1-1-1926

Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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*.
Examiners and Bushlers Will Elect Officers

At a regular meeting held on Monday, December 21st, Local 32, the Cloth and Dress Examiners and Bushlers of New York, in the Italian Labor Center, 231 Ekat 14th street, Sunday, November 20th, 1925. The following accepted the nominations and their names will appear on the ballot:

For president—M. Groffler;
For recording secretary—S. Sobolky;
For executive manager—L. Rosenblatt;

There will be a meeting to take place in the office of Local 32 next Monday, Jan. 4th.

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

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

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

Among the chief problems facing the new executive body of the International at the present hour is the task of consolidating the cloth organization in New York, and to carry to a successful end the important demands pending before the Convention of the International. The dress trade offers another big task that must be met in the early future; it involves a widespread organizing drive that will have to embrace all the non-union shops that industry in New York and the extension of union control and influence over them. Very important and complex situations are also to be found in the dress trade of Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and other places.

The removal of cloth agreements in Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal and Toronto will also come under consideration by the C. G. W. U. And from these purely industrial matters, the new board will take up several organizational matters, such as the appointing of committees in the various districts, the voting out of various activities in the General Office proper, and other such subjects as have to do with the internal side of the organization's existence. As the readers of "Justice" know, already the present personnel of the G. C. W. U. is prepared for a decided change at the convention. Of the former seventeen members not seven are remaining.

(Continued on Page 2)

New York Joint Board Locals Discuss Convention Reports

Local 2, the Cloth Operators' Union, and Local 3, the Cloth Finishers and Tailors, held member meetings last week to receive reports from the delegates to the Philadelphia convention. The operators' meeting was held in Webster Hall, and the finishers met in Manhattan Lyceum.

Joseph Borochowski, manager of Local 2, and newly elected vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., reported on the activities that were done by the operators' leaders from November 15th to December 15th, and Brother Sol Schwartz and several of the other delegates also reported on their work at the convention.

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

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, and Locals 23, the New York pressers, held similar meetings during the week and listened to and afterwards discussed convention reports.

Tuckers and Pleaters Vote for General Strike

Shop Chairmen and Organization Committee Meet Saturday To Set Strike Date

Last Tuesday evening, December 20th, at a general member meeting of the Pleaters', Tucker's and Hemstitchers' Union, Local 41 of the I. L. G. W. U., it was unanimously approved to call a general strike in the trade throughout New York City. The meeting was held in the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street.

The hall was crowded to the doors and a hundred and sixty workers overflowed the corridors and stood in large groups outside the hall. The vote was instructed the officers of the union to make all preparations for a general walkout. The meeting was addressed by Sister Pauline Morgenstern, the manager of the local, and by several executive board members. A strike in the hemstitching and novelty trade has become imperative lately in view of the numerous violations of agreements by the employers and the continued lowering of working conditions in the shops. The workers realize that strikes against single violators of union conditions are a drain upon the resources of the local and could be easily combated by the individual employers. Only a general strike and a measure of work in all shops at the same time could bring the employers to terms.

A joint meeting of shop chairmen and the organization committee will be held next Saturday afternoon, January 2nd, at the headquarters of the local, 5 West 21st street, to decide on the date of the strike and all details connected with the walkout.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Form Big Campaign Committee

Vote For $4.00 Per Capita Tax To Aid Drive

At a big meeting in the Labor Institute on Locust street, on Monday last, December 26th, the dressmakers of Philadelphia started the ball rolling in the drive of 1926 to organize the entire dress trade of the city.

Vice-president Kolberg reviewed the last international convention held in Philadelphia and stressed the importance of resuming organizing work on a larger scale. The managers of the present responded enthusiastically to the call and 250 workers at once gave in their names as members of the union. The organizing committee of the local, together with the executive board members of the local, the organizing committee now consists of 110 active men and women.

The meeting also decided to have one levy of $4.00 on each member for the organization campaign. The tax includes the $1.50 levy the International Union for a similar tax, leaving $2.50 for the work of the local.

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

FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

All of the workers of the 60 shops listed below are to be in their shops on the days assigned. Payment of unemployment insurance will begin Monday, January 19th, 1926, and the paymasters of the Fund will call at these shops on the days specified.

WHAT THE COAL MAKERS OF EACH AND EVERY SHOP SHOULD KNOW:

Payment of unemployment insurance will be made only to:
1. Workers of a shop that have seen their reports to the Fund.
2. Workers who have been in the industry for at least one year.
3. Workers who are members of the Union in good standing.
4. Workers who have more than 7 weeks unemployment between August 1st and December lst to be entitled to Insurance.
5. Workers who have had more than seven weeks of unemployment between August 1st and 1st to be entitled to Insurance. A worker who was unemployed for eight weeks is entitled to ten dollars; a worker who lost nine weeks is entitled to twenty dollars; a worker who lost ten weeks is entitled to thirty dollars, and a worker who lost eleven or more weeks is entitled to forty dollars.

Nobody will get more than forty dollars.
Bonn Emsmader Give Farewell Dinner Essenfeld

On Friday evening, December 25th, a large group of friends and well-wishers, including the Bonn Emsmaders' local, attended a good-bye dinner tendered to Max M. Essenfeld, the retiring manager of the local.

Bosker Essenfeld declined a renomination as manager of the local after he had been designated a candidate for delegate to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Philadelphia. As a result, Bosker was unanimously elected as the new manager of the local in a large meeting held in the Bonn Emsmader's dining room.

The gathering, which took place at 7:00 p.m., was attended by nearly 150 persons, members of the organization, and those who came to express to Bosker Essenfeld their personal recognition of the valuable service he had rendered to the Bonn Emsmaders during the past year.

Bosker, in his address to the guests present, expressed his gratitude to the Bonn Emsmader for its kind reception to him as a new manager of the local and presented him with a beautiful fountain pen as a token of their lasting affection for him.

Promising Young Soprano in Aeolian Hall

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

Ida Green, recently the daughter of Samuel Green, veteran member of the Cloak and Dress Layers' Union, Local 35, a pupil of Don Fuchs, widely known violinist, and teacher of singing, will make her first appearance before a New York audience at Aeolian Hall, 3 West Street, on Saturday evening, January 30th.

Miss Green has a fine soprano voice, and has had excellent artistic preparation under capable tutors. Her father, a cornet player, has himself many necessities in order to give his daughter the means of preparing herself for a concert career, and his fellow workers in the shop of Amster- dam Cloak Co., 53rd Street and 7th Avenue, in appreciation of the kind effort, have subscribed a sum sufficient to cover the rental of the Library of Congress.

Miss Green will appear together with her teacher, Don Fuchs, in a program consisting of Franz Schubert songs and several operatic selections. A large audience of friends and admirers is expected, and the concert will be held in New York is expected. Tickets may already be had at the box office of Aeolian Hall.
Days on Which Unemployment Insurance Benefits Will Be Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

Fridays:
Lampke, M. L., 25 11th St., Turlock.
Lamoreux, W., 512 2nd St., Patterson.
Lasater, L., 411 E. Main St., Dubbo.
Lathem, S. B., 201 S. Second St., Dubbo.
Lattimore, H., 242 2nd St., Livingston.
Lavender, C. L., 115 W. Main St., Ceres.
Lay, C. W., 350 E. Main St., Turlock.
Leblanc, L., 105 1st St., Patterson.
Leblanc, L., 501 S. Fourth St., Patterson.
Leary, L. F., 650 S. First St.,2nd Ave., Patterson.
Leake, E. E., 370 S. Main St., Turlock.
Leach, A. L., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.
Leavitt, M. M., 170 W. Main St., Ceres.
Leibinger, H., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.
Leitner, A. W., 501 S. Fourth St., Patterson.
Lebowitz, S., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1926

Fridays:
Lamb, L. W., 242 2nd St., Livingston.
Lamoreux, L., 411 E. Main St., Dubbo.
Lasater, L., 201 S. Second St., Dubbo.
Lattimore, H., 242 2nd St., Livingston.
Leblanc, L., 501 S. Fourth St., Patterson.
Leblanc, L., 105 1st St., Patterson.
Leary, L. F., 650 S. First St., 2nd Ave., Patterson.
Leake, E. E., 370 S. Main St., Turlock.
Leach, A. L., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.
Leibinger, H., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.
Leitner, A. W., 501 S. Fourth St., Patterson.
Lebowitz, S., 105 W. Main St., Ceres.

* * *

Massmeeting to Protest California Judicial Outrage

Mass meeting next Sunday in New York will be addressed by Arthur Giovanni, Elizabeth Gurley Finis, Norman Thomas and Carter Jones. Admission is free.

New Words! New Words!

Thousands of them spelled, pronounced, and defined in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

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Here are a few samples:

agitation (ag-i-ta-shun) n. the act of rousing or stirring up; especially an agitating cause or effort.
Air Council (air kaw-sel) n. a council or committee in charge of matters relating to air travel and transportation.
agitation (ag-i-ta-shun) n. the act of rousing or stirring up; especially an agitating cause or effort.

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JAMAICA, N. J.

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JUSTICE

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAKER, Secretary-Treasurer MAX D. DBARSH, Acting Editor

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EDITORIALS

1925—AND AFTER

Another year has gone into eternity.

Another drop has rolled off the mighty cascade we call Life into the unfathomable depth of the Past. Another leaf is turned in the book of our experience, and a blank white page is left for us in the face, a page that in the end of another twelvemonth will be torn, has been a poor year, forward, or backward,—and the steps of the entire human family.

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

The past year will not be marked by the historian of our day as a year of great achievement for the toilers of the world. We have no intention to be unduly pessimistic, but as we scan the horizon lines, the front page of the year, and listen to any signal advance made by the wage earners either in our own land or in other countries. On the whole, it has been a year of quiet improvement in their material lot, but not of great strides.

The Labor movement has suffered its greatest blow in 1925 in Italy under the heel of Black-shirt Fascism, while in England the general strike was given a reactionary Tory color. In other countries, the Labor movement is still suffering from internal strife and factional fighting, in górna and a great membership, regaining the ground lost during and after the world war.

In America, 1925, despite all loud talk and trumpeting concerning prosperity and recovery, has shown average as far as the workers are concerned. It was a great year for the masters of the country and a year of wild, frenzied speculation in the stock markets where untold millions are made by the “king” gamblers in the values of the nation's necessities. We have turned the corner in the production and consuming classes. It was a great year for the benevolences and labor laws in general, and also for our labor unions. A year that has been marked by the American Federation of Labor, from the point of view of the working man, as one of the most successful years in its history. The roll call of Labor's army has found an increase in the number of its enlisted men. This roll call will increase, to be sure, but nevertheless an increase, and these gains are of great significance to us. These are gains that have turned the corner in our Labor movement, and that the call for organizing the wage earners has not been. The new American Federation of Labor, from one end of the country to the other, has taken the roll call in the wilderness, and that, from now on, the slogan is—A great concentration of purpose and steady growth of our fighting strength and resources.

In our own trades, the ladies' garment industry, 1925, like its predecessor, 1924, from an economic, and an organizational point of view as well. Not only in the field of 1925, but our Union, torn by internal dissension and afflicted by getting nowhere, finds itself in a harder condition. And our meetings during the year, the spirit of true fraternity, the spirit of solidarity, which is the true and only test of fighting strength and ability, was markedly absent. We have had the bitterest internal upheaval of its history which shook it to its very foundation, an upheaval which left a number of scars on the body of our organization that will take time and a great deal of tender care to heal.

On the other hand, the cloud which burst over us has left behind it no lasting damage. In Philadelphia it has taught us all a great lesson and has undoubtedly brought us together. In Philadelphia we have learned to talk frankly, openly and above board—so frankly at times they say, but certainly not more than the bitterest internal upheaval of its history which shook it to its very foundation, an upheaval which left a number of scars on the body of our organization that will take time and a great deal of tender care to heal.

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1926, we expect, is going to be a great year, a banner year in the history of our Union. In a few months from now, the draw-out controversy in the main trade of our industry, the cloak trade of New York, is coming to an end. On the outcome of this controversy there hinge the welfare and the future living and working conditions of the tens of thousands of our workers in this industry. This controversy may come to an end through a peaceful solution of the differences involved, or it may result in a solution by continued demands through concession by the employers. But this is far from certain, as yet. This controversy may involve our Union in the greatest fight of its career where the existence of our entire organization may be at stake.

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

The making of a peaceful and enduring industrial peace and warfare have done our Union little good. It is no secret that in a great many shops union conditions are being ignored by employers and workers alike and the good old spirit that used to guard the protest standards in closed shops has become a thing of the past. We are facing the fact of violating these work rules and regulations, which mean the life and very essence of union control, and are secretly and openly doing everything in our power to make them workable. This can only be done by the workers themselves.

The Union, it is true, might punish the open offenders and drive the other violators of union rules under cover. But such was neither the purpose nor the spirit of the great mandate which the Philadelphia convention has left to our working masses and their leaders. We are not here for the return of the spirit which would make such wholesale violations in our shops an impossibility and an ugly memory. Our leaders will tell us that in 1925, they asked for a strong consolidated union, one that will face and meet its problems with the full interest of its members, not with a great irreparable union only if they make up their minds to work in accordance with its regulations, to live within its as true union men who need not be daily reminded of their fellow obligations to it and towards their fellow workers in the shops.

Our Union today needs a great, stirring revival that will weld together all the workers into a fighting machine.

Industrial grievances of all kinds have accumulated in our ranks. These grievances must come out in the open, they must be discussed frankly. We need better working conditions, better agreements over work hours or schedules, but it is purely and simply the spirit of these agreements that we need to work to change, and against the attempt of a new manager to bring about an "open shop" in the Opera Costume Department of the Opera House.

Many of the workers employed in the Opera Costume Department have been employed there for twenty or more years. They were trained by them and they left when the trouble broke out in the face of the new management. The words of "reorganization" on the ground that there were too many workers in the shop and that he could spare a number of them. Later the Union called a meeting to discuss these matters, and the number of the number of steady workers in the shop has reduced to seventeen and the rest of us are merely of equal skill, that they draw lots for the jobs, eight, nine, and eleven. It is obvious that this operation was carried out and a part of the workers went to court. The shop in accordance with the terms of the understanding, the managers rescinded their decision, but they still insisted on accepting the rest of the workers. The costumers then quitted a new piquant contest.

The efforts of Brother Hugh Payne, the New York representative of the Philadelphia Local, of the Federation of Labor, and of the conference of all the other theatrical unions of the country, have put the final decision of this controversy squarely to the Board of Directors of the Opera Company. It is to be hoped that the directors of the Opera will hold up the costumers in a fair and equitable basis. It is clearly not a question of ability,
Address of William Green to the Convention

(Continued from last week)

Does this lesson come home to you? I hope it has. If it has, you are con- 
scious together, standing shoulder to 
shoulder, the hand of brotherhood ex- 
pressed in a spirit of cooperation, you are 
the principle of organization but ch, 
you, friends, listen, if the element of 
brotherhood is not to be lost in the tem- 
per that brings into our ranks hate and 
even and will-divide, then I say you 
are the destruction of the organization. 
Unless you unite your forces, the 
powers that are at work will de- 
stru...
The Importance of Having Well Informed Officers in Our Union

By FANNIA M. COHN

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

It is also true that our members expect our officers to be thoroughly informed not only on the problems of their own industry, but also on social, industrial, educational and economic matters. They expect that those whom they see in the halls and placed in responsible positions in the union, should be the leaders among the workers. Very often we hear a worker in the shop say, "If he (an officer) doesn't know the answer to the problems of those who do, then who should?"

We know that the position of business agent is not merely one of personal development. This development may be one-sided. The business agent, being constantly occupied with shop problems, is often in a hopeless situation and of no help to the rank and file of workers.

We are mindful of the fact that at least 50% of the workers in our Union keep them busy constantly, including almost every evening of the work week, trying to keep up with their work. It is up to the higher officers to attend the meetings, to discuss with us the problems they are facing. This is necessary for the welfare of the whole industry.

We are fully aware that in order to serve the workers properly, we have to understand their problems. The business agent cannot by himself handle these problems. He has to rely on our officers to help him in every possible way.

We believe that the business agent should have a broader vision of the labor movement as a whole, if he is to be of any help to our workers. He should be able to see the broader picture of the labor movement and the social forces which influence its aims, problems, policies, and tactics.

We believe that the importance of the human side in the functioning of the business agent is of utmost importance. We believe that the human side cannot be separated from the business side. We believe that the human side is of great significance.

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The League of Nations is planning for a World Conference on disarmament and has invited Russia, Germany, and the United States to take part. This is good news. Such a World Conference will be very important, indeed.

A heavy burden of arms presently fall on any nation—Russia, or the United States—which obstinately says "we won't play." Only after playing the game, will we know whether to stop it or not.

Does that mean that we think that a disarmament conference will give us real disarmament? Not for a moment.

Real disarmament is not possible until nations stop thinking of themselves as so many easy marks, with the nearest armament factory always at hand. Real disarmament is not possible while strong nations on the ruling classes in strong nations are in a mad race for investment markets, oil, rubber, etc.

Real disarmament means the end of

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

No disarmament movement by itself can meet these conditions. But a disarmament conference can be tremendously helpful, and we must do all we can to make the conference about it a step forward. It can show us what is the matter with our way of living in international life.

If honest negotiations do not come within some few years we can only think, as the slogan says, "We are done in Washington for battleships.

Two things we hope not to have to hear in America:

(1) That we are too fearful or too holy to talk the same conference with Russia on the one hand, and members of the League of Nations, on the other. If America can find an armament market she can find a bigger market for her trade. If we are too holy to think about war we may, on a lower but important plane, save us a little money by stopping the race in armaments somewhat sooner than it is done in Washington for battleships.

(2) That we are too poor to talk the same conference with Russia on the one hand, and members of the League of Nations, on the other. If America can find an armament market she can find a bigger market for her trade. If we are too holy to think about war we may, on a lower but important plane, save us a little money by stopping the race in armaments somewhat sooner than it is done in Washington for battleships.

In preparing the following list of useful books and pamphlets we have tried to select works written for the general reader, and especially for the young people of the country, which would be helpful in starting some serious thinking on the problem of disarmament.

**PREPARING YOUR SONS FOR MORE WAR**

The students at the College of the City of New York voted against it in 1917, and then the college president put the muzzle on further discussion. The boys at the College of the City of New York are thus being groomed for the practical application of this work.

The way international friendship is taught is shown by a quotation from an advertisement for the Golden Rule Flag shop:

"We are the subject of all military training is to win battles."

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

"The principles of sportsmanship and consideration for your opponent are the only features of the practical application of this work."
The Week In Local 10

Cutters' Union, Local 10
Proceeds in Aid of Relief Fund
Conference Evening, January 9, 1926

Hunt's Point Palace
135th St. & Southern Blvd., Bronx, N.Y.

Tickets in advance, 50¢
At the door, 75¢

淑女士, SPEClAL ATTENTION!

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

"We showed," DBinsky said, "that our membership is the same as it was a year ago, that our treasury has not diminished and that we have proven to our members that we have gained in this respect.

"Aside from the facts we have made in respect to wages, our program shows those who are interested when we compare our present standing of that of a year ago. This we accomplished in a year of severe criticism, accompanied by meddlesome attacks and from within and without. And I can therefore say that we believe we have every reason to be proud of ourselves and we deserve to be congratulated.

"Well, of course, must go to the rest of the officers of the local and the membership who have made this possible. This was accomplished by the cooperation they lent and the loyalty to the organization which they manifested.

"During the last year we have not been without employment and the last three weeks thousands of circulars had been issued by the hand of so-called "dirties" with little or no results.

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

Administration Policy Wins

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

The discussions on this question revolved around class warfare and class collaboration. The so-called "lefts" tried to have the convention adopt a policy and tactics which meant sign

ning agreements and adjustments of disputes by means of strikes only. The "right coalition", on which the administration was charged, referred to collective bargaining.

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

Sixteenth Annual Ball

The offices who were elected two weeks ago Saturday were installed at the last meeting last Monday night, December twenty-eighth, amid an impressive gathering of members of Local 10, who were attended by International President Mor
rise Sigman and Manager Dubinsky and other proprietors and work
ers, who delivered addresses on the future of the union.

With the exception of two who were absent on business, all the newly elected officers took the oath of obligation as provided for in the local's by-laws, after signing their oaths on the table before the installation.

The present, he said, calls for a careful study of the conditions and the methods necessary to combat the evils which now beset our union. Information with respect to the condition of the industry, he pointed out, coming from any source cd be misleading. He does not paint the true picture and tends to falsify the real situation.

Shows Social of Industrial Depression

In order to secure; he pointed out, the wholehearted and sincere coopera
tion of the great mass of workers engaged in the cloak and dress trades, and said that the only condition
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That idealism, the president point

ed out, which made possible the cre
ation of the organization in 1906 and the growth and development of the or

ganization, he said, which measured up to this standard and bent every effort towards building up and main
taining that organization.

What the leadership of the so-called "lefts" has failed to understand is the fact that the latest "garment" by itself is by no means the complicated gar
ment of ten or twenty years ago. Then the worker, whether a cut or an operator, was required to be a mechanic of the finest skill.

Points to Local 10 As Model

Today a coat or dress is made up of two strips of material requiring two stitches of the garment is com

plete. Added the march of science during the past few years, five million workers migrated to the United States, States, without serious employment in the needle industries. The "lefts", he said, in the matter of the corruption of the cutters' union, is a manner that makes for the necessary

Took Stock of Local 10

In his address, Dubinsky took stock of the past year's activity of Local 10 and in a manner that must come at it that the balance sheet is one that can be pointed to with pride. The satisfaction of a labor union can only be justified by what it accomplishes and how much power it can show at the end of a year.

After going through a year of internal struggle which robbed the organization of the essential

energy for industrial improve
ment, Local 10 emerges with head held high and its past record, local union affiliated with the New

International President Reviews

Morris Sigman, President of the In
ternational Ladies Garment Workers' Union, deviated from the usual ad

dress to the members, being more in
as installations call for. Here briefly reviewed some of the important actions in the past, and reviewed the conditions of the ladies' garment industry, particularly in New York.

He stated at the outset that he ac
ted the invitation not to speak to the officers, but rather to take up with the members their industrial condition of the industry in which they are en
gaged as workers. He was satisfied, he said, that the elected members chose in the recent election merited their trust and confidence in the manner in which they served the local for a number of years and were quite well informed on the union.

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Special Meeting for Convention Report

Local 10 representatives at the convention meeting on Monday, December 28th, were to have for its order of business, in addition to the installation, the report of the dele

gates of the eighteenth convention of the International. Isadore Nagler, the delegate from the local, was to have redbed a report.

However, due to the fact that the installation and addresses consumed considerable time, President An
desal announced that the report of the delegates be made the special subject for the next meeting.

Hence, on Monday, January 11th, Nagler will render his report for the delegates and it will be followed by discussion. That the report will prove an interesting one is a foregone conclusion.

The eighteenth convention will go down in history as one of the most important ever held, barring none.

Such questions as representation and local elections stand out as the most important for the cutters. The membership is interested in them and is interested in the reported meeting when Glassman also "boasted.

He was known as a "left" delegate, but on the question of representation as a whole he stood with the "right".

Two other cutters who came within the convention were Fred Kramer, who served on the con
vention also took part in the convention. Two cutters of Local 73, of Boston and consisting of forty members, voted consistently with the "lefts." Har
ning ailed with the "lefts" they were of course not considered "artificial" it should be stated, by the way, that the expression, "artificial delegates," was coined by the "lefts" and was dis

intended at those of the representatives who came from the small locals. Hence, delegates representing the small locals who did not vote with the opposition were branded "artificial.

It is interesting to note that one of these, Kramer, was also a dele

tive to the convention in Bos

ton two years ago, at which time he was known as a reactionary, voting for every and each policy of the ad

ministration. It is probably from motives best known to himself that he also found it necessary to "bolt" with the "lefts" on the question of representation, in spite of the fact that he had voted for them. Kramer's delegates claim that their local stood for equal representation.