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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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President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Re-Elected at Philadelphia Convention

"Left" Faction Puts Full Ticket in the Field—Hyman and Zimmerman Receive 109 Votes to 159 Votes Cast for President Sigman and Secretary Baroff—New General Executive Board Consists of Former Vice-presidents Jacob Halperin, David Dubinsky, Elias Reinfeld, Max Amidor and Salvatore Ninno, and the Following New Members: Luigi Antonini, Joseph Borenstein, Louis Hyman, Julius Portnoy, David Gingold, Molly Friedman, Julius Hochman, Charles Kreindler, David Codes, and Harry Greenberg.

Ex-President Abraham Rosenberg Installs New General Executive Board

Amnesty Recommendation Passed Unanimously
Morris Hillquit Speaks to the Delegates

Comrade Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the International Union and one of its oldest friends and supporters, was invited by President Bowers to come to Philadelphia and address the convention shortly after its closing hours. Hillquit spoke about

Arturo Giovannitti's Address

At Philadelphia Convention

This is the third time that I have the honor of appearing before the supreme assises of the I. L. G. W. U. The first time was in the city of New York when Comrade Sigmun was elected President; the second time a few years ago, where I appeared in various battles, and I have won my spurs in the service of the ladies' turners' movement. I have been in this country for a long time, and therefore I think that I am a part of your official family.

I am here this afternoon for the simple reason that I am here to represent the Italian community; we are united in good wishes and enthusiasm in all parts of this great and glorious land of ours, who expect to see as the outcome of your deliberations here, more solidarity and true brotherhood (applause). They have used whatever influence they could to get you into this meeting, but I have faith in the justice and moderation among you. I personally have wept bitter tears, and I must now feel that they were well shed in vain. I wept bitter tears when I saw the spirit of discussion eating like a disease at the very vitals of your Union. At the convention I retired to my hotel room where I wept bitter tears to see the solidarity of many of your organization, but I see that it is rapidly swept away temporarily when your brother delegates were expelled at the convention, and I see that I am like the character in Dante's book, whom he described as being between the upper and nether stores of this grinding mill, between those who weep and those who are lost to be wept over; I want to obey; here I am to proclaim once more for the insufficiency of the world, the workers are the founders of the work, the creators of the class, the creators of the civilization, the creators of all things, the creators of the great city, and the creators of the power.
Roberto Haberman Discusses Mexican Labor Situation

The Philadelphia convention listened
with keen interest on Monday, Feb.
4th, to a spirited talk delivered to the
deleagues by Roberto Haberman, the
fraternal delegate of the Mexican labe
rers to our national gathering.

Brother Haberman arrived in Phila
adelphia in the person of Mr. R. A. Sig
man, who was given the opportunity to
address the delegates on the same day, as he had to return the same night to 
Washington. He was greeted by a storm of applause from every quarter of the 
large convention hall.

Mr. Sigman is the son of President 
Morris Sigman, and spoke in part as follows:

"It was really worth while for me to come to the convention and be present here, I arrived on your arrival this morning and was particularly interested to witness this great controversy that is going on amongst you, and also to bring you the greetings of the Mexican Labor delegation to the Mexican Federation of Labor, which has a membership of over one and a half million and whose nation 

country has only 16,000,000 people, so it is evident that more than 10 per cent of the population belongs to some labor 

union or another.

"Of course, the labor movement in Mexico is very much like the movement in the United States. Over 60 per cent of the trade unions are 

peasant. Among these 30 per cent 60 per cent are national and the other 30 per cent are industrial workers, and as in Russia, they are the main and controlling classes of 

workers. Amounted the illiteracy is about 20 per cent. The only move


tment outside of the Federation is the 

Communists, as they, as the United States and all over the world, consider themselves to be the leaders of the labor movement. I am referring to the 

Brotherhoods. The crafts belong to the 

Pareto school of economics and the Mexican trade union movement I don't think there are more than 40,000 or 50,000 workers in any of the movements."

"The Mexican labor movement is a purely class-conscious movement. No union is extended a charter unless it accepts a declaration of class-consciousness. The movement stands for the socialization of all the means of production and distribution. Of course, we have not put those things into practice, but we are getting there somehow. At this very young movement. We have had only six annual conventions. In February we will have our seventh convention. We have 

made certain gains along political lines, and that is due to the fact that we have a political party, the 

Mexican Labor Party, which has the same name as the Mexican Federation.

"There was a law in Mexico which said that no one could bring money to another person he could not leave the employ of that person, and he died his children had to pay the debt. This is how we 
developed a system of slavery, more outrageous than ours, than that prevalent in the South. A number of revol

rations have taken place in Mexico, but the people have been tricked by poli
cicians just as they are treated in the United States by pretty phrases. Once they were put in office they would come to terms with the master class. After all these three years of travail and bloodshed, the Mexican workers, finally formed the Mexican Labor Party and at the last election, held a year ago, the first labor president on this con

don was elected. President Sigman was present and Brother Well was present when he was inaugurated."

"Mexico is a member of the Socialistic International, and a member of a trade union. The Labor Party has not enough power to appeal to high positions in Mexican government. We have an idea that we will sit up all night trying to fig

ure out to whom to give the job.

"We have a constitution written in 1918, one year before the Russian revolution, which I think is the root of the whole revolution. We could not go as far as to socialism in twenty-four issues in Mexico, if we had the people to do it. The workers of the United States would let us. Our constitution not only provides for a minimum wage, but it says that the 

workers are entitled to a part of the profits as established by certain boards. There is nothing in the constitution to stop the workers from 
saying that 90 per cent of all the profits belongs to the workers. If we are not doing it yet because we are young, we are in a period of recon

struction. The workers themselves cannot do it, we are not young enough to do it, I have read enough to admit, and we have there 
described an absolute minimum whereby the workers can organize and educate the workers."

"There has been a lot of misrepresenta

tion, especially on the part of our so-called very radical friend, the 'Daily Worker,' and the 'Socialist Review.' Some of these 

delegates I would ask them not to take the word of the Daily Worker and the Socialist Review. The news is more correct. Perhaps they 

mean well, but they send us people who are not men in the world who know everything about Karl Marx, how long his beard was and how many "facts" he knew about social facts. They are the people who are gray they; they know everything except Spanish and everything except what the Mexican labor movement has 
gone through and the difficulties it has to face."

"Before our movement was young, but it is probably the best movement on this continent. The membership is increasing faster than ever before. The hope that you will join the movement is the most important of all. A man is elected president of a union and he keeps the job for one year and is never re-elected; that is why the workers of the problems that you have to face. The con

stipation gives the workers the right to strike, and the children and women are protected in industry."

"We are marking time, as we cannot 

afford to make any mistakes. We cannot afford to go any faster than you people. Some of your members were at our last annual convention. We hope they will attend and 

vision this coming year, and in the name of the Mexican labor movement we want to invite the Mexican Labor Party I extend to you an invitation to come down here, and please bring with you your union card paid up to date. (Applause.)"

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How Unemployment Insurance Payments Will Be Made

BY MORRIS KOLCHIN

In my last article, I explained the changes in the laws of the United States on Unemployment Insurance from January 1, 1925. The changes were made in order to reduce the operating cost of the Fund, to afford a higher degree of eligibility of the office of insurance, to enable the office to give better service to those of the workers that are entitled to insurance. The most important of the above changes are that I have examined and that are important:

1. First, instead of weekly payments, payments will be made:
2. Second, workers of a shop will have to come to the office, but the checks for the em

ployees will be delivered to the shop, and all those that are entitled to insur

ance in each shop will be paid at the one time.

3. That in the fall of August the Fund will end on the first of December instead of the first of February, while the spring season begins, will be based on the employment, and unemployment of the workers had during the last four months, that is, August, September, October, and November.

Now, as I have explained in my previous article, the largest amount of unemployment insurance is to be paid to any worker is $120 a year, or $20 for a season. This is the rule of the Fund. Therefore, for a season of six months, the Fund will pay an amount of $60, the largest amount to which any worker is entitled, will be based on his employment, and unemployment during the last six months of the year. The workers must know this in order to know just what to expect and what the Fund will do. If a worker has been unemployed all year, he will receive nothing. If he was employed all year, he will receive the whole $60. If he was employed for eight weeks, he will receive $80; for ten weeks, $100, etc.

The employment and unemployment of the workers in the shops, overtime has been taken into account. It makes no difference whether it be regular or overtime weeks were added together. For example, if a worker worked for eleven weeks of regular, and in addition to that has made four overtime weeks, he will receive the amount of $60, for eleven weeks.

In other words, the amount of insurance is based on the number of hours the workers are re

ported to have worked, irrespective of whether they were regular or over

time hours.

This information is of benefit to the workers who are employed or attached to shops, there is

of course, a number of workers who work overtime, and who think they will be paid more for working during the last season, or had no em

ployment at all. These were supposed to be the workers who, in the words of the Fund and each one in every case be

investigated. These unattached workers will be notified by post card individually, as whether or not they are entitled to insurance, and, if they are, when to call at the office for the checks awaiting them.

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THE LAKE VIEW

SARAH CAMEN, Prop.
ON THE ROAD TO HEALTH

The longest and stormiest convention in the history of the I. L. G. W. U. is at an end.

During the long and turbulent sessions of the convention when passions were roused and fatigued, strained nerves would reach a cracking point, it appeared more than once that the vessel the fighting craft flying the flag of our Union, would founder on the rocks of irreconcilable dimensions and would split into fragments.

Fortunately, the gale is now behind us. To the bitter dismay of all the trade leaders who had looked upon the I. L. G. W. U. as their faithful guide, our employers in particular, the I. L. G. W. U. has weathered the severest storm of its existence. Our craft, though weather-worn and woolen-eyed, has weathered the seas which have ravaged it for three long weeks, is back in harbor. The skis are clear again. Hope is welling high in our breast again—hope for the future glory of our organization.

The storm and stress which has rocked the I. L. G. W. U. to its foundations in the past two years reached its climax at the Philadelphia convention. The advantages and opportunities which have accumulated in our ranks, the factional divisions which have ripened and found expression in rigid oppositional lines, had made three weeks almost ceaseless waves which bore us yesterday. But let us keep our heads and believe in the future of the I. L. G. W. U. rest upon him, that no matter what may be said and what happens, the Union must be saved and preserved for the benefit of its members, and for the benefit of the workers the world over. Each and every minute of the time he had wielded the gavel in Philadelphia.

At this hour, we do not deem it important to strike balances or to draw up accounts and seek the guilty parties for the upheaval which almost wrecked our Union in the recent past. At this time, we are happy in the thought that the I. L. G. W. U. has reasserted itself as an organization that has room for honest differences of opinion of all its members, that it has turned its face against slander, against the unscrupulous, the malicious, and that above all—it recognizes no "rights" or "lefts" but would treat each one of its members on terms of honest equality.

It was unquestionably the duty of our workers! We are entering upon a period of growth and strength, of harmony and earnest collaboration, of true unity of forces against a common enemy the "right" and the "left" and all those who were getting ready to annihilate our Union while we were fighting among ourselves.

THE INCOMING G. E. B.

Of the 189-old resolutions submitted by the delegates at the Philadelphia convention, there were some action proposals for the "incoming G. E. B." This action varied from the settlement of some minor trade or local dispute to the task of bringing order into trade and labor relations in some of the most important centers of our industry. Indeed, the phrase—"incoming G. E. B.—was by far the most frequently alluded to expression at the convention, and was referred to in the final resolution of which the whole membership of the Union were straining eager, expectant and hopeful eyes, as the quintessence of the Union's power, collective wisdom and prestige trade union.

Of course, the group of seventeen men and women at the head of the I. L. G. W. U. always has been looked upon as the responsible and the best equipped group in our midst to lead an organization through its intricate and often baffling intricacies of international and industrial channels. Somehow, however, it was felt at this convention, in view of the recent events in our Union, that challenges hurled at the authority of the G. E. B. from all sides, and the trying days and months that it has been forced to face in accordance with the mandates given to it by previous conventions, that the incoming G. E. B. would have to be an unusually strong body of men and women, one that would be to the utmost degree representative of the rank and file of the Union, and concerning whose authority to speak for the entire organization, regardless of faction or group there could be no doubt or intimations.

We are happy to state here, therefore, that the Philadelphia convention has done remarkably well in this respect. Not only have the delegates of the effective Executive Board, including President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, represent without qualification the wisest and most experienced group of the labor movement, but the Board, while the I. L. G. W. U. has been in the larger cities in the country and from New York, are beyond doubt highly representative of the great masses of the rank and file in their central and western champion of industrial democracy.

The incoming General Executive Board, indeed, is confronted with a colossal task. Not only will it have to heal the breach in our ranks and give it new substance, but it will be called upon to carry out the vitally important demands of the workers in the cloak and dress industry all over the country, and notably, in many of the cloak shops and practically to revolutionize the labor methods and conditions in them. We are confident that their labors, no matter how formidable, will be accepted by the workers of our Union.

When united and acting as a solid mass, united by lofty ideals on one hand and driven forward by the demands of hard realities on the other, here we go to form another era in the history of our International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

5 YEARS OF THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and dress industry of New York celebrated this week the fifteenth anniversary of its existence.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control is the result of the historic strike of the New York cloakmakers in 1910 which laid the foundation for the Cloakmakers' Union and revolutionized labor conditions in the cloak and dress industry, for the peace and harmony which were preserved during the strike and which have continued since that time are due to the action and the patience of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. A few years later, the work of the Sanitary Board was extended to the dress and waist industry.

In eighteen years, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control has achieved an enviable record in factory inspection and sanitation, of which our organization as a contributing factor to the work of this institution, may be justly proud. The Joint Board was fortunate in having as its directing head Dr. George M. Price, a nationally known sanitation and health expert, who has been in charge of its activities from the very beginning. Dr. Price, more closely associated with this board, is responsible for its success and deserved popularity.

But the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, in our New York trade, has done far more than simply inspect a shop, or itself to work of sanitation and fire inspection only. It sought wider extension into the field of health preservation among workers and the elimination of industrial diseases, which was the primary purpose of its tireless leader, Dr. Price, has organized the Union Health Center with its medical and dental clinics, which today is the outstanding institution of its kind in the United States, known to every citizen of New York and providing necessary medical care as a part of our New York locals and catering to the health needs of literally tens of thousands of our members.

The second goal of the Joint Board of Sanitary Board's activity today is the Label Division, managed by Dr. Henry Moskowski, which is under its control. The Prosanis Label is still a young institution, and is having not altogether smoothe'd road, to bring it out of its infancy and dress an agency for the preservation of decent work standards in our shops.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control has earned the best wishes of all the workers of every friend of the Labor Movement. That it is a permanent institution and not built on sand is clearly shown by the fact that despite all the industrial clashes, class struggle and anti-Semitism to which our leaders have been subjected, the Board has continued its labors unimpaired and supported by every element and factor in the industry.

THE GILLOW RESOLUTION

Among the first resolutions to be passed by the Philadelphia convention of our International was one calling upon Governor Smith of New York to set a day in October for the celebration of the "thirteenth anniversary of the freedom of the labor movement in New York," and that the Governor's resolution has had its effect, and that Goldow is a free man today. Governor Smith has issued a proclamation releasing Goldow from prison, and on the 13th anniversary of the freedom of the labor movement in New York, the Governor issued the following proclamation:

The Governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of New York, do hereby order and direct the sheriff of the several counties of this State to set free and discharge forthwith without any condition the person of G. W. Goldow, as by the said Constitution provided and directed, for the crime of murder, and that he be henceforth free and discharged, and is hereby exonerated from all charges and proceedings in any court or tribunal whatever concerning said murder, and that all process and proceedings against him for said crime be and the same is hereby forever stopped and set aside.

The announcement of Goldow's pardon from the convention's platform by President Sigman, hours before the news reached the press, was signaled by a genuine outburst of joy among all the delegates—"rights" and "lefts" alike. Nearly everybody in the large assembly hall felt that the convention was the greatest event in the history of our Union in 1910, and is added testimony to its prestige and influence in the life of our community.
Address of William Green to the Convention

I can truthfully say that I consider this a very great privilege and a very great honor. This is the first time that it has been my good fortune to address a convention of the I. L. G. W. U., second in that it is the first time I have had an opportunity to address such a great and mighty body of working men and women associated with this great union. I do not say that I am permitted to transmit to you the fraternal greetings, the well wishes and the good wishes of the approximately five million organized men and women in America (applause). I do not say that I am permitted to mention one thing in which this great army of working men and women is interested, because you may so legislate at this great convention, that you may so act upon all propositions that come before it, as to determine the great interests of the constituency that you have the honor to represent, because the great army of toilers in America realizes that, if the cause of the needle trades is advanced, if the interests of the great army of toilers and toilers associated with this great industry are promoted, if the economic, social, and political interests of this great constituency dependent upon this great industry is raised and elevated, they then will find that as one, whether Boese or Hester, whether you suffer, you suffer; your cause is their cause; your interests are theirs and it is because of that that I am here and it is because of that that the American working men and women that I speak to you this morning (applause).

Another thing, my friends; I have been associated all my life with the United Mine Workers of America, and I have learned all my trade unionism in that progressive organization. I was a child when I first became a part of a trade union from the pioneers among those who formed the United Mine Workers of America; and, as a common workman, have suffered the heartaches and suffering and the sacrifices of men who worked. I entered the mines when I was seven years old, five or six children, and as the oldest of that family I was required to earn my living and have earned that livelihood, and I have suffered both the good and the evil of the mines in order to help support my family, and that has been my experience for more than fifty years. I have seen many changes in the life of the miner in and out during that long run of fifteen years, I have seen my partner, my associate, working with me, stricken down, killed by my side, and I frequently wondered why my partner was taken and I was left. I have helped carry from the mines the bruised bodies of my working comrades and I have helped carry them into the church where I could not do it, softened by the suffering of the church and by the people, and in my heart, inspired my soul, inspired my zeal, so that above and beyond all the suffering, I have been inspired to fight on for the greatest my thirty years and more of membership in the United Mine Workers of America.

Is it possible that a person reared in that school of trade unionism, living among men, knowing what hardship and hazardous and dangerous industries, would not imbibe some of that spirit and feeling about the obligation to do everything reasonable and everything with his power to advance and elevate the living standards of those whom it is his privilege to live with and associate with? So I come to you with these credentials that I have had an opportunity to live with and associate with these men, the greatest army of toilers, called from this hazardous and dangerous occupation, to

and my brain and my body and my time this great cause of organized labor. There we worked, from city to city and from village to village, meeting the representatives of organized labor, these toilers and women toilers, before your eyes, I felt weighty with the tremendous responsibility which rests upon us to help the individual, help the toiler to work for himself, and help the industry, and I feel that need to want to do more for the workers of America. As far as I am able to do it, I am going to do it. I can do a great amount of toil (applause).

Then, there is the other factor to which I wish to refer, and that is the question of the existence or non-existence of the great organization of which I am a member and your representative (applause).

I recall the great struggle in 1922 when the mines workers of the entire country were out on striking for more than five months, when the coal pits of America were as silent as a tomb, and the men who worked in the mines maintained unceasing struggle for higher wages and better wages; and when in the midst of it there came the tragic news, the strike was broken, and then the Ladies' Garment Workers heard our cry and they responded not only in sympathy, but they responded in a much more substantial way. They brought and contributed $50,000 in cash and that helped win that struggle for the United Mine Workers of America (great applause).

In fact, we are deeply appreciative of the splendid support this mass appeal for the miners received from the Ladies' Garment Workers. We gave and are giving the Ladies' Garment Workers in their hour of need; and so long as the United Mine Workers remain — which will be as long as the sun shines and the stars are in the sky, and so long as there are miners in the world, we are going to remain in the great movement — you will find our sympathetic and grateful remembrance of the support which you gave us on that occasion. I think it would not be amiss for me to add that as a member of the United Mine Workers of America on this occasion my appreciation, my gratitude, to this splendid organization of men and women who, in 1922, and you can rest assured that the United Mine Workers will remain in the great movement, will help them, will not forget, they will show by their actions how real it is for them to have the principles, the solidarity, and the determination by giving to you material and substantial help in your hour of need and, if you will call upon us to do so. (Applause).

Now, my friends, just one other word in these preliminary remarks; I hope that I shall not bear to have the I. L. G. W. U. as a part of the American Federation of Labor. I hope that that organization has been associated with the American Federation of Labor for many years. You can help the cause of the great movement, the working people's movement, and, the great bulk of the American working people associated with the A. F. of L. can help the cause of the great movement, the working people's movement, and in a common cause. And after all, what other resources can working people have to get and to maintain upward of 30 million people? They are not possessed of capital in large amounts. They are not possessed of material resources (applause). They want a great movement of a power to serve and give services. They have within them a potential power, an economic power, a strength that can only be raised and only be raised if you, the individual united to the great masses, and only be raised if you, the individual united to the great masses, and only be raised if you, the individual united to the great masses, and only be raised by the individual. I think that in your fight for higher standards of living, for the realization of the American Federation of Labor, for better homes, for a better land and for a better community, the resources of human labor, the energy of the men and women of America, are at your disposal (Applause). And I also want to assure you that I will commit this body (the American Federation of Labor) morning with all the sincerity I possess and with the earnestness of my heart (applause). If you ask me what the greatest need of organized labor today and in the future is, I will tell you that in America (applause) (Continued on Page 7).
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Report of the Educational Department of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for 1924-1925

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

(Continued from last week)

Our Activities

During the earlier years of our educational activities, the work has been conducted by our Local Units, the Workers' Centers, the Workers' University. Our efforts were bent mainly to induce our members to join these classes.

During the past few years, however, we realized that we could reach but a small part of the workers who wish to study and learn, if we had nothing else to offer except the above classes. We therefore began the policy of reaching out to our members at their local offices, at their meetings, and wherever we could find them in their normal activities.

Accordingly, our Extension Department has developed a large number of officers and volunteers who meet in large numbers. A number of courses and lectures have been given at business meetings of our local unions, in offices on Saturdays and Sunday mornings, etc. The success of these activities is in line with all that we are doing in the extension work. Many of our members who for many reasons did not attend a regular course, were interested in the lectures and participated in discussion. They have a greater knowledge and development of their own character and more effective trade unionism.

It is our aim to devote increased attention to such groups. While we realize the importance and advantages of regular classes, and while we admit their necessity, we plan to spend more energy in the development and maintenance of extension activities, and to continue the work.

Activities of the Educational Department

During the past eighteen months our educational activities have been increased and improved its activities. Activities

1. Unity Centers

The Unity Centers are evening classes organized for the members of the International, conducted in evening public schools in the City of New York. Manifold activities are carried on by the Unity Centers, which are conducted by workers, members in the Unity Centers. The work is directed and co-operated with the principals and teachers who cooperate in the work.

No matter how enthusiastic the membership may be about the educational activities of our union, our work could not have been successful as it was without the increasing earnest cooperation of the officials of our various unions, of the active membership.

2. Workers' University

We have increased the number of Workers' University in the Workers' University at the Washington Irving High School, and the A. J. W. U. Building. The courses given there are of an advanced character. Instruction is given in labor, social science and cultural subjects. Those who attend these courses have had preliminary training in the Unity Centers or elsewhere.

Subjects

Our Educational Department offers the following subjects at the Workers' University and Unity Centers:

a. Trade Union Policies and Tactics, with special reference to the economic problems of the Workers' Women's Presence in the Labor Movement; Labor Situation in Basic Industries; The Place of Workers in History.

b. A Social Study in Literature; The Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States; Recent Social Economic, and the Labor Movement; The Place of Workers in History, The Place of Workers in History.

3. Extension Division

We are continuing the activities of the Educational Department. Through them try to reach the larger groups of our membership; those who find it difficult to attend regular classes at the Workers' University and Unity Centers. To meet the convenience of those groups and their own location at a time and place suitable to them.

Courses for Executive Members. Officers and Active Members.

The Trade Union is growing to be not only an educational complex social institution, not as the organization through which they act as citizens of the community, but as a special part in every movement which works for progress and human happiness, and to the development of the social and economic structure of modern society.

Naturally, the management of a union in a complex problem. It is a great responsibility to hold office in a union whether paid or unpaid. The office reflects the importance of the trade union which he represents. Therefore he must be trained for his position. Generally he qualifies himself for office if he has experience in behalf of workers in the union, combined with a education which helps him to understand better the social and labor movements and which broadens his outlook on society as a whole.

With this in view we have planned the following educational program:

1. Members of the Executive Boards of our numerous locals are urged to devote one evening a week to their educational work. For the above purpose the classrooms will be equipped in some of their offices and in the I.L.G.U.I. Building. These workshops will have class half past six to nine o'clock in the evening.

2. The two and a half hours will be divided into two halves:

a. The first half for the study of the problems of our own I.L.G.U.I.

b. The second half to the discussion of the American Labor Movement for the problems of our own I.L.G.U.I.

4. PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Concerts entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices for these concerts may be obtained at our Educational Department. Next Concert December 7th.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WURSTERS' UNIVERSITY

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

Saturday, December 11, 1:20 P.M. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature.

D. W. Whitman


Sunday, December 20, 11 A. M. J. Muske—The Place of Workers in History.

The First Apology and Something About the World That We Can.

L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 14TH STREET

Wednesday, December 23, 6:30 P.M. Alexander Pickhaller—Social Psychology.

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

UNITY CENTERS

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

P. B. 34, 235 E. 5th. Street, Manhattan.

P. B. 171, 1322 St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.

P. B. 92, Broadway Place and 132nd St., Bronx.

P. B. 61, Crotona Park E. and Charlotte Sl., Bronx.

P. B. 125, Christopher Ave. and Sackman St., Brooklyn.

Resolution Submitted to the Convention

WHEREAS, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has conducted educational activities for eight years, without permitting them to be interrupted by the various struggles and hardships which confronted it, and

WHEREAS, These activities, organized by the Educational Department, have been very successful in reaching thousands of our members who did not have the opportunity to gain the knowledge and training which they desired, imparting to them a desire to go to the Union and greater confidence in the ability of our organization to carry on various activities for the welfare of its membership, and

WHEREAS, We realize that such educational activities are of tremendous importance because they serve to strengthen the power of organized labor by enabling organized workers to use their economic strength with greater skill and intelligence, because they enable our members to be of more service to our own organizations, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That we express our deep appreciation of the splendid achievements of the Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for the past eight years, and be it

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Judicial Delegation to report that the Workers' University continue this admirable educational work on a larger scale, extending its activities in every direction so that they may reach and satisfy greater numbers of our members.

Classes at the Workers' University

A Social Study of Literature

On Saturday, December 13, 1:20 P.M.

In Room 500 of Washington Irving High School, Professor Emory Holloway will give the sixth and final lesson of his course on "A Social Study of American Literature." The topic to other subjects of social, economic, and political value.

Similar instruction will be arranged for promising young men and women members of our organization. These members will be selected with the assistance of the executive boards and the officers of our Local Unions, and the Educational Department.

Courses of a more advanced character will be organized for the business agents and officers of our Local Unions, to be given at a time most convenient to them.

I. Instruction and practice in writing documents, reports, pamphlets, etc. This course is intended for active members of our Union.

(To be continued)
Arturo Giovanni's Address
At Philadelphia Convention

(Continued from Page 5)

with the number of ten thousand Italian workers, another loan of one hundred million dollars. What chance have you of getting out of those tremendous terrors? I appeal to you in this country to do all you can, fixed by this holy crossing spirit of International unity and good-will, to discredit this black-shirted, black-faced, black-dyed English Fascism. From the source of the whole world, and dis- honor it before the great American public opinion, by forming an organization within a short time there will not be any room left in this country for the emanations of Duce Mussolini. The day of the Italian Beniamino the exterminator at hand, and when that day comes, you, who have helped us to carry on, will be properly honored and recognized.

We cannot go back to Italy now, before reading the instincts of the world. For or four years from now, we will be the ones who will rule the destinies of all the nations of the world. With all the working class of the world (apparatus). Mussolini has taken the world for a thousand and fifty thousand of us who have opposed Fascism. They have voted a new law which disposits and alienates and confiscates the property of every free voice and every flag against this Black Scourge. A few days from now, before Christmas comes around, if your father loses his home, I will lose everything that my poor mother left me as a solace and a remembrance, and they will be suffering from the loss of their home in that my two brothers have suffered their youthful lives upon the so-called ashes of this life. We are not completely destroyed. Everything will be taken away and stolen from us, left like a child in the market, left up like an incandescent flame, burning against this fontilege, against every thing that marks of possession to the workers, halting the day when through the holy spirit, the holy fire of your class-consciousness and your whole soul, you will liberate your country, the only the hordes of Mussolini but all the blackguards and cut-throats of the country is the real working class (great apparatus).

Let me say to Brother Chairman and Brother Delegates, that we are not by mere chance met in Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love. I need not remind you, that Philadelphia is about to celebrate what is called the sesquicentennial celebration of the signing of the Declara-
tion of Independence. In this city of Brotherly Love about 165 years ago that great voice, of the Children's March, the Children's March, a woman-marching, woman-killing, islanal, uncivilized sweat shops (apparatus). I am in a union, in the free space of my own lifetime, when little boys went into the mines at the tender age of six or eight. Do you recall how the people in New York and throughout the East were shocked only in 1902 when John Mitch- erson and the strike in the anthracite region: how you were shocked to learn from the press and to understand that thousands of breaker boys were being laboring in the blackened breakers of the anthracite region. Little boys only eight and nine years of age, from early morning, from daybreak until dark at night in the blackness of the breakers, might be interesting if I tell you a little story in connection with that.

(To be continued next week)

Green's Speech

(Continued from Page 5)

and, so far as I can understand, you have succeeded in eliminating from this great labor movement the children's March, woman-marching, woman-killing, insanitary sweat shops (apparatus). I am in my union, in the free space of my own lifetime, when little boys went into the mines at the tender age of six or eight. Do you recall how the people in New York and throughout the East were shocked only in 1902 when John Mitch- erson and the strike in the anthracite region: how you were shocked to learn from the press and to understand that thousands of breaker boys were being laboring in the blackened breakers of the anthracite region. Little boys only eight and nine years of age, from early morning, from daybreak until dark at night in the blackness of the breakers. Might be interesting if I tell you a little story in connection with that.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHINNER

The manner in which the "Progressive Cutters of Local 10" carry on their propaganda for the improvement of the conditions of the cutters and the unification of the organization is very recent history. How the capture of Local 10 was to have been accomplished was revealed in the vicious slanderous leaflets that were distributed on the corners where the cutters congregate during working time.

How many "cutters" attended the Webster Hall meeting and what tactics they used is one of the questions that the leaders of the officers of the local to the "progressive" belief and how one of these "progressive" cutters trans- acted at the meeting of the Z. B. O. of "Local 10" held in the Council Room of Local 22. He is in possession of the names of every participant. It was no mistake to him to learn of the presence at that meeting on November 21st, of a member of Local 10 who was some time ago charged with participation in an illegal organization the purposes of which were dual.

The membership no doubt recalls passing by an overwhelming majority of the delegates and members of the organ- ization with no response, and others discipline mem- bers who belong to such an illegal organization, that the organization or the league the so-called "progressive" built up to all intents and purposes a dual union was proven.

Valpola Pleads of Honor

Manager Dubinsky has secured a complete report of the matters trans- acted at the meeting of the Z. B. O. of "Local 10" held in the Council Room of Local 22. He is in possession of the names of every participant. It was no mistake to him to learn of the presence at that meeting on November 21st, of a member of Local 10 who was some time ago charged with participation in an illegal organi- zation the purposes of which were dual.

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The Executive Board could have, it is said, barred almost every "progressive" candidate who accepted nomination in this election. With per- haps one or two exceptions, the can- didates who styled themselves "progressive" attended the T. U. E. I. meeting, and also those who broke their pledges of honor, were placed on the ballot. It is the duty of members, as was so often repeated, to decide who their officers shall be. The Executive's action has done much to not to give these elements a chance to pose as martyrs. Whatever disciplinary means the Board may take is a matter of its own discretion.

Every effort was made by the ad- ministration to preserve the mem- berhood of Local 10 the right to the other way open to Local 10's de- ployers.

The members in their discussions of "constraint problems" plainly stated that they expected to be the guiding spirit. The delegates expressed themselves on every issue. The "progressive" can- didates were decisively defeated marked out the little minority. The delegates voted very clearly. Saturday's election is in a similar way a challenge to the(vars.

The members are therefore urged to come down on Saturday, December 19th and decide the policy of the Local. It is the duty of every good standing member owes it to himself and the union to participate in the meeting and to vote very clear. He must also urge those with whom he works or comes in contact in to come to vote. And the members of the union are not in good standing can pay their dues in the hall and vote at the same. The elec- tion, as it was stated, takes place Sat- urday, December 19th. The polls are open from 12:30 to 4 P. M., in Atlan- tica Ward.

Members Adopt Ball Tax

At the meeting of last Monday night, December 16th, the recommen- dations of the Executive Board, every member with one ticket, was unanimously adopted. Manager Dubin- sky made a special appeal to Mr. W. Jacobs made a special trip from the convention to be in attendance at the meeting. The action was conducted in the usual manner of the cutters.

Brother David Frulwing, in tempo- rary charge of the Democratic party, called together the ball committee. He was chosen temporary chairman in the fact that the delegates to the convention are also members of that committee. His instructions were to have the permanent heads of the committee until the full committee could be called.

The necessity for hurriedly calling the committee by Frulwing was promp- ted by the fact that the members had to be fixed and the manner of disposing of the tickets for the ball would be determined. It had to be done in time for last Sun- day's meeting since the Ball takes place on Saturday night, January 8th.

The chairmen of the committee proposed a tax of 50 cents, covering the cost of a ticket, that was the money derived from this source is turned over to the relief fund of the local and used for the relief of the plant. It is also in the opinion of the committee more beneficial to tax the members for this purpose than to plead for the sale of a ticket.

When the committee was met by the members at the meeting, for there was no opposition when the recom- mendation of the committee was brought before the house. Of course the Ball Committee is not satisfied with this militant and the adoption of the recommendation of the tax. The ball must be a moral success as well. These affairs are con- ducted by the Industrial Organiser. Once a year an opportunity is afforded the members to meet at an occasion of the sort.

It is the one day in the year the members can meet each other at a so- ciety meeting, to exchange the news, meets friends and relatives. The committee hopes therefore that every member by putting aside one ticket with which he is taxed and bring his family and friends with him.

The affair as was stated, takes place on January 8th in Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

In this connection it is interesting for the members to be somewhat familiar with a phase of the industrial dis- agreement, or, as the official spokesmen (Communist) Party, put it, a phase towards the Trade Union Movement of the United States. The majority faction disfavored a policy of "hiring" from within, while the minority favor- ed a "direct" attack on the Unions. An order from the headquarters of the Communist trade union organiza- tion turned the minority into the major faction and, vice versa. The policy of the Workers (Communist) Party became one of directly attack- ing the trade unions of this country. Just as the effort to drive a wedge in the issue of the New Republic, a liberal weekly magazine published in this city, this question is being fought out in Mos-cow.

Leaders of both policies are argu- ing among themselves as to how to proceed to revolution in Moscow.

In the meantime the policy is one of a policy of direct attack on the organiza- tion of this country on the trade unions. The Trade Union Educational League has recovered its original purpose to organize the communities and their sympathizers to help it lead the attack, and a large number of adherents within Local 10 are loyally carrying out their policy, not only of their number is so freely

In the hands of Manager Dubinsky, it is not passed upon to be questioned, at that meeting is known to him. Knowledge even came to Dubinsky that one of the men named was stabs- ted before, was to have been bandaged and made to look like a cripple for the purpose of the meeting. Young- sters who were members of Local 10 and who later admitted they attended the meeting not knowing what the purpose was.

Loyalty is Election Issue

Every one of the officers and es- pecially Dubinsky have often stated that the meeting on November 21st was made in Local 10 it must come from the membership and within the confines of the principle of trade unionism without the defect of any other purpose.

An Executive Board meeting was made and the Executive Board could have, it is said, barred almost every "progressive" candidate who accepted nomination in this election. With per- haps one or two exceptions, the can- indates who styled themselves "progressive" attended the T. U. E. I. meeting, and also those who broke their pledges of honor, were placed on the ballot. It is the duty of members, as was so often repeated, to decide who their officers shall be. The Executive's action has done much to not to give these elements a chance to pose as martyrs. Whatever disciplinary means the Board may take is a matter of its own discretion.

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