoroughly the present industrial situation in Great Britain. He pointed out how the post-war conditions in England produced the present crisis. The promise that "England was to be a home fit for heroes," was not kept. The soldiers who returned from his bloody battlefields found unemployment, misery and suffering. The economic life of Britain was shattered to fragments. Its principal industries—mines and manufacturing—were at a low ebb. From 1,900,000 in number of unions before 1914, the post-war period had seen as many as 3,000,000 without jobs. At present, 1,000,000 British workers have no employment.

The attempts to relieve these workers are anything but successful, according to Comrade Smith. The Doel System is thought by many to be but a method of chipping off the edges of the kind. The doles paid to the unemployed consisted of groceries gathered from these sources: 35 per cent are contributed by the workers themselves. 25 per cent by the employers and 25 per cent by the state. In other words, the so-called Doel System is a legitimate form of industrial slavery.

The problem seems to be insurmountable. While the productive power of the British worker is enormous, his power of consumption is very low. It is the one and only wealth that he cannot be consumed by the needy because of their inability to buy back the productive power. The solution is obvious to a student of modern Socialism and no doubt, England will have to get to work sooner or later.

Comrade Smith pointed out the dilemma in which the British government finds itself after granting a subsidy to the mining industry. Other industries in all probability will be in a position to make similar demands. The question then will be whether the State must subsidize all industries that cannot function properly under private control, or must the State bring order out of chaos by assuming control of all large industries.

The audience was extremely interested in Comrade Smith's able drive. The discussion with Comrade Smith's questions and the questions at the end of the hour showed an intelligent understanding of the problem.

Some Lectures This Week

THE FIRST LECTURE ON "A SOCIAL STUDY OF LITERATURE" will be given in the lecture room on the evening of Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P.M., in Washington Irving High School, 18th street, and Irving Place, Room 330.

"THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN HISTORY" course of ten lessons by A. J. Muste will be given on the calendar, November 14; 2:30 P.M. in Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place, Room 330.

Admission Cards—Workers' University

The activities of our Educational Department are offered free to our members: that is the case with the calendar. November 14; 2:30 P.M. in Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place, Room 330.

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford, August 15-17, 1926

BY FANNIA M. COHN

Part II.

(Continued)

Exchange of Students and Instructors

Spencer Miller, in his speech on "The Universities in the Social Order," said that the isolation of one nation from another is a fiction in the face of their growing interdependence. The workers must understand the modern world if they are to build the new world. But, he said, the residents of universities in America, though only three years older, already has five per cent of students from England, Denmark, Belgium, and Japan.

Conditions at present make it difficult for American students to exchange with students, but it is very anxious to cooperate with the International Convention.

The exchange student, said Mr. Miller, is an interpreter of his country, his class, his educational institutions, and of the Labor Movement, for that reason he should have had knowledge as well as enthusiasm, experience, of the labor movement and mature judgment.

Miller concluded by saying that the contribution of Workers' Education to real Internationalism might well be an insistence on contacts between the workers in the rank and file, that this exchange of teachers and students might be one of the first important steps.

Residential vs. Non-Residential Colleges

J. F. Horrabin of Plek, said that dependence upon residential colleges, of which so few workers could take advantage, was absurd. And yet, such a college, he added, was necessary for the purpose of training teachers. At present, the London Labor College has a two years course, but that, apparently, is so long that it misses the men, who are likely not to wait to return to their old spheres.

Jen Delmas, of the Belgian Workers' Education Centre, in speaking of the difficulties encountered in the teaching of particular courses, hoped by pointing out that the bulk of university students are paid for by their relatives, and that the founders of most universities need not think of that problem at all. The difficulty lies on the part of the resident to understand that the labor movement belong to some group, whether they are leaders or recent workers in the rank and file, and in either case, it is their moral qualities that are important. A resident college develops those qualities and teaches especially tolerance and social habits. On returning home, the student will be able to distinguish the things there that can be improved and those that cannot, and will change the former and ignore the latter. The atmosphere in the residential college is a studious one; the student gains by contact with the lecturers, and the amusements which would tempt him if he were living in town are there non-existent. A residential college should of course be put on the outskirts of a town or in the country. Finally, the community life of a residential college contributes toward that individualistic, yet uniform character which is always desirable.

SASCHA JACOBSEN and Mina. GITA CLAUSE will participate in the opening celebration of the Educational Section, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P.M. Tickets are free to members of the L. I. W. U. Apply at the office of the Educational Department, or at your local union.

Weekly Educational Calendar

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

Wednesday, November 4

6:30 P.M. Alexander Fichandler—Social Psychology.

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

WORLERS' UNIVERSITY

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

1:30 P.M. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.

This course will consist of six lessons, and will be followed by a course in English literature to be given by Mr. R. B. Stedler.

2:30 P.M. A. J. Maste—The Place of Workers in History.

Mr. Maste will give the introduction to his course on Saturday, November 14, but the remainder of the course will be given Sunday mornings.

AUDITORIUM OF WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

Saturday, November 4

7:30 P.M. Concert—Opening Celebration of Educational Section.

Sascha Jacobsen, violinist and Miss. Gita Clause, soprano will participate in musical program.

After the concert there will be a Dance in the Gynanum.

Tickets are free to members of the Union and can be obtained at the Educational Department, 2 West 16th Street, and at the offices of Local Unions.

UNITY CENTERS

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

P. S. 25 335 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

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

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 33d St., Bronx.

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

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

Remember when registering to tell the principal that you wish to join the L. L. W. U. Unity Center.

Classes in English at Unity Centers

Our members can still join the classes in English which have been arranged in our Unity Centers in various parts of the city. They are listed as follows:

P. S. 25—335 E. 5th St.

P. S. 43—Brown Place and 33d St., Bronx.

P. S. 61—Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Bronx.

P. S. 150—Christopher Avenue and Beckman St., Brooklyn.

Registration for beginners, intermediate and advanced students.

P. S. 71—101st street between Madison and 110th street.

P. S. 150—Christopher avenue and Beckman St., Brooklyn.

Registration is free. All classes are organized for beginners, intermediate and advanced students.

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford, August 15-17, 1926

BY FANNIA M. COHN

Part II.

(Continued)

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(To be continued)
The Week In Local 10

BY SAM B. SHENKER

The participation by over twelve hundred members last Saturday afternoon at the meeting of business agents and delegates to the Eighteenth Convention of the International, the election by the convention of officers and members of the executive, and the new administration candidates, and the overwhelming decision of the members to open for two weeks in the past, for local election of business agents, constitute the important occurrences of the past week.

Convention Vote Biggest in Local's History

Never before in the voting for delegates to the convention has there been such a large vote as in the present case. The vote cast for the delegates to the convention was 1,286 last Saturday, 1,286, which was a jubilee convention, was 1,286. The votes cast for the delegates to the Convention of the International in May 1922 and the Chicago Convention in May 1929 were 742 and 478, respectively.

Perhaps the only vote with which the present may be compared was that cast for the members of the local in 1926, when over seven hundred members participated. Vote Reflects Interest in Local

The members unmistakably expressed their opinion in matters effecting their traditional rights. They ratified all that the members of the executive had done on account of the strong position of the organization. The members had built up in these many years of their existence a system of work and placed themselves in good standing, with a membership of accurately six thousand dollars as dues, in attendance, while the election was going on.

Result Signifies Vote of Confidence

Considering the fact that the administration through the Executive Board had made every one of its decisions on the various phases of the internal situation clearly known, the result is in the best possible shape for the convention to ratify. The result may be taken as a distinct vote of confidence and endorsement of the administration's policy.

Nathan Sieperman, a member of the Election Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Stein, announced that he was the author of the statement that it was one of the most orderly elections ever held. It was a credit to the local, to the delegates, and to the members of the local. The result has been overwhelming in favor of local elections, they decided.

Brother Isidore Nagler, as one of the business agents who did not fill out applications, Manager Dubinsky explained that the local did not fill out applications, because the local did not have enough of them. The local is not a rejoicing occasion for general elections for business agents. Since, however, the local is an organization which desires to be immediately ready to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents desire to know the situation in the local, the business agents of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided.

Brother Isidore Nagler, as one of the business agents who did not fill out applications, explained the reason why he said that he does not want to submit his election to any other person. He explained that he was given him personally to understand that his election would not be considered.

Nagler did not want to seek the favor of any group upon whose endorsement his election in the Joint Board would depend. As a member and representative of the workers' union he felt that only candidates who were competent to pass judgment upon his services as an officer. While, he added, he is required to attend to the grievances of all crafts, he asserted that he would represent the Local 10 in the Joint Board.

When it came to the election for delegates to the convention, he recalled to the members none of those who had made application for business agents' or general elections. Of the over twelve hundred votes cast only four hundred were valid, caused they were defeated during the course of handling applications. Some of the delegates held to the view of the members that the local would defend their position.

Dubinsky thereupon suggested that four of their members be permitted to present their point of view and that he bring the business agents to the local's position. This appeal to them and their position. Members in the following question on election in Local 10, Dubinsky called the attention of the members to the fact that a week or two ago presented itself about four years ago. At that time, he said, the business agents, Executive Board, and against general elections for business agents.

Due to the old system of elections that dissatisfaction resulted, thereby giving rise to many grievances against the system of elections that found expression in the recent upheaval.

The election of the business agents by the general ballot which prevented the election of such officers of the several locals as had the confidence and support of the membership. And only those types of business agents were not covered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership or not.

As a result of this method business agents were elected, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Officer Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems most severely criticized by the members of the executive was the "double line" or "two-timing" system. This system in which they preferred the election of such officers of the several locals as had the confidence and support of the membership. And only those types of business agents were not covered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership or not. No one.

He pointed out that if the membership of Local 10, who are called to elect and support the officers of the local, agents, favor a certain individual, there is no justification for the election of such an individual, even if he is supported by the business agents. The advocates of general elections, it seems, want the election of a man who does not enjoy the confidence of the members of Local 10, for some reason or other. They feel that, under the confidence of the members of the other locals, for the reason that he is unknown to them.

The only reason, Dubinsky pointed out, a creditor would be elected as business agent of the Joint Board in a general election is that perhaps a certain newly-organized group composed of other locals favors him as the representative of the cutter.

The result is that none of the present leaders of the Joint Board, desiring to secure the confidence of the workers, to gain its power and prestige and in this manner complete control of the local, in order to get the business agents' and general elections.

In attempting to do this, they disregarded the wishes of the majority of the membership of Local 10.

The leaders of the Joint Board had the power of the business agents' and general elections to rid them of their own crowd in Local 10, apparently as a matter of course, and the workers in the fight in the union by their disruptive tactics. In, spite of the fact that the individual leaders of the Joint Board have in mind have no standing with the membership of Local 10, aside from this fact, with all their attempts, they failed in Local 10 and could not "de-" the Joint Action Committee.

Membership Must Be Sole Judges

In this manner the present "left" leadership of the Joint Board seeks to buy the good faith and cooperation of its members by threats; they threaten to rid the workers of the leadership of Local 10 whom, in return for the cooperation, they will permit to be rid of by placing them at the sink, or otherwise, and two of their own group.

Manager Dubinsky explained that it is a just policy to make sure that the membership of the local has the right to elect representatives in whom they have confidence and is in harmony with the membership's interests, which was a constant claim of the leaders of the locals that no one should be elected the membership of Local 10.

The cutters' organization, the members in conclusion, that the only way to rid these locals the right to elect whom ever they desire. The same right should be conceded cutters, that is, to elect business agents in whom they have confidence and not whom the management desires to elect.

Denying the cutters this privilege is equivalent to denying them the right to self-determination, a cause personal to the members of the local, to be paid officers out of the dues of the membership of Local 10, they should be the sole judges of who is to represent them.

Brother Samuel Perlmuter, who also did little the personal to the local, on the question of local elections, stated that he was prompted not to make any application for a position as an agent because he saw in the attitude of the present leadership of the Joint Board a change of policy from that of an invisible power, not in conformity with trade union ethics.

Yes, it is the right of the members of the local to decide ideas and policies which this leadership is advocating is only attempts to make applications for positions as members of the cutters. Their real purpose is to secure a foothold in the local, which they claim is within Local 10 could not accomplish.

Local 10 is entitled to business agents and no matter how little a vote was cast in favor of general elections, it does not mean that the membership of Local 10 or how great an operator's vote may be, or vice versa. Local 10 is entitled to have the true and whole representation of the membership in accordance with the Joint Board's constitution.

The vote was taken on this question, the fact that the vote was five to one in favor of local elections. The result of the election of Local 10 had on more than one occasion made its desires known on this question, that is, that it favors local elections.