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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.
JUStICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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18th Convention Nears End

Convention Business Delayed by Demonstrations—Work of Governor's Commission Discussed—Delegates Addressed by William Green and Matthew Wall—Recognition of Soviet Russia

With the convention of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions in Philadelphia entering upon认识 on Monday evening, December 14th, at the Town Hall Hotel, 122 West 43rd Street, the Union has created under the Protocol of Peace which ended the general strike in the industry in 1918, for the purpose of eradicating the awomance and its by-products, is looking forward to working out a comprehensive plan for the betterment of the condition of the women in the garment industry.

George Gordon Battle and Justice Bernard L. Shilsen of the City Court have the remarkable success of the Board, the one institution created by the Protocol which has weathered all storms during all these years, and has survived all changes in the garment trades for fifteen years.

The Union Health Council, the only institution of its kind conducted by a labor union, has its beginning in the medical clinic established by the Joint Board of 1913, upon the recommendation of the American Throat and Ear Club, the owner of the long thread mills.

Speaking of the strikers at the convention was Miss Mary Keeler, who has been with the Willimantic workers from the day they walked out last March. Miss Keeler gave an account as she concluded her speech, as she did in part:

"I am here representing the textile workers of Willimantic, a group of about 2,500 people on strike since the 9th day of March in protest against the loss of thousands of dollars by the American Throat Company, which is a foreign corporation whose policies were dictated by a great British syndicate.

They said that the wages of the Willimantic workers were too high and we would have to accept a 30 per cent reduction.

"The fight is not only on the 10 per cent reduction in wages. It is also to maintain the high wages of the week which we have established in the mills since 1915. The manufacturers of Massachusetts are trying to effect this, and we have not the law to prevent it. We are not only fighting this gigantic American Trade Company, but we are fighting the combined efforts of the Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association.

"Out of the 2,500 strikers less than 250 have broken ranks. You have to go down there to see the spirit that is being displayed by the strikers. We didn't lose one striker except those that were evicted from their homes, and we are going to keep our power to help them and keep them together.

The winter is coming on, and the only ways we have of exercising our sympathy is by giving to the union in general asking for contributions. So, Mr. Chairman and brokers and others, please don't let us be called up to help you. You can do us a lot of good if you help us.

This motion was cheered by the delegates and the convention voted unanimously to give the Willimantic workers financial assistance.

Convention Pledges Aid To Willimantic Textile Strikers

One of the interesting moments at the fifth day of convention was the appearance of a representative of the 2,500 textile strikers of Willimantic, a group of about 2,500 people on strike since the 9th day of March in protest against the loss of thousands of dollars by the American Throat Company, which is a foreign corporation whose policies were dictated by a great British syndicate.

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Zuckerman Greeted Convention Yanosky Given Farewell Dinner

A feature of the convention program was Kerman's key address, December 23rd, which was the address delivered during the opening sessions at the airport. The address was given to delegates during the opening session by the president of the convention. Kerman's address was an important moment in the history of the convention. He called for a greater commitment to the work of the convention and for a greater commitment to the goals of the convention. He also called for a greater commitment to the goals of the convention.

Brother Zuckerman was one of the best-known and most active members in the needle workers' organization in America and a seasoned fighter in Labor's battle. He was always warmly greeted by the delegates.

Brother Zuckerman said in part: "The Executive Board of our organization had a meeting last week, concerning upon me the privilege of delivering to you the fraternal greetings at the opening of our convention. I might just as well tell you that I am not much of a speaker. This is practically the first time that I have been given the honor and privilege of addressing our convention. I did so before your convention in Chicago in 1920, but that was merely an accident. Our General Board met in Chicago and the convention took place there and our General Board in a body came to your convention and I take this opportunity of telling you that at the time of the address of welcome for our organization was made by Brother Zuckerman.

"I would like to give you a detailed account of my observations during my connection with the trade union movement. I do not wish to burden your time because I know you have many pressing and important problems to meet. But I hope that the honor and privilege of appearing before you also because of the fact that the officers of the executive of the L. L. G. W. are the first men I met in the Labor movement at the time of my entry into the labor movement. I am joined by Brother Zuckerman, the president of our organization. I then met Brothers Rosenbaum, Schlesinger, Grossman, Pasha, and a few more. And I greatly admired the wonderful courage and tenacity of purpose that these men displayed in the face of the fact that they were trying to overcome innumerable obstacles. At that time the Labor movement was in a very weak position and its wonderful progress up to this day no doubt was due in great part to the fighting spirit and ability of these early strugglers.

"At that time I became the general secretary of our organization, a young organization, and I was in the profession for years but young in experience; and I naturally took advantage of my situation and sought and took their advice, and their advice certainly was sound and worth taking. And I have a great interest in the future of the L. L. G. W. because they were, so to speak, my teachers, Labor on my side, and I was united with them in the call for unity with their organization, which are still officers, President Sigman and Vines, who are good friends and I have been in touch with them, which has been to my profit and advantage.

"Now, I won't go into detail about the importance of the organization. Your struggles and our struggles are similar, and what you have to contend with also we have to contend with, and, brothers and sisters, we are watching the great internal struggle of the world of your convention. I had an opportunity of looking over the report of your General Executive Board, and I have your problems and we have ours. You will have to tackle your problems in your way and I will have to solve ours in our way, yet there is the similarity in purpose and more of a common goal.

"Now, let me express the hope and wish that your deliberations, marked by your most searching and constructive spirit, will result in great success and that you who represent the aspirations of your constituency will rise to your responsibilities and will bear this convention united in spirit, united in purpose and united in effort to meet the great problems that are confronting you. I thank you for this privilege and honor (applause)."

Italian Chamber of Labor in Active Drive

Series Telegram to International Convention

Among the present activities of the Italian Chamber of Labor is the annual public meeting which was held on December 16th at the Italian Commercial Club. It was attended by several hundred persons. The meeting was addressed by several speakers including Brother Zuckerman, who was the principal speaker at the meeting. A general membership meeting for the Shoe Workers' Union of Brooklyn, which will take place on Friday evening, December 16th, at the Almannanld Temple, 375 East 7th Street, will be held Sunday afternoon, December 19th, at 3:00 p.m. at Clinton Hall, between Broom and Grange Streets. Leonardo Pietras, general secretary of the Chamber of Labor of Italy, will be the principal speaker at the time.

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QHEEN ELIZABETH

EARA CALMERS, Prop.
Address of Delegate Martin Plett

A highly interesting feature of Monday morning's session, December 26th, was the appearance in the committee-plates of Brother Martin Plett, president of the German Cloth- workers' Trades Union, member of the International Clothing Workers Federation of Amsterdam, at the com-

munication. Brother Plett addressed the dele-
gates for a half hour, and his speech was followed by some of the most eloquent bursts of applause. He spoke in Ger-

man, and his speech was later trans-

lated into English by delegates Leclerc Lefkaritis as follows:

"I regret that I cannot speak your language, and therefore I am trying to address you as warmly and as wholeheartedly as I should like the representatives of the International Clothing Workers Federation, to which you belong, and from the German cloth workers whose President I am, and who hold their best wishes to you and your comrades.

The workers of Europe in general and the workers in our own trade, the needle trades in particular, have an important task to perform in order to keep the peace in the world. In the horrible nightmare of the War of the World, which lasted for four years and ended in the Armistice, the war was concluded. During the war, the bonds of international solidarity which had been broken by the War of 1914, were to become a tremendous weapon in the hands of the workers for their emancipa-
tion. This is why the workers in many instances were torn wanted. During the war and after it, the em-

ployers in the various countries of the con-
tinent of Europe have sought to take advantage of the critical situation in which the textile industry and labor standards and labor unions which have taken generations to build up, have been so badly damaged, and have so bravely and faithfully, successfully, to a consid-

erable degree.

Fortunately, since the conclusion of the hostilities the workers in Europe in general and in many of the other countries affected by the war, have again awak-
ed from their sleep. It is now evident that international solidarity must be preserved at all costs if the working class organiza-
tions are to maintain their position against anything. As a result, we find today that former ties and affiliations have been re-established, and we find that the state is even stronger to
da in many industries than they were before. Our own International Clothing Workers' Federation was re-
vived in 1920, and today we have an affiliation of over a million workers from countries all over Europe and America. These are not all the needle workers all over the world, but we are certainly that before long every trade organization on this side of the globe will be united with our Federation.

I came to America, together with my associates in the German trade union movement, to study American working conditions in the shops and mines and to study your methods of work. We also had a commission from the German trade unions, 15 of us, to seek information for the benefit of the working people of Germany, of the state of the German labor movement. We, therefore, have the privilege of being members of the United States, and upon returning home we shall report at the last year a group of German em-

plovers of Germany, prompted by the fact that we wish to improve these conditions in industry and commerce, the workers would have to work long-

er hours, more efficiently and harder than they work at present. They concretely proposed that the German trade union movement, the workers, for instance, to work from 10 to 12 hours daily, and work 10 or 12 hours extra-

for wages and as high a speed as they claimed the American workers.

"When I came to America, I found that our German capitalist industry had taken a new turn and that a great deal they either kept to themselves or desperately respected. I found that needle workers in America worked even less than eight hours a day on the average, namely about six hours a day and in some trades even to 10 hours, and I learned to my great satisf-

For expansion. Pacifist speakers de-

cribe vaguely that since the United States has almost shut the door on Italian immigration, room must be found for the surplus population in the United States, and that the hard-pressed Italians are bored with the density of population on land in Italy's case makes war for.

The remedy for this population problem may be in re-settlement. There is not enough desirable land in the world to relieve Italy of its problem. Even if America brought only temporary re-

With the abundant chair rate and declining death rate the reserve of population soon refill. Let us put the matter bluntly. There are just two remedies for over-population in scarcity and labor. But the first is to guarantee them world wide access to raw materials more equi-

tress and the dominance of this spirit of Locarno.

Meanwile, for instance, grows more, not less. Dangerous. His government lives on victory. Now that it has superseded almost all local self-gov-

ernment and destroyed its dominion of people (there is not much for the little national "victories" to be won. It is perfectly evident that Mussolini must look ahead. Within recent days all informed correspondents have report-

ed: (1) that the size of Italian armies has been strengthened, (2) that a new army is being formed under the orders of a great Italian army, (3) that the Fascists in the Tyrol, the annexation of which by Italy was made by treaty with Germany in 1920, are making new threats against Aust-

ia. Vienim, they say, resists only to the demands of "Slav States. Italy has no money to let us whip.

Aside from Mussolini's need of vice-

ous with his prestige it is true that Italy has an economic urge to keep pace with the American economy.

such of the welfare of your members. I am not here to give you my advice, but I should like to say that you do not like to be dictated to from London or Paris, as we believe that we can ourselves best face our own prob-

lems, so are you best suited to solve your own problems. But I must tell you that I gained the impression in your shops where I visited that your employers are happy in the thought that there is an internal strife in your organization, and that they believe that when the time comes to make new agreements in your industry, they will have much more to gain out of this situation for themselves.

"We, too, in Germany, have had in-

direct agreements in our Unions; but we are happy to inform you that today we are through with brutality in our organization. We had the same education and abit in our unions, but we have managed, by the recognition of the fact that we can only exit and be an influential fac-

The Pioneer Youth for Philadelphia Branch

Pioneer Youth of America organized a Philadelphia branch at a conference held in the city in August. The organization includes representatives of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, on Monday, November 29th, at the Machinists' Temple.

Consisting of twenty-five members, of the United Textile Workers' District Council of Philadelphia, was elected the Executive Committee consisting of twenty-five. Among the members of the committee are Frank Burch, president; John C. Meehan, general secretary. The central committee is composed of the Glass Bldg. Buyers' Association of the United States and Canada; and Franz Fishers and Hans, well known for their Philadelphia sympathetic of le-

fection, or will try to control the price of labor, and will increase the number of workers. The workers will be divided into smaller groups, and each group will be controlled by the capital and the government. The workers will have no chance to organize and to raise their living standards. The workers will be forced to work longer hours and for lower wages.

We don't want to be pacifists about the progress of peace in Eu-

rope. So far as France and Germany are concerned the Locarno Pact rep-

resents a real step toward peace. It is seen as the accord of the European powers, it will have been achieved, at least for the time being, as one of the danger-

ous and destructive problems of the world. It means that the Europeans Americans must not forget that European politicians and indust-

rialists commit loans for are under very temptation to exaggerate this "spirit of Locarno."

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EDITORIALS

FIRST CONVENTION WEEK

If we may forecast the second week of the convention from its first week's work, we should be rather pessimistic concerning its peaceful and harmonious outcome. So far nothing has happened, indeed, that might inspire a trained observer with any degree of hope that out of this welter of passion and bitterness a lasting and substantial concord might arise.

And in an equal degree no sane and sound observer could place the blame for this dismal prospect for a real peace on the majority of the delegates at this convention. The guilt is virtually in the minority of the men who want no peace at all, they should be judged for peace, but their yells are both insincere and contradictory to every one of their acts and are therefore sheer bluff and counterfeited. To be sure, the "left" minority have so far not failed in every chance they had at this convention to create bad blood and misunderstanding between all of us who have been laboring so well and so long at the regular work of this national gathering of our Union.

What the minority really wants is not peace, not an understanding based on the principle of give and take—but complete surrender. And in the name of their "liberal labor," the majority of the delegates refuse to eat out of their hands, they invariably raise the disingenuous yells of "no peace, no harmony." The majority have not only courage but an equal spirit to meet this convention from the first hour of its opening and have made the minority one concession after another. The convention has seated "left" delegates against whom there had been preliminary serious charges reflecting on their standing as union men. The convention has seated them because it was ready to overlook even such important objections for the sake of harmony and in order to prove its good faith and its genuine eagerness for peace.

And the most amazing feature of this all is that, instead of the majority protesting against the partisan attitude and action of the "left" minority, it is the latter that is raising the cry of partiality and bias, which once again proves conclusively that the minority are not interested in peace, that they did not come to the convention to work out the best method to unite the large body of workers to brandish weapons upon every occasion. Delegate Fortney, indeed, made this very plain during one of the earliest discussions last Friday, February 15th, in the Convention Hall.

The Joint Action Committee is here, that it is still on the job, and that its hatchet is far from buried.

By this time, there is hardly a doubt in our own mind, as it must appear to anyone whose eyes see clearly and whose ears are not deceived by the beating of fake drums, that the Communist-inspired and led minority at this convention are not concerned with constructive achievements, but with the consolidation of the Union's position in the shops and with the general welfare of our membership, but rather with demonstrations, bravado and headlines in the "left" press. The majority of the convention, which is sacred, inviolate and above every other consideration, the minority, in plain words, are doing their best to sabotage the convention, in the hope that if they can do this at least leave nothing undone to disrupt its normal course and activity.

The uproar raised by the minority in connection with the appointment of the standing committees of the convention, is a typical illustration of their tactics. It has been the custom at our conventions for many years past for the president to appoint the committees. As a rule, the heads of these committees, with the exception of the committee on officers' report, are members of the General Executive Board. Our International has followed in this respect the procedure pursued by the American Federation of Labor at their conventions, and we cannot recall in all these years a single protest from the floor of our conventions against this procedure which, by the way, is authorized by our constitution. President Sigman, in announcing the personnel of the standing committees, in addition, saw to it that the minority was heavily represented on all of them—as a matter of fact, on some of these committees the minority have most of the members. Delegate Hayman, one of the leaders of the minority, was also allotted the chairmanship of the important committee on the union and sanitary label.

Nevertheless, in conformity with their sabotaging tactics, the "lefts" announced that they were dissatisfied with their places on the committees and have furthermore refused to work on them. It is quite interesting, too, to record that they made this provocative announcement right after the speech of President William Green of the A. F. of L., who has an undoubted appeal for harmony to both the "rights" and the "lefts" which made a very deep impression upon all the delegates. And if it's to offer the speeches of education and to make a good impression on the minority leaders forthcoming that chose that moment to launch their attack upon the committee appointments, as usual under the oh so hypocritical pretense that "the majority wants no peace, that it is unfair," etc., etc.

The readers, of course, will bear in mind the fact that at our conventions no filial decision is ever reached behind closed doors. In Committee room, but that the majority recommended by the committees is brought out on the floor of the convention where they may be subjected to practically unlimited and undisciplined discussion. So far nothing has happened, this "bomb" and to attempt to strike the wheels of this convention? The reply is quite simple. The minority, regardless of its protestations, do not yet see this convention as an unadulterated peace, and it is to make as much trouble as they can and to coin as much capital for their party, and for themselves individually, as the situation from day to day permits.

No one naturally is opposed to criticism, no matter how sharp and bitter. But criticism is far apart from mere tumult making, and mere blustering and hypocrisy is as far removed from a genuine desire for peace. What this minority has thus far done, instead of making a genuine effort to contribute to the betterment of the condition of labor is to make anything apart from a genuine desire for peace. This "left" minority are the most important tasks are completed.

THE INCOMING GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

We know our readers are quite eager concerning the probable personnel of the incoming General Executive Board to be chosen by the Philadelphia convention, about the next president, general secretary-treasurer and the other members of the Board.

Our own prediction is that the incoming General Executive Board of the Union will consist of men and women who subscribe unreservedly to the principle that the I. L. G. W. U. is to be administered by members who believe that it is a self-governing body which will not take orders from any outside group but will be ruled for the interest of its own members, as a part of the general Labor Movement.

And if, during the past few months, some of us may have been inclined to accept the idea that some of the representatives of the "left" element should or would be drafted for service on the General Executive Board, our predictions were wrong. This convention so far are proving to us quite conclusively that they consistently regard the I. L. G. W. U. as a side issue only, as a means of something apart from its main purpose of solidarity and its purpose of of them also as a step ladder for ambition and petty self-interest.

Perhaps this is only our impression, our own belief, and perhaps to some it may appear that an understanding with them on the labor work is a waste of time and means, fail to see the possibility of it. An understanding might be desirable, but we cannot see how peace is possible when one side persistent is a war.

And just as we believe in true, real peace, in a peace free from hypocrisy, so do we believe in a war under an honest banner, which honest and capable and issues. This convention, if peace falls, will have to tear down the professions of harmony assumed by the Communists and unmask the pretenders who shout for peace while war is in the air.

We hope that the representatives of Locals 2, 9 and 22, upon their return from Philadelphia, will find out that, in their tactics of sabotage and obstruction, they have all the while reckoned without the wisdom of their fellow members. With peace and concord in our ranks, and that these masses will rise against them and repudiate them for their abject submission to such people as the leaders of the Federation and the great force which is aiming at either the rule or the ruin of our Union.

Then will it be again possible for the I. L. G. W. U. to become a powerful agency for the betterment of the workers in our trades; then, and only then, will it rise again to its great historic role of the true defender of the living conditions of the hundreds of thousands of human beings who depend upon our trades for their livelihood.
Why I Resigned As Editor of "Gerechtigkeit"

This week is the last week of my office connection with the Jewish Labor Movement, as editor-in-chief of its publications.

I stress the word "official", as I, too, have to emphasize that my heart and soul are not in the "office". In fact, I cannot conceive of serving the Jewish Labor Movement, which I have devoted over seven years of my life to, without complete devotion. I have devoted too much of myself, mentally, physically and spiritually, to this organization to be able to serve myself from it. I have not been able to serve it better and, with greater freedom, on the outside than within its fold.

I know that some might be inclined to interpret my resignation as a sign of weakness, a retreat from the position to which the International has warped against the campaign of destruction led by the Jewish Labor Movement. I know that some of our Communist character-assasins will be very pleased to point out this step and denounce it, but I know that they have "driven me out" of the international. To this I do not think of it as just a step, I have been one of their common-garden-variety of falsehoods. The truth is entirely on the opposite side and we have contained the last few years as editor of the International publications largely on account of activities. My decision to leave this post is one which I have been planning for nearly a year. What held me back was my eagerness to help the I. L. O. U. to free itself from the trammels to which it had been subjected for so long.

Today, I believe, the fight is at an end. Already a few weeks before this the office according to which payments were made in June while the official season for unemployment pur- poses continues until the 1st of May. Even if all the shop reports were received at the time the payments were to be made, there was no knowledge of the exact amount to which the work- er was entitled. The workers had to go by word of mouth.

The payments of benefits last season were made weekly, ten dollars per week until the maximum to which the worker was entitled was reached. The workers, therefore, had to come in to the office for their checks every week, and it was not uncommon for them to be out of work for hours. After a long period of waiting they received their weekly checks of ten dollars which, of course, they could not use for their major needs such as the payment of rent. Before the worker reached home, his ten dollars was broken. Now, it is common knowledge that arrangements can be made, and quite often are made, with the grocer, with the butcher, and with others, for the extension of credit, but the arrangements are made with the landlady of the worker who is unemployed to pay her until he could pay her rent, was in no position to do so. At the beginning of payments all workers were paid at the office and the workers personally in order to receive their checks. True, later on individual checks were issued, but the benefits had become so large that the office could not give the necessary accommodations. It was decided to make the payments by the office would continue until the first of May. When the confusion was started, and the workers continued to come to the office to collect their benefits, it was, although with a great deal of discom- fort.

As a result of this investigation, the Board of Trustees of the Unem- ployment Insurance Fund has decided to change the rules governing the payment of unemployment benefits to workers. It is expected that these changes, especially if made known to the workers, will increase the efficiency of the office and will give ade- quate service to the workers that are entitled to unemployment benefits.

It has been decided to change the season period for the purpose of the calculation of unemployment so as to enable the office to have a complete record of the workers' time, when payments are to be made. Instead of ending the calendar year, the Fall Season from now on will end on the 31st of December, and, as the Spring Season will be started on the 1st of June instead of August. As stated above, this will enable the office to give full benefits to the season and to pay benefits on the basis of their reports at a time when the work is being done. It is the most, that is, December or January, when the Fall Season and June or July for the Spring Season.

Another change that will affect the operation of the Fund is the decision of the Trustees to make only one lump payment during the season instead of weekly payments. Besides elim- inating a great deal of work for the office and for the workers, it will also obviate the necessity of the workers coming to the office week after week. One payment a season only will be made when the worker entitled to thirty or forty dol- lars, whatever the case may be, will be paid in their places of work, although every effort will be made to get the pay to be delivered to each and every worker of a shop. Only those that are to be unemploy- ed and have their accounts at the office or are attached to shops, will be paid in their places of work. Checks of course will be delivered to each and every worker of a shop. Only those that are to be unemploy- ed and have their accounts at the office or are attached to shops, will be paid in their places of work. Checks of course will be delivered to each and every worker of a shop. Only those that are to be unemploy-}

(Continued on Page 7)
Report of the Educational Department of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for 1924-1925

(Submitted to Eighteenth Convention, Philadelphia, Dec., 1925)

18th Convention Nears End

(Censored from Page 1) gates in the early past session. By a unanimous vote, it was argued that the United States residents' diplomatic relations were not equal to those of the Soviets. A proposal to send a labor commission also to Russia to investigate conditions there was abashed because of the government's attitude toward political prisoners came in for bitter denunciation by the Committee. There was discussed the urgency of liberating political prisoners in all countries. The "left" attempted to strike out the reference to Russia, maintaining Russia has no political prisoners but only "counter-revolutionaries." They were voted down, 154 to 108.

18th Convention Nears End

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKEES UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 538

1:30 P.M. Emery Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.
2:30 P.M. Dr. Johns Gildred—Preventive Measures in Safeguarding the Health of Workers.

Sunday, December 15

11 A. M. J. M. Muíte—The Place of Workers in History.
12:30 P.M. Frances Wolfsen—Some Problems of Women in Industry.

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

Wednesday, Dec. 18

7:30 P.M. Alexander Pichard—Social Psychology.
This course will consist of 10 lessons and will be continued on Wednesday evenings.

UNITY CENTERS

English classes for beginners, intermediates and advanced students have been organized for our members in the following public schools:
P.S. 171, 172nd Street between Madison and Fifth Ave.
P.S. 43, Brown Place and 16th St., Bronx.
P.W. 61, Crown Point S. and Charlotte St., Bronx.
P.S. 150, Christopher Ave. and Flocken St., Brooklyn.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Concerts enabling our members to hear first-class music at reduced prices for these concerts may be obtained at our Educational Department. Next Concerts: December 12th.

Resolution Adopted by Students of Workers' University

We, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and students of the Workers' University of the International, met in our University on November 24 and 25, 1925, in view of the fact that a Convention of our International will be held in Philadelphia on December 26, 1925, we decided to address this communication to the delegates and officials.

In the first place, we extend to you our heartfelt greetings. May your deliberations and discussions be wise and crowned with success, and may the assistance which you give help to strengthen our glorious international and to speed the day when Labor will come into its own!

As students in the activities arranged by the Educational Department of the International, we want to express our appreciation of its work. We realize the debt which we owe to our organization in educating us in a scientific study of the social problems that confront the world. We believe that study is an essential part of any education. Learning at the Workers' University has opened many new fields to us, and we have gained a great deal of information. We feel that we must continue our education in order to prepare ourselves for the work we have to do in the future.

Classes at the Workers' University

A Social Study of Literature On Saturday, December 12, 1:30 P.M. in the Workers' University's classrooms, Professor Emery Holloway will continue his course on "A Social Study of Literature." The topics for these lessons will be Edgar Allen Poe.

Preventive Measures in Safeguarding the Health of Workers At 2:30 P.M. on the same day, and in the same room, Dr. Johns Gildred will discuss "Preventive Measures in Safeguarding the Health of Workers."

History and the Workers' On Sunday morning, December 15, 11 o'clock in the Workers' University classrooms, Professor Emery Holloway will continue his course on "History and the Workers' Movement." The topics for these lessons will be "The Growth of the Labor Movement in America."
Notice to Shop Chairmen

The chairmen of the following shops are requested to call to the attention of each member of their respects this circular, next week on important matters regarding insurance:


In the Office

This, for the time being, will suf- fice as an explanation for my resig- nation and for the letter just received. I desire to assure my readers that during these seven years I have done my very best to make this a newspaper of the international a bigger, a stronger and more effective trade union. I have endeavored to make the "I.O.U." an international a great deal more, but I enjoy great freedom in my own sphere of ac- tivity. It seems, however, that this will not be the case longer, and as my successor will find a wider path to go on than I found when I con- trolled the paper in the 1. O. U. C. and that he will not neglect to take advantage of these great opportu- nities.

S. Vanagan.
**The Week In Local 10**

By SAM B. SHENKER

One thing has been amply established in the first week of the 11th of the International's Conventions in local 10's activities—
that is, that the activities of Local 10's Delegates uphold the oft-repeated words of the members, that they are held up as an example of such and not as an instrument for the propagation of ideas foreign to their aims.

Group Seeks Subterfuge

Neither Manager Dublinsky, Nor Purrmuter, full victim to the efforts of the organized "left" group to influence the convention. The first business before the biennial congress of the International was the report of the Credentials Committee, of which Idoles Nagler is Secretary and Abra- 

Samuel Purrmuter, Manager of Local 62, charged that the committee had not given new interpretation into the union's constitution, which, if allowed to stand, would have completely changed the function of this committee, was thwarted.

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