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Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 17)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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.

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New York Locals Will Have Big May Day Meetings
Six to Have Joint Affairs in Two Halls
The original decision of the New York Locals to have one large May Day celebration for all its locals could not be materialized, as the arrangements to be made in connection with the celebration have failed to come to the usual large scale. The big celebration in the second hall was postponed to June 17th.

The Joint Board therefore decided that each local may celebrate the workers’ holiday individually, if they could so arrange it. Six locals of the Joint Board have, nevertheless, joined together and will have a joint May Day celebration. These locals are Locals 2, 3, 7, 22, 35 and 82, which have hired two meeting places—the Mecca Temple on West 35th Street, and the Henry Street Hall on South Street—two facilities, where on Saturday afternoon, May 1st, the protestation day will be solemnly celebrated with music and speeches.

Local 41, the Tuckers’ Union, will have a May Day Dance on Friday evening, April 30th, at Webster Hall, to which members of other Local G.W.U. locals are cordially invited. Local 28, the Ladies’ T waiters Union, has arranged a first of May Banquet and Dance for its members on Saturday night, May 1st, at Clifton Casino, 2875 Third Avenue, the Bronx.

Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade
The Board of Trustees of the Fund in the Dress Industry has held two meetings recently to determine the policy to be adopted in view of the failure of a large number of firms in the industry to make the contributions due from them, and the contributions laid by the Union to its members to come making payments to the Fund after April 12, 1926. Each consideration is being given to several plans of procedure and another meeting of the Board will be held on Tuesday, April 25th.

No action taken to date relates either to the workers or the firms of the obligation of making payments to the Fund due before April 12, 1926. Where amounts have been deducted from workers and not sent in by the firm, the shop chairman should see to it that such moneys are now sent in and not refunded to the workers by the employers.

Comrades and Friends Welcome Sister Maggio Upon Release From Prison
Sister Margarette Maggio, one of the best known members of the National dress and waist makers’ organization, Local 89, and a valiant fighter for the cause of labor in the ranks of the female garment workers in New York, has been welcomed back into the midst of her admiring comrades and friends last Wednesday evening. April 21, at dinner, reception and tendered her by her fellow workers at Orlando’s Restaurant, 11 West 21st Street.

Sister Maggio, while picketing in front of the Brenton Dress Co., on March 22, was struck by the bullet of the Industrial Squad and arrested. ‘The magistrate sentenced her to three years imprisonment as a wage earner as cruel as ever noted out as a working girl for the exercise of the right of peaceful picketing. Local 89, upon her release, April 18, to give Sister Maggio a warm reception at a dinner to which a number of her closest friends and fellow members of the I. L. G. W. U. were invited.

The affair was marked by touching simplicity and wholehearted affection.

Unity House Committee Starts Work For 1926 Season
New Administrator Appointed—Building Being Put in Shape for Summer
The Unity House Committee, which consists of Vice-President Jacob Halperin, chairman, and Vice-Presidents David Dubinsky, Joseph Dorszuch, Molly Friedman, Elie Reisberg, Julius Portocar, Lati Antooni, made the announcement that the preparations for the Unity House Season of 1926 have already started and that the house is being put in order to enable it to accommodate its thousands of visitors, beginning early next month.

The Unity House committee engaged a new general manager for the house, Mr. George Oliver, an experienced hotelkeeper, who has been engaged with the Unity House as a house of foodstuffs. Mr. Oliver started for the house early this week, to supervise some minor repairs which have to be made in the place in order to provide necessary work for the successful operation of the place during the coming season.

No definite date has yet been set by the Unity House committee for the opening of the house, but it is said that it is expected that it will be opened for business not later than the second week in June, like in former years.

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Designers Decide To Wage Big Fight For Recognition
At a mass meeting held on Tuesday evening, April 26th, in the Pennsylvania Hotel, the New York designers definitely vowed that they will fight for the recognition of their trade as a separate branch of the women’s labor movement in the cloak and suit industry. The vote was given by a majority of the designers, and was marked by a spirit of militant determination to win for the style creators full standing as union men which has been denied to them for such a long time by the employing groups in the women’s wear industry. The meeting was addressed by Louis Hyman, general manager of the Joint Board, who promised the designers, on behalf of the Joint Board, aid and cooperation in the forthcoming fight.

An organization committee of 25 persons was elected at the meeting to continue missionary work among the unaffiliated designers and to strive to earn them into the union. An appeal for funds to finance the organizing drive brought $300 in gold and silver contributions, which clearly attested that the designer men believe that they are to stay in the trade, and that it is in the interest of the firm.

Eskin Firm Signs With Vice-President Halperin—The Reliable Cloak Co. of Cagney, Old Union Enemy, Closes Doors After Default of Workers’ Pay—Local Organized in Camden.

The Eastern Development of the I. L. G. W. U. scored last week an important gain, when it succeeded in signing an agreement with the Eskin Cloak Co. of Camden, N. J. after several months of difficult negotiations lasting nearly three years and extending to several cities, including Philadelphia, Williamsport and Hammonton, N. J., where this shop was previously located.

The Eskin firm, which employs 150 people, has known in New York and Philadelphia as a strikingly successful outfit, ready to do such work whenever called upon. It recruited its workers largely from Philadelphia, and the firm’s elimination will mean a large loss to its capital city, as well as to the Eastern Department, because it had almost eliminated the need for its union workers.

During the last three months, since this shop has been established in Camden, Vice-President Halperin, with the aid of several loyal women cloak makers belonging to the New Jersey locals, succeeded in persuading a majority of the workers to join the Union. And when the firm was finally closed down with this fact, rather than to start a fight, it decided to sign a contract with the union, submitting to all the requirements and work conditions of a union shop. The firm, which is getting work from somewhere, is reported to be looking for a new location in New York City, deposited with the Union a big sum of money for the faithful performance of their contract.

G. E. B. Meeting Faces Big Trade Problems
Sessions of Third Quarterly Meeting Start Monday, April 26—New York Cloak Situation, Organizing Activity in All Centers Among Problems to Be Considered.

Next Monday morning, April 26th, the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. will begin preliminary sessions in New York City for the third time since the adjournment of the conference in Philadelphia but December.

After the regular reports by President Joseph J. Dresel and all the vice-presidents, the Board will begin to consider proposals and suggestions contained in those reports and will lay before the members from affiliated organizations in New York City and other garment centers.

Among the principal subjects of discussion that for the present loom up before the Board are—the New York cloak suit situation which is daily becoming more tense in view of the approaching decision by the Government on the Union question in Philadelphia and Chicago; the situation in Montreal and Toronto; the organization work on the Pacific Coast; the out-of-town activity, and other subjects of equal importance.

Locals and individual members desiring to communicate with the G.E.B. are requested to direct their communications to Secretary Barzell at 2 West 16th Street, New York City.
Chairman Wolf Issues Statement on Unemployment Fund in Dress Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

It is important to note that of this amount $146,000 was contributed by the workers and $38,000 by the employers of the industry. Of this latter amount, slightly over $28,000 has been received from the jobbing firms. The balance of the money that has been invested has been received from the manufacturers and contractors. The money received has always been invested in bonds held to furnish the investments in the State of New York. In addition, the account maintained at the International Union Bank and the Chatham & Phoenix Bank. At the present time our bond investments are approximately $195,000.

Expenses of the Fund for

Arthur D. Wolf,
Chairman Board of Trustees, Unemployment Insurance Fund in Cloth, Suit & Dress Industries of N.Y.

Comrades Welcome Miss Maggio Back

(Continued from Page 1)

for the guest of the evening. Speeches were delivered by President Norris Sigman, Vice-president Molly Fishman, David Dubinsky, Salvatore Ninfe, Secretary Baroff, Jacob Halperin, Leonardo Pralina, of the Italian Chamber of Labor, and Vincenza Vercico, editor of the Nuovo Mondo. Vice-president Luigi Antonini acted as toast-master. Sister Maggio responded to the toasts by pledging herself anew to continue in the work of organizing the women workers in our industries and cheerfully assuring her friends and comrades that no jail sentences or persecutions by the master class and its henchmen could intimidate her in her life work, the education and final emancipation of the working class.

Camden Shop Settled

(Continued from Page 1)

shut its doors four days and went out of existence. Mrs. Maggio ever to that fact that the manager of the shop had been arrested for failure to pay the employees.

The costly strike, provoked by this firm because it would not deal with the Hebrew Union or commit any work con-

ditions to its employees, in the end ruined it. There is a lesson in it for our townsfolk and dress employ-
ses worthwhile remembering.

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Chairman Antonelli Rejected Secretary of Local 89 By Big Majority

Opposition Fails to Elect Single Candidate—Bitter Campaign Gathered Against Antonelli Fruitless.

The general election in Local 89, the Italian dress and waist makers' organization, for two terms, May 1, 1926, to April 30, 1927.—was held on Thursday, April 12, 1926.

The balloting was marked by a very hectic and bitter pre-election cam-

paign. The "progressive" group in Local 89 has maintained its hold on thegain control of the local, stopping at nothing to achieve its aim. Circumlocution of Antonelli and his associates, in the calendar were printed and widely distributed among the members of Local No. 89, the group's men, and the leaders in these circles, blamed in these circles Circular against the present $50,000 deficit in the Joint Board, for failure of membership in the local, the operation of the Italian Unity House, etc., etc.

The result of this campaign was that the entire Antonelli ticket was overwhelmingly elected. Antonelli himself received 721 votes for general secretary of the local with only 208 votes cast against him. The reasons for the other successful candidates stood as follows:

Ladies' Tailors Will Celebrate May Day

By Don Wisniewsky, Secretary

Our Local is again going to celebrate the first of May with a concert and banquet. This is the first celebration of this proletarian holiday proved significant in bringing about unity within our ranks.

We are trying and working toward making this year's banquet an even better and finer affair than that of last year. Our local has grown remarkably since last year, both through our amalgamation with Local No. 98, and through the regular addition of members. Due to the large number of participants we hope to make the banquet this year a jump, more spirited, and more in-

spiring affair.

The banquet will take place Saturday evening, May 1st, at Clifton Casino, 357 Third Avenue. The following are the points which were engaged to take part in the concert program up to this time:

Helen Bergoff, classical interpreter; Miss Cerullo, soprano; Mr. Sonmarrung, tenor; Edith Segal, dau-

ter of Russia; Mr. Klaas Trio, conducted by Mr. Daniel.

To complete the program the board decided to invite to this evening's cele-

bration representatives from the Inter-

national Union, Brothers Himan and Enrich, and from the Joint Board, Brother Himan and Brother Zim-

mern of Local No. 92.

Ultimately, the success of this ban-

quet and ball depends on you, our members. For without your partici-

pation it might not come true. We are asking you to make this banquet a success. The success of this banquet will mean the success of the workers of the world. Creeds and political views on this point must be swept aside.

Come to the banquet and help forge the strongest weapon, the weapon of unity, which will bring about a juster, finer and nobler mankind.

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Two Year Injunction Fight
Nearing End In Mt. Vernon
I. L. G. W. U. Organizer, Louis Maggio, Charged With Violating
Writ—Morris Hillquit Represents Union.

Louis Maggio, Westchester County organizer of the I. L. G. W. U., and several members of Local 115 spent last week three days in White Plains, before Supreme Court Justice Tuck- er’s answering complaints of contumacy of court and of violation of an injunction issued by Judge Taylor two years ago to a group of Mt. Ver- non cloak and dress sub-manufacturers.

Local 115 of Mount Vernon has conducted in the past few months organizing activity among the workers of the Mt. Vernon Costume and Dress Co., 39 Sixth Street of that city.

The owner of this shop, employing about 150 dressmakers, is at present working for the Roth Costum Co. and Maurice Rentner firm, both of which are on strike in New York City. About two years ago, it will be recalled, this firm, together with 12 other Mt. Vernon shops, had obtained a permanent injunction against the Mt. Vernon local, an injunction which, however, was later annulled by Su- preme Court Justice Tucker.

Plains to the effect that the Union may organize the non-union cloak and dress shop in the city of Mt. Vernon in order to enforce proper working con- ditions in them.

Last week, Brother Maggio was haled to Justice Taylor’s court on charges of contempt of court, vio- lence and intimidation. The Mt. Ver- non local promptly invited the workers to testify that they were satisfied with conditions, brother Maggio’s fire being held, however, to stand and proved a satisfactory witness for the local. Pay—Loud, Pearl Kleinman, Tullie Goldstein, all members of Local 115, and active in present organizing activity in Mt. Vernon, who testi- fied for the organization made a very favorable impression.

The trial ended on Thursday, April 10, Judge Taylor asked for final brief, which will be submitted to him in 10 days. The Union was repre- sented by Morris Hillquit, who appeared for the International in the same case two years ago, when the original injunction which had been issued against the Mt. Vernon local.

Tuckers’ Local Will Celebrate May First
At Dance, on April 30th

The arrangement committee of Local 41, the Tuckers and Hemstitch- ers, has announced an invitation to all members of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York City to come to their May celebration on Friday evening, April 29th.

Speakers will address the gathering on the significance of the first of May. The affair will be held in the large Webster Hall, where dancing is local, and where a good feast is safely guaranteed to all guests.

The hall is located on 23rd, between Third and Fourth Avens. Admission is only 50 cents.

Two Italian Light Operas
For Passaic Strikers’ Relief

This evening, at Nation Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Passaic strikers have the whole-hearted support of Italian workers of the city, the Emergency Committee of Passaic No. 59 Board of Trade, announced yesterday. A special com- mittee of Italian workers from this city has traveled to New York to see the Italian Light Opera Theatre benefit be held Friday evening, April 25, at the Nation Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue.

Two light operas in Italian will be given for the benefit of the Passaic strikers. They are "The Tears of a Mother," in one act, and "Bajadera," a 3-act in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening.

By such a scheme every member of a local would be assured a thorough medical examination every year, and examination and treatment when he was ill or indisposed.

The health treatment can be introduced by the Health Center when every local participates in a Union Health Center.

Uniforms of the strikers are being made by the "Civica" of the Italian Solidarity Board of Trade. The Board of Trade is also receiving assistance from the "Civica" of the Italian Workers’ Board of Trade. The strikers are being supplied with uniforms and food by the "Civica" of the Italian Workers’ Board of Trade.

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From the financial statement issued by the New York Board last week it would seem that a great many of the members of the cloak and dress trade still fail to make the assessment to pay up. The million dollar reserve fund is still far from completed, and it is the plain duty of every worker whose payments are still outstanding to see that every such sum is not fully paid up, to bend every effort in seeing that their obligation to the reserve strike fund is met and their duty discharged.

It is, however, unfortunate, indeed, that the leaders of the Joint Board, had chosen the occasion of that same meeting, to deliver an attack upon the International, an attack which was quite as deliberate and uncalled for as it was entirely unpromoted.

To the management of the Joint Board and to the press of the country it is appropriate to state that the press report of this meeting, ostensibly in the course of a talk on strike preparation, thought it necessary to advise the chairman, who, in turn, adopted the resolution, that this labor movement will be found creating obstacles in the way of the leaders of the Joint Board in the event of a strike. It is worth noticing, however, that this resolution was adopted without the International Union was made in the course of a strike preparation meeting, the prime purpose and aim of which it is assumed to be the overthrow of the International Union and the breaking up, presumably, of all the workers belonging to all the locals and to all shades of opinion in the New York organization.

It is, at least, rather difficult to see how this is that it is a shocking violation of elementary trade union ethics and a brutal assault calculated to breed mischief and discord in our midst. And to this we might add thehope that, in spite of its sinister purpose, this attack will fail of its aim, and that the entire body of our active membership in New York will go on uninterred in their joint preparatory conferences that the controlling confidence of the union can be won decisively and quickly with the aid of the entire mass of our workers without regard to affiliation, craft or opinion.

The Settlement in Camden

The Eastern Organization Department of the International Union was successful this week in bringing about the settlement of a dispute in Camden, N. J., which we cannot pass without adequate comment.

In brief it is as follows: There has existed in the cloak industry in the East for the past 20 years a cloak firm, the Eskin shop, familiarly known throughout the trade as a futile strike-breaker.

The shop has obtained a reputation as a scab concern in Philadelphia, Vineeland, N. J., and other localities. Our Department struck that shop about a year and a half ago in Hammonton, N. J., but failed to organize it, though the shop closed down and recently totmp headquarters in Camden, N. J.

Immediately after the Philadelphia convention, the organizers of the Eastern Department attempted to organize the shop, and with the aid of several active women workers in adjacent locals, finally succeeded in enrolling the majority of the workers in the Camden Eskin shop local.

This shop, it must be borne in mind, employs about 160 workers and is the largest cloak shop in the Camden, "out-of-town" territory. A local was at once formed in Camden, and as result, the Eskin firm was forced to capitulate in its long fight against an overwhelming minority in the shop, and finally paid a sum of money as security for faithful performance of the contract.

The significance of this settlement becomes clear in view of the fact that this shop has for a generation been known as one that could defy the effort of the Union with immunity because it employed workers that were supposed to be impossible to organize.

And now it is a fact that the labor movement of the Eskin shop comes on the eve of a probable struggle in New York City, a struggle in which many an employer will doubtlessly come under fire from their self-appointed strike work made up for them in the out-of-town small cloak shops.

The Eastern Department should be congratulated upon this excellent piece of organizing work by every member of our organization in New York City, and that counts heavily and adds prestige to the name of our Union.

And while speaking of Camden it is in place to notice here the very best news that has reached the Union in some time. A cloak shop of Leff & Co., the shop where the Eastern Department of our Union fought in 1925 a long battle lasting seven months, a battle that cost the shop members much and which was finally broken by a torrent of injunctions, jail arrests and police persecution that sent dozens of girls strikers for weeks to jail.

The news is that this firm had closed its doors now, and that its manager had been arrested for failure to pay up the wages of the workers since the settlement was made. This firm, assisted by some anti-union cloak jobbers in New Jersey, who had been operating for a fortune in order to combat the Union and to defeat its purpose and method, including the shop. Now it is reaping the fruit of this suicidal policy in being indicted for fence down its shop and quit the city.

In other words, the same sacrifice and the efforts of the Union in 1925 have not been in vain. The same atmosphere and attitude of the Leff firm have brought ruin upon it, and it is quite likely that their experience served as a lesson for the Eskin firm not to court a similar fight with the Union, lest they be done in by the same leading jobbers who have destroyed and wiped out the union of the members of the Camden local, will, however, derive from this experience of the Leff shop greater faith and confidence in their organization and will bring up an efficient cloak local in their city that will be able to protect their work standards at any time they are threatened by their employers.
The Eight-Hour Day As International Law

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

The enactment of the eight-hour day through special labor legislation is one of the oldest and most popular movements in the labor movement. Before the trade unions reached their present stage of development, collective bargaining could therefore not be rolled upon as a means of improving conditions. The long hours of work, however, had, in the nature of things, looked to as the sole method for the introduction of labor movement in shop, mine and mill. The organizer workers, however, succeeded in organizing the workers to respect through their unions than through the anticipated factory legislation. It, not only the gradual gain of years to accomplish it, but only in the past decade has the 8-hour day been established as the model workday in every all civilised countries.

Among the outstanding obstacles to the introduction of the 8-hour day, it should be observed, the growing competition between the industrial nations of which has been most marked. Since the early days of the development of the modern factory system, there has been a continuous struggle in each country for a ready explanation for the increase of the workday. In the United States, a 10-hour workday in their own industries in the existence of similar long workday in the neighboring industrial nations—circumstances, they avered, that would not permit them to bring in the 8-hour day in their own factories or mines.

This fixed attitude of these employing groups, naturally, had given impetus to the development of the idea of international legislation for a universal 8-hour workday. By 1919, when the World War and the several revolutions which had taken place in Europe, the power of the working classes had become vastly stronger, the eight-hour day had become a reality in some of the important industrial nations of the labor movement, nevertheless, demanded energetically that the post-war treaty should be given to its support to any international labor legislation, on the basis of no industrial civilization on the basis of solidarity among nations and social justice.

This attempt to legislate the work day internationally found its partial achievement in the formation of the "International Labor Office," with headquarters in Geneva, which began functioning in 1919, together with the League of Nations. The impulse first was directed towards the introduction of the 8-hour day in all the Latin American countries.

The first conference under the auspices of the International Labor Office was held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1919, in which participated, in accordance with the control of the Labor Office, both employers and representatives of workers, and was adopted in the resolution of the collective agreement of the bill which was named the "Washington 8-hour Convention." Its legal teeth, however, till today stand as a check after it would be sanctioned by the respective bodies of the represented nations. In the course of the years that followed, the leaders of organized labor in all these countries strove to achieve such ratification of the "Washington Convention" in their respective countries. It hardly be said, nevertheless, that these efforts of the representatives of the workers have been uniformly successful; it is even difficult to state any degree of certainty whether this legislation would finally be uniformly adopted. Only a few weeks ago, representatives of five Great nations, together with the director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, held a conference in London, on the practical outcome of which will probably depend the fate of the first and rather unsuccessful attempt to introduce the 8-hour day by legislation all over the world.

In several countries, however, legislative enactment of the 8-hour day had taken place independently of the "Washington Convention." In Germany, the operation of this law had not been temporarily suspended owing to the breakdown of the currency a few years ago, and later, due to the international burden of the reparations. The German workers, of course, gave their unwilling consent to this suspension of the law only after prolonged and hard negotiations. The "Washington Convention," while allowing digressions in exceptional circumstances, demands that, even in countries where the 8-hour law is recognized, it should "be solemnly ratified, and that such a ratification remain in force for not less than 10 years.

Until this day only a few and rather industrially insignificant countries ratified the "Washington Convention" unconditionally. Austria agreed to the adoption of the law in principle but on condition that other eight countries, such as England, Germany and France accept it. The French parliament about a half year ago, decided to ratify the law only after Germany had ratified it, Germany, however, owing to the above-mentioned conditions, had been compelled to suspend it. Later, a suspension which both the German and the French capitalists had consented to as a condition precede to any reparatory settlement. The German legislature therefore refrained from giving its support to any international labor legislation, on the basis of no industrial civilization on the basis of solidarity among nations and social justice.

This attitude of England, the most industrially important country of Europe, towards the "Washington Convention" has been rather subtle. In 1919, not less than 12 million workers, of 35 per cent of its total working population, were working 8 hours a day. The country, therefore, was reached nearly solely through collective bargaining in the part of the trade unions. The English ruling parties, however, displayed little interest in the ratification of "Washington Convention," and so the progress of this reform in other countries. The MacDonald Labor Cabinet, for example, had no objection to the immediate ratification of the Washington draft that was prepared under the auspices of a committee of which Tom Shaw, later a member of the First Labor Cabinet, was chairman. The Labor Party felt certain that this ratification would be defeated by the Tories and the Liberals, and would not risk the harm of compromising this law-project in the eyes of the working masses, especially the miners. Nevertheless, the ambiguous attitude of the English Government towards a measure which affect so vitally the interest of the entire working class continued to provoke dissatisfaction.

The opposition of the English bourgeois parties to the "Washington Convention" is based on two arguments. First, the Washington Convention contains time-over-time arrangements to be left to the decision of the Labor Secretary in each given country. While this is nothing new, the English aver that under their own system of collective bargaining, they would be able to cope with this situation rather than through the bureaucratic interference by governmental organs. Secondly, official English circles maintain that the existing British agreements with the English workers differ materially from the 8-hour workweek as adopted for all railway workers under the Washington text.

This second argument, however, by this time lost ground, as the English railway unions had a short time ago, at a conference with the heads of the railways, adopted a resolution which provides an amendment to the employment conditions of the English railway workers. This seems to the preamble to the "Washington Convention." The English government, for its part, have so far only looked for other excuses with a view to dodging the ratification of the "Washington Convention."

Thus, Plessier Baldwin, at the beginning of the current parliamentary session, stated that a clearer understanding is reached with the other big industrial nations of the importance of cooperation at some points of the Washington draft, there can be no talk of English obstruction.

The Ministers of Labor of Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and England, who recently had a joint meeting with the representatives of the Labor Office, were confronted with a difficult and thankless task. It appears to the most enlightened observers, that the confessions of international cooperation and solidarity pretty much rest in discourse. The union of English and American workers in a form of fixing an universal 8-hour workday for workers is confronted with similar difficulties in this respect.

And so long as international cooperation is absent and honest efforts are not made to establish it, the world's progress is not to be hoped for. He who hopes to see the world free and governed by the standards of the "Washington Convention" will have to wait for a long time.

Musсолini's flag still holds good.

The "Vulgar Tyrant"

By NORMAN THOMAS

Musсолini's flag still holds good. The pure Englishwoman who attempted to assassinate him only gave him a chance to show his undoubted physical courage and exalted his fame among the minds of his emotional followers. Meanwhile, he continues his sinister scheming and his bombastic talk of empire. He has invested an dangerous form of tyranny. He uses both the recognized machinery of the state to fight his enemies and the legal—or shall we say extra legal—violence of his Fascist followers. As leader of the Fascists he besets the mob violence which as head of the state he mildly deplores. The very day that his assassination was attempted, Amendola, leader of the parliamentary opposition, dissolved the Fascist and National Socialist doubts inflicted by the Fascists. That same day the lawyer for the widow of the would-be assassin, was denied the right to speak. Mols attacked the offices of the opposition newspapers in Rome following that. It is right, in the face of the fact that the crazy woman who made the attempt had no connection with the Fascist party, and that Musсолini gladly expressed his followers to refrain from violence. What does this violent tyrant give to Italy? Not prosperity for the workers; for real wages are lower today than when he came to power. Yet at that same hearing much time was taken (Continued on Page 2)
New Paths In the Workers’ Education Movement
By FANNIA M. COHN
(In Labor Age, October, 1925)

(Continued)
The Labor Movement in the first place is becoming aware of the tremendous need in the contem- porary world for a new educational opening. It is finding it daily of greater importance to stand apart from itself and the masses of the world and to make its achievement. The Workers’ Education movement has, in the past, and will, in the future, to a greater extent in the future; contribute to that desire for self-appraisal which is of such great value to trade unions everywhere. This growing outmodedness of the Labor Movement—which is merely the overt expression of this desire to under- stand itself and is revealed in the publications, books and magazines of the trade unions is largely indebted to the Workers’ Education movement, since studies in the classroom created necessity for such publication. The Workers’ Education movement is stimulating that new interest on the part of trade unionists in the problems, and policies of its trade unions, which were formerly studied chiefly by trade unionist students of the labor movement. Through this in- fluence, labor is beginning to realize that the workers’ trade union and industry in capitalism its experience. It is beginning to appreciate the fact that the trade unionist who hold the foundations of our Labor Movement are gradually disappearing and new men can only come to take their place if those leaders are to be effective, the benefit of the experience accumulated by their predecessors must be made at their disposal. They need histories of trade unions, memoirs of trade union lead- ers and a trade union movement is at work in that direction. The Workers’ Education movement does and will, more and more, develop interest in writing the histories of our trade unions—so rich in experience and a need for expression.

Need for Expression
That same growing need for arti- culation is manifest in the field of trade unionism also. In the past, some of our trade unions were out- raged to reject certain suggestions on the ground that they were against the trade union principles, policies or tactics of the American Federation of Labor. Many of them, however, were not in opposition to the principles for these policies, tactics and prin- ciples, because no material to form into their position was at hand. Now, through the influence of the Workers’ Education movement, the Labor Movement is beginning to realize the necessity for the formulation of such theories so that in the future its con- tentions may be based not on assump- tions, but on basic principles.

Until recently only two kinds of
educational activity were developed. They were (1) Labor Colleges and workers’ classes conducted either by the national labor movement or by state or city federations of labor, and (2) Brookwood Resident Labor College. The former, in its efforts to reach the masses of the workers and give them instruction which would help them understand the aims, problems, principles and policies of the Labor Movement added also to make them conscious of the Labor Movement as a social force which will help them secure desirable changes in our social order.

The second expression of workers’ education is Brookwood College which it is aimed at attracting a small number of serious-minded, capable young men and women, who have acquired experience through participation in the trade union; persons who possess charac- ter and who have faith and confidence in the Labor Movement and who are determined to serve it in many capacities. These young people get there a necessary foundation which will qualify them to functions in the organ- ized Labor Movement effectively, and at the same time they are surrounded with a wide circle of experience and culture.

Summer School
An encouraging practical develop- ment which reveals the expanding scope of the Workers Education Move- ment is the growth of Summer Schools. At these schools workers and, their officers discuss problems with which their trade organizations are confronted in particular and the Labor Movement in general are led by specialists in their particular fields.

Since many of the workers cannot attend a two or more week’s in- more session, special one-day confer- ences are also held—as at Brook- wood in February. These conferences of Workers’ Education, with more than one hundred leaders and members of the labor movement, present another considered unemployment and group insurance, etc.

The longer summer schools offer courses of general type to interest all the workers, and also subjects of special interest to particular labor fields.

One of these sessions on special problems—the first Railroad Labor In- dustry that met in Brookwood from August 2nd to 9th—was of historic significance. The first session was opened with a letter of typed and inspir- ing address by Mr. Bert Jewett, Presi- dent of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor, who emphasized that the fact that organized labor is destined to meet the financial problems, the wage problem, the problem of special interest to them, whether be economic, social, recreational, or educational. It was a momentous oc- their own custom to call railroad executors to hold such insti- tutes for the discussion of railroad problems, but it is only the first in the history that organized railroad work- ers assembled in their own institutes to discuss the vexing problems of railroad as affecting the public, manage- ment, and trade union. In their discussions they were guided by expert technicians.

(To be continued)

Weekly Educational Calendar

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
77th Street and Columbus Avenue

2 P. M. Lecture by Dr. Sylvia Kopald—Talk through Museum.

P. S. 40, 320 E. 20th Street

Tuesday, April 27

6:30 P. M. Mildred Fox—Physical Training Class

Tuesday, April 27

8:30 P. M. Max Levine—"Economics of the Ladies’ Garment Industry.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 5 WEST 16TH STREET

Wednesday, April 28

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler—The Economics of Modern Civilization

S CLOAKMAKERS’ CENTER

Tuesday, April 27

7:30 P. M. Why the Organized Labor Movement. By Max Levine.

For the Wives of our members.

Sunday, May 9

First Kite of the Season. Details will be announced later.

SECOND LECTURE AT MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TOMORROW, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 2 P. M.

Will be Followed by Walk Through Exhibition Rooms.

Dr. Sylvia Kopald will give the second talk of her series at the Museum of Natural History, 71st Street and Columbus Avenue. In the lecture, titled "The Science of the Room on the main floor, tomorrow, Saturday, April 24, 2 p.m.

After the lecture the audience will make a tour of the Exhibition rooms and inspect the objects discussed by Dr. Kopald.

The lecture last week proved to be a success. The hall was filled to over-flowing and our members enjoyed the visit to the Museum immensely.

We expect just as large an attend- ance this week.

Admission is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

To reach the Museum take the 4 Avenue to 71st Street and the West Side Subway, and get out at the 8th Street Station.

"WHY THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT?"
Third Lecture arranged by our Edu- cation Department for women of I. L. G. W. U. members, in Harlem

Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m.

The third lecture for the wives of I. L. G. W. U. members will take place on Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m. in the Cloakmakers’ Center, 72 East 10th Street.

Max Levine will discuss "Why the Organized Labor Movement.

We cannot over-emphasize the importance of these lectures having a knowledge of the Labor Movement, its aims, problems and achievements.

The study of the Labor Movement not only offers marriage women a chance for development, but is also essential to the strength of the organization to which their husbands belong.

It is a recognized fact that the suc- cess of a strike does not depend only upon the effectiveness of the "soldier in the trenches" but also upon the sympathy and understanding of the "folk at home." During strikes it is the wife who feels more keenly the economic pressure. It is natural that the more women will understand labor’s struggle and back it the greater are the chances of success.

In this discussion the lecturer will make an attempt to present the sub- ject in a most popular and educa- tional manner.

We want to remind our members in Harlem that men are not barred from these lectures, but we would request those who come to the lecture to be taken care of the husbands will stay home and let their wives attend.

The lecture will take place Thurs- day, April 27, 7:30 p.m. in the Cloakmakers’ Center, 72 East 10th Street.

CLASS IN "ECONOMICS OF THE LADIES’ GARMENT INDUSTRY" TO BE CONTINUED
Max Levine will continue his course on the "Economics of the Ladies’ Garment Industry" on Tuesday, April 27, 7:30 p.m. in Paulee School, 405-407 East 56th street.

This course is being continued on the request of a number of our mem- bers who find these discussions interesting and instructive.

Admission is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

COURSE ON "ECONOMIC BASIS OF CIVILIZATION" TO BE CONTINUED
Alexander Fichandler will continue his course on the "Economics of Modern Civilization" on Wednesday, April 28, at 6:30 p.m. in the I. L. G. W. U. building, classroom on the second floor.

The class is being continued on the request of our members. New students can still join us in each lesson if in complete itself.
In the near future, the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board...
The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

In accordance with the decision of the members at the meeting on Monday, April 13th, the union has decided to protest against the action of the Joint Board in empowering four out of five members of the Joint Board to authorize a strike fund to draw monies, the following letter was forwarded, and read at the regular meeting on Friday evening, April 14th. The letter was addressed to Brother Joseph M. McNamee, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union:

Decision Destroys Original

Dear Sir and Brother:

On behalf of the membership of Local 10 I have the honor to inform you that at the regular membership meeting held on Monday night, April 13th, it was decided to communicate with the Joint Board and protest against the action in voting full power in four out of the seven trustees administering the special strike fund.

Our membership considers that this decision destroys the original purpose for which these seven trustees were elected. A laughing stock of your promise that this fund would be managed by all members of the union.

Our membership considers that this decision destroys the original purpose of the three trustees. These were elected and makes a laughing stock of your promise that this fund would be managed by all members of the union.

We protest against the arbitrary action of the Joint Board and state that it is or would be an unwelcome influence upon the membership of the union.

Your action in this matter may be destitute by every loyal and conscientious union man, not only because it discriminates against the minority representation, but because it is in direct opposition to the Joint Board, but it practically disenfranchises some of the important locals of our local union.

Danger of Rule by Faction

The present ruling faction of your board has been headed by this act that it was hypocritical in the most wholly insincere when it flaunted the tenets of "Democracy" and "No Taxation without representation" and on many occasions professed that it aims at unity and cooperation among all elements in our union. This decision proves that you are tramponing upon these very principles, establishing rule by faction and that you are displaying a spirit of discrimination and favoritism, which you have denied in others but now, when in power, are practising yourselves.

And, just as long as you are engaged in the purpose of your faction, you have ignored the fact that an action of this kind is contrary to the best interests of the union.

Together with this protest, we desire to protest against the approval and endorsement of the stand taken by Brothers Sanchez, Novick and Fuchs in designating trustees in name only of that fund, and of the sub-standard procedure for the union in approving fully of the action of their representatives.

We feel that these local leaders have shown that they are not ready to permit their representatives to be part and parcel of a committee on which it is intended they should serve as mere figureheads, in order that the Joint Board of the Cloak and

...Continued

They felt probably that under the superimposition of the chairmanship of the Joint Board that any representation or action of the Joint Board was not connected with Local 10, it would fare better for them than by facing the Joint Executive Committee or the membership of Local 10.

In his statement Dubinsky explained that they felt that they could not compare in this respect with any of the other locals. In the matter of the Joint Board, he is tried by the executive board and the minutes are submitted to the Joint Board, he is tried for a matter of appeal to the membership meeting for a judiciary committee which in other locals is known as an appeal committee. And the decision of this committee must again be submitted to the entire membership for approval.

There, therefore, was no need for the Joint Board to take this action, for if they did not live up to the constitution of the international and the membership of Local 10 who are within the time specified, the chairmen of the Joint Board, before being appealed to the local, would have to learn these facts by consulting Local 10. And if he had done this, he would have known that Local 10 would be able to state the facts in the case.

After the explanation given, all the decision of the Joint Board realized that they were about to be dragged into a complicated situation which was not warranted.

Mistaken Members Meet

It was an unusually well-attended meeting this evening. President Arthur Halber, Brother Abraham Snyder, Manager of Local 62, one of the locals in the trades serving the Miscellaneous division.

In a brief but interesting talk, he discussed the work of the miscellaneous trades and stressed the condition in the underwear trade. He did not feel that Local 10 was not important whether he spoke exclusively to underwear cutters or to those unorganized Local 10 and 42 got said that as workers they are all faced with the same problem.

Wilson Snyder pointed out, has evolved gradually until at the present time it has changed from a simple tool, such as dress or cloak, from a stable industry which supplied the workers with relatively fifty-two weeks' work a year.

For this reason, he said, there had been a strong demand for organization committee whose business it is to interview morning, noon and night, and every week, to see how to bring them become interested in and join the union, thus proroguing for the new development. It will be launched at the conclusion of the present year. He exhorted the members of Local 10.

Snyder also informed the members that Local 62 is arranging a banquet and dance for new members, to be held on April 15th, in Auburn Hall. He said that this was intended as a sort of get-together for the purpose of bringing in new members of Local 42 get acquainted with one another with a view of uniting the forces towards a successful campaign.