10-30-1925

Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 44)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

Support this valuable resource today!

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact catherwood-dig@cornell.edu.

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact web-accessibility@cornell.edu for assistance.
Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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

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

The election of business agents and of officers of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board which was to have taken place last Tuesday, October 22nd, was announced by the president of the Board not to be held on that day and was postponed to Thursday, October 29th. The continuation of the business which was to examine the eligibility and fitness of the numerous candidates who applied to be placed on the ballot, could not get through with its task in time and the balloting had therefore to be held over.

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

The voting will continue all day long, Thursday, October 29th, from 7 in the morning until 8 in the evening and will be carried on in the following places:

Main Office of Joint Board—150 E. 55th St.; Down town Office—33 Second Ave.; Harlem Office—145 E. 111st St.; Brooklyn Office—Five Montgomery Ave.; Brownsville Office—219 Sackman St., and Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave.

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

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

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

Last Saturday was "Election Day" in many of our locals in New York City. For that day 10, 22, 35, 48, 82 and 89 voted and 48 elected on that day their quota of delegates to the next International Convention which it is to begin its sessions on November 20th, in Philadelphia.

Next Saturday, October 31st, Locals Nos. 3 and 9 will have an election for the same purpose. The sample machines and the ladies' tailors will vote for Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, while the cloak finishers will do their voting in the office of the Joint Board, 150 East 55th street, and in 15 West 29th street. It is expected that a large number of voters will turn out in both locals for the balloting. (Continued on Page 2)

Ladies' Tailors Elect Convention Delegates This Saturday

On Saturday, October 31st, at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, between the hours of 12:30 and 4 P.M., the Ladies' Tailors, Custom Dressmakers and 35 and 89 will hold an election for delegates to the next convention in Philadelphia which is to be held on November 30th.

The executive board of the tailors' local sent a letter to every member of the organization notifying them of the importance of the election and urging that they come to the meeting to vote. The following are the candidates: Harry Gardner, Nathan Wilkes, Ben Vishnevsky, Boris Dran, Lewis Reis, Isaac Dresow, Frank Landy, Hyman Fovius, Joseph Zuck, Abraham Tarchinsky and Benjamin Supov.

Cloak and Dress Pressers Elect New Officers

As reported in Justice last week, the members of Local 35, the Cloak and Dress Pressers of New York, nominated Wednesday a working committee on a Webster and Beethoven ballot candidates for executive board and for secretary-manager. An election and objection committee to supervise the election was also elected.

The election number of members examined in the course of the week all the candidates for executive board with regard to fitness and eligibility for office. The election takes place on Thursday, October 29th, and the results of the balloting will not be known until Saturday, October 21st.

The local election in Local 35 will be held on next Tuesday, October 29th, and all members of both the executive board and other officers of the Joint Board, next Saturday, November 4th, at which time a large number of pressers will participate in the balloting. The new executive board of Locals 35 is to resign itself before the board which resigned together with Joseph Breslau, secretary-manager of Local 22. The resignation went into effect on October 17th.

Opening Exercises of Educational Season on Saturday, November 14

Sascha Jacobson and Mme. Gita Glaze Will Participate

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

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

Admission will be by ticket only which were distributed to past and future students of our classes and to other members of the L. G. W. U. and their families. As the seating capacity of the auditorium is limited, and in order to give everyone an opportunity to attend, the tickets were distributed proportionately among members. Tickets can still be obtained at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th street, and at the offices of local unions.

Cloakmakers and Dressmakers, Attention!

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

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

By the order of the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board JOSEPH FISH, Secretary-Treasurer. LOUIS HYMAN, General Manager.
Election of Joint Board Staff
This Thursday, October 29th

Joint Board Staff

This Thursday, October 29th

LEARN DESIGNING
PATTERNMAKING, CRADJNO AND SKETCHINC
through ROSENFELD’S Practical Dfllcnw S,..bm 8ookL

Priot
$5.00
to
$10.00.

LOCALS PREPARES FOR NEW ACTIVITY

Local 41 Preparo For New Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

The Opening of the Dental Clinic

Do not fail to take an hour off on Friday, November 4th, and visit the Dental Clinic of the Union Health Center, at 223 Fourth Avenue. Special dental services will be free of charge to the parients’ benefit. The clinic is open for the convenience of the Union’s members. The local is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The opening of the Dental Clinic will be carried out by the local and that you will be kind enough to inform every delegate of this request.

ABRAHAM BAROFF
Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Here are some samples:

1. agrimotor Soviet abbreviation for an electrically powered sowing machine

2. copyist a writer or copyist, especially of manuscripts or books

3. rossano a town in Italy

4. flag Day holiday to honor the American flag

5. Star Sear

6. ristratto a type of binding

7. phallic a shape resembling a phallic

8. myrrh an aromatic gum

9. eurythmics a form of physical therapy

10. chrysalis the cocoon of a butterfly

LEARN DESIGNING
PATTERNMAKING, GRADING AND SKETCHING

ROSENFELD’S Practical Designers System Books.

Price $5.00 to $10.00.

For sale at the office of the LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

222 EAST 165TH STREET 3rd. and 3rd Ave. NEW YORK CITY Phone, Hyperion 5171

A PERSONAL LETTER

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

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

As you know, this building was bought and reconstructed as the expense of nearly one hundred thousand dollars to house the Medical and Dental Clinics. These Clinics have needed a long time and we felt it could give much better service in the larger quarters.

The work of the Union Health Center in the Medical as well as the Dental Department, has been well known among the members. In the Health Center we are trying to give the best possible medical and dental service for the members of the I. L. G. W. by the most competent physicians and dentists.

We feel that to feel that the Center is our own institution. The Health Center is supposed to give expert health service, medical advice, and dental treatment.

That the service is appreciated by the garment workers is proved by the fact that within the last five years the number of patients and the number of treatments have increased four-fold. During the last year we have given over fifty-two thousand treatments, medical and dental, and an average of more than one thousand per week.

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

Because of this overcrowding, the Board of Directors, under the direction of the Managers of the nine locals that own the center, decided to move the Dental Department from the 17th Street building.

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

At the same time, the Medical Department has been greatly enlarged and improved. The entire floor at 131 E. 17th Street is being used exclusively for the purposes of the Medical Department.

Within a very short time both the Medical Department moved to 17th Street and the Dental Department at 222 Fourth Avenue, will have formal openings. The members of the I. L. G. W. are invited to visit their Health Center and see the advantages of the remarkable medical and dental services offered them.
The Agrarian Question in Mexico

Since the foreign press and the general public opinion is now focused on the division of land in Mexico some questions remain unanswered. The question of the land question is not an issue at this moment.

The agrarian question in Mexico has been an issue for many years. The peasants are affected by these tendencies and resistances amounted to 2,329,718, and 52,517,787, or 18.6 per cent of the total area of Mexico. In addition, about 500,000 more affected by the rest of the population, which gives an approximate total of 3,000,000,000. This makes it clear that for a family of every male above eighteen years of age, we have 2,500-2,600 less acres of land to work and less possibility of earning their living. The total area involved in both the rest and extensions distributed at the end of May, 1925, amounted to 7,000,000 hectares, which is 19,657,371.4 acres. Out of this, 19,657,371.4 acres, or 12.1 per cent of the total area of Mexico is controlled by 1% of the population.

In such manner, the Indian native population, the beaches of the land, and finally at the beginning of the 19th century the ejidos disappeared, and we have the picture of small Indian holdings of land developed in the Mesophilan. As a matter of fact, the Indian Indian lands and holdings during the last years of Porfirio Díaz regime were not only the victims of large planters, but also of the large landholders of the upper classes of the Mexican republic, and similar to the Faunus magistral, as the title of the book, and the work of the French revolution described in the book. The book is complicated by the fact that formerly the Indian population was not the same, but it is the same as the present Mexican Indian population, which is under the more or less aristocratic regimes of Mexican independence. The Indian, in theory, had also equal rights and rights, and sometimes succeeded in breaking through social barriers. This is not the case of the Mexican Indian, who is working on his agricultural work for his living. Meanwhile, during the nineteenth century the Indian population was increasing in very big numbers, which didn't, as in European countries, had the same right to vote or mining, or through immigration. An Indian could live only from the land and he was being disappointed of it.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, 25 per cent of the rural population, 0.9 per cent of the population, 0.9946 of a population of about 15,900,000 inhabitants. At the same time, the Indian population was in possession of a comparatively small group or big land-owning families.

Such a situation brought not only a social and political, but also an economic inequality.

In spite of facts which ought to speak in the favor of the Indian in the United States that the national government in the United States passed a law in 1929 that the bread-winner woman is an exception, not to be provided for in the permanent organization of society. It may be true that a woman ought to be in the home, especially when she has a young family, but the same is true in a large number of cases she is not there.

The Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor conducted a survey of four representative communities in the United States: Baltimore, New Jersey; Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Butler, Mont, and Passaic, N. J. Out of these is not a genuine industrial city, one is in a coal mining region, one in a coal mining, and one in a textile mining. The four cities, the bread-winning woman forms 25 per cent of the total population which is 20 per cent of the population, in love, is less than 25 per cent.

This tabulation indicates women who earn much in their own hands by taking boarders. Yet 59 per cent of the women, we have found that 13 per cent of them were married women or working women in stores, factories or in other homes.

The majority of the bread- winning women were of marriage age or 25 years or over. This shows that they have married, and not only married but rarely marrying "pin-money." Moreover, 55 per cent of them were married, and 45 per cent of them were with children, and 50 per cent of them were with married women. This accounts for the fact that many of women, and a majority of the men, are being leery by this terrific blow at normal family life. Why does not Justice? Give the women work? More attention to fundamental matters like these?

The Women's Bureau in the United States Department of Labor in Bulletin No. 46, tells a vivid, human story. But it is not a happy story. Justice does its work, and its work is that of thinking of something of society's responsibility to the man who goes home to the same heroine back for our rent, and its debt to his family—his wife and children.

The job of coal mining is dirty enough and difficult enough without its being made dirtier and harder by the husband and his fellow workers. Since the great basic industry, employed hundreds of thousands of men, brings into the coal region its wives, daughters and flower girls, and the Women's Bureau through this Bulletin reports on the "Home Environment and Employment Opportunities in Women in the Coal-Mine Workers' Families." This employment status, employment opportunities, and their home and community environment are dealt with. The "data used are those collected during the investigations conducted by the Coal Commission in 1929 on 1,004 families of miners or coal workers and about 350,000 miners working; 811 of these communities were controlled by the United Mine Workers and 206 were independent mining towns.

About 20 per cent of the 15,466 affective mine workers, living in comunas and non-mine families, women had worked 25,809 population or more, and approximately 25 per cent addition lived less than two miles distant from towns or cities. But of the bituminous company-owned, owned, a little over 40 per cent had no children under 3 per cent had a bathtab or shower, and less than 4 per cent had not had a bath under 40.

The bituminous and anthracite sections showed a marked difference in regard to the proportion of dwellings provided. The anthracite section has been the former only about 14 per cent and the latter over 45 per cent of the 50,219 dwellings that we now common now in every American town.

Outside privies with no sewer sys- tems were used in 65 per cent of the company-controlled communities, as compared with 18 per cent of the independent communities.

Lighting facilities, gas or electric, were found to be much better that the former. The reason of this is the reversing the ratios already listed, conditions were much better in the anthracite regions than in the anthracite fields.

What a sacrifice is asked of this portion of our humanity! Not only is the perpetuation of the family, they have no the smallest part of the heavy and grimiest of tasks, but we allow those directly responsible to dispose of that commodity of the one commodity that would relieve the situation—water.

While the anthracite region was far in the lead in the provision of dwellings equipped with running water, "running water in the house," the report of the investigation was the same in the kitchen, and the prevailing rates for additional facilities were so high. Furthermore, while the water was furnished at the source to the house, the user had to pay the water she needed from the facet to the tap, the rub, or the bath, if she used that amount of water, drawing it through another facet or through a hose attached to the kitchen. These additional charges were made.

The report deals at length with the dependence of the women of the women of the miners' families. Because of the location of mines, these wives and mothers are not allowed to become wage-earners more than 100,000 of them—are faced in many cases with extremely limited social and social openings. The married women are naturally more limited in this re- spect than their daughters, and the majority of them support the family income by taking boarders, by tendency, in the influence of the bituminous and anthracite districts, many of the women are not allowed to work in the near-by cities, and those who work in the bituminous districts are not the right opportunities for themselves, and the daughters, if they are not the right, being unable to get the family's living expenses, is forced to elsewhere, thus breaking the family.
EDITORIALS

CONVENTION PROBLEMS

The I. L. G. W. U. convention is but a short time off now, and in most locals the election of delegates has already taken place. And although the spiritual complexity of the re-elected delegates may not be yet moment clear to us, we should like to believe that all of them—without exception—desire the union men and women, all past performances and actions to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

A "true and devoted union member" is a worker who has come to realize that his union is the best way to gain for himself and his fellow workers as the very food he subsists on and the air he breathes. To such a worker the union is a part of his existence. He does not regard it for a social security scheme to get him to freedom of opinion and for good sides, but is ready to work hard to remove its defects without dragging its shortcomings out in the public market and pilfering it before the eyes of the public and the workers.

A "true and devoted union member" is a worker who believes that all the other branches of the labor movement are to serve the trade unions and not that the trade unions are to be made a sort of auxiliary of them. A true "trade unionist" is a true "trade union man" need not be a radical nursing in his bosom the recreation of the universe upon revolutionary foundations. He may be a reformer or a conservative, but he believes, first and foremost, that there is no personal or party ax to grind, they should not hesitate even before the alternative of declaring the Union is to continue realizing dictation by parties from the outside or should adopt a new policy that would open wide the doors of our organization to some of the political adventures and adventurers.

This conflict of viewpoint, we do not desire to underestimate it, involves a question of life and death to the Union, and we hold that the delegates will face it in all seriousness and will treat it with due deliberation and earnestness. There is a tremendous amount at stake in the sense of the market. If our delegates are devoted primarily to the life interests of the Union and not to personal or party ax to grind, they should not hesitate even before the alternative to declaring the Union is to continue realizing dictation by parties from the outside or should adopt a new policy that would open wide the doors of our organization to some of the political adventures and adventurers.

The leaders of the Union surely cannot be charged with having failed to live up to the instructions of the Boston convention. If they have not done so, it is due to their own incapacity and because from time to time they would attempt to compromise with their opponents. Now both sides, if such they may be termed, stand squarely before the Union and the convention will have to render its decision. The convention and the organization with having failed to carry out the mandate of its Boston predecesor, and the question will, therefore, narrow down to the point that the leadership is not to conduct its opposition in a trade union-like manner or not.

And viewed from this angle, it can be readily forecast, that the result will not be, in its early stages, a harmony gathering, as some would like to think it was. To continue with it, there can hardly be any compromise between the two viewpoints—the intransigence of the Union's right to self-determination and rule, on the one hand, and dictatorship and rule for the sake of the other. Our Union is either incapable of self-government and in such a case it should be handed over to a Communist recibership, or we have to choose between the two extremes.

This cardinal point must be fought out at this convention for all time. The cheap demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" or similar appeals of the same kind cannot do with the deciding of this problem. Of course, we are wholeheartedly in favor of freedom of opinion in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we do not oppose the wearing of a Communist strikewatch, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerances.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagogic who has no one of our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason to the point of resorting to all four winds. They should have in mind not only the life and the wealth of the workers and the trade union, and, if they are guided by such sane considerations, they cannot, but the fact is that the demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" and "freedom of opinion" in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we do not oppose the wearing of a Communist strikewatch, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerances.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagogic who has no one of our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason to the point of resorting to all four winds. They should have in mind not only the life and the wealth of the workers and the trade union, and, if they are guided by such sane considerations, they cannot, but the fact is that the demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" and "freedom of opinion" in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we do not oppose the wearing of a Communist strikewatch, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerances.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagogic who has no one of our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason to the point of resorting to all four winds. They should have in mind not only the life and the wealth of the workers and the trade union, and, if they are guided by such sane considerations, they cannot, but the fact is that the demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" and "freedom of opinion" in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we do not oppose the wearing of a Communist strikewatch, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerances.

The delegates should not allow their judgment to be obscured by the wild demagogic who has no one of our members in the recent outbreak and made them forget reason to the point of resorting to all four winds. They should have in mind not only the life and the wealth of the workers and the trade union, and, if they are guided by such sane considerations, they cannot, but the fact is that the demagogic cry of "freedom of opinion" and "freedom of opinion" in our Union, but that's exactly the reason why we do not oppose the wearing of a Communist strikewatch, which is the complete denial of such freedom and tolerances.
I'M FOR A FULL DAY'S WORK

By CARRIE EDDIE SHEFFLER

Down on the farm about half past four,
I slip on my pants an sneak out the door—
Out to the yard I run like the dickens,
To milk ten cows, watch the heifers.

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

Then I grease the wagon an' put on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in an old grain sack,
Hitch up the horses, butt down the lane,
Must get the hay tied up on the block.

Look ever yonder—sure as I am born—
Cattle on the range an' cows in the corn,
Start across the meadow, the stuff's bad gone.
Heaving like I'm wind broke, get well clean thru.

Get back to the horses, then, for recompense,
Nancy got straddled with a big one.

Jointed all a'aching an' muscles in a jerk,
I'm fit as a fiddle for all day's work.

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

The work is o'er, the boys are gone,
And the farm is back in the hands of the sone.

What a financial depression can do
Is to make good men and women poor,
Poor in figure—a loss of 135,000
Compared with 1915. Interesting and significant
figures in the Detroit Press shows that
30,000 in 1914 to 12,400 in 1915. This
means large scale, with the water
kerosene corporations, a possible tendency
monopoly. It also means,
and let us hope that it does not
mean, a great reduction in the consumption of
virtue of better planning in large scale.

Since 1914, average working hours per
week have declined from 53 to 49;
while yearly earnings have risen
from $900 to $1,200. This
for skilled workers' average weekly
earnings has risen from 100 to 150.
Hence, the average yearly
wages worker has risen from 100 to only 170
—again proving the disadvantage of
the monetary power. Average hourly earnings for
July, 1935, are reported by the
National Industrial Conference Board as follows:
Lumber
Averages
23,671
Work Industries
Male—skilled ..... 23,671
Male—unskilled ..... 2,387
Female—skilled ..... 2,387
Female—unskilled ..... 66

The lumber industry is thus de-

Below the average hourly earn-

ing of all industries combined,
the wage for skilled workers
in the case of the unskilled
in the case of the

THIRTEENTH BIRTHDAY CELE-
BRATION OF INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATIVE ALLIANCE

"Operation must be our star. The
astronomers tell us that when a star
is looked at from the two extremities of the
universe, that the stars, which are the
rays are parallel. Therefore, if
the co-operators with the most diver-
gent interests, are kept close enough, their differences will vanish."

It runs the message of that pioneer, 50 years old Professor Charles Eliot, to the
office of the International Cooperative
Alliance on the 20th birthday
of the

Thirteenth of August 1815 was the
birthday of this international organ-
zation of workers and farmers. The
Alliance now has a membership of fifty
in the United States and 1,000
in all parts of the world. It is the
one and only international organ-

another in the protection and development and dance, prominent artists in
participate.
Some Lectures This Week

THE FIRST LECTURE ON "A SOCIAL STUDY OF LITERATURE" will be given by Mr. F. K. P. on Saturday, November 14, 1:30 P. M. In Washington Irving High School, 18th street, and Irving Place, Room 530.

THE PLACE OF WORKERS IN HISTORY course of ten lessons by A. A. W. will be on the following dates: November 14, 2:30 P. M. In Washington Irving High School, 16th street and Irving place, Room 538.

Admission Cards—Workers' University

The activities of our Educational Department are offered free to our members. In the following, then, is the admission card. Each seasonal admission card is valid, and can be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th street.

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford, August 15-17, 1924

By FANNIA M. COHN

Part II

(Continued)

Exchange of Students and Instructors

Spencer Miller, in his speech on "The international education of the future," said that the isolation of one nation from another is a fiction in the face of their growing interdependence. The workers must understand the modern world if they are to build the new society. The colleges of the older nations have long understood the value of interchanging students and teachers. Ruskin College has long exchanged students. Students ten years ago it made its first exchange of students with Germany. The plan was interrupted, however, by the war. Nevertheless, the resident workers' colleges in America, although they have year three years ago, already has five seasonal students from England, Denmark, Belgium, and Japan. Conditions at present make it difficult for them to exchange students, but it is very anxious to cooperate with the International Convention.

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

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

Residential vs. Non-Residential Colleges

J. P. Horrabin of Plough, said that dependence upon residential colleges, of which so few workers could take advantage, was absurd. And yet, such a college, he said, was necessary for the purpose of training teachers. At present, the London Labor College has a two years course but that, apparently, is so long that it seems to the men, who are likely not to want to return to their old spheres. John Delinam, of the Belgian Workers' Education Centre, in speaking of the difficulties of trying to exchange students, he pointed out that the bulk of university students are paid for by their relatives, and that the founders of most universities need not think of this problem at all. He went on to say that the central labor movement to belong to some group, whether they are leaders or merely a branch of the rank and file, and in either case, it is their moral qualities that are important. A residential college develops those qualities and teaches especially tolerance and social habits. On returning home, the student will be able to distinguish between the things there that can be improved and those that cannot, and will change the former and ignore the latter. The atmosphere in the residential college is a desirable one; the student gains by contact with the teachers, and the associations which would tempt him if he were living in town are there non-existent. A residential college should of course be put on the outskirts of a town or in the country. Finally, the community life of a residential college contributes toward that individual, just, uniform character which is always desirable.

(To be continued)

SASCHA JACOBSEN and Mrs. GITA CLAZE will participate in the opening celebration of the Educational Convention, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School, Saturday, November 14, 7:30 P. M. Tickets are free to members of the I. L. W. U. Apply at the office of the Educational Department, or at your local union.
The Week in Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The participation by over twelve hundred members last Saturday afternoon in the meeting of the Joint Board, delegating to the Eighteenth Convention of the International, the election by the vote of delegates to the 1936 election of administration candidates, and the overwhelming decision of the men, women, and children of Local 10, for local election of business agents, constitute the important occurrences of the week.

Convention Vote Biggest in Local's History

Never before in the voting for delegates to conventions have there been more than 671, a vote cast as in the present case. The vote cast for the delegates to the Chicago Convention in 1934, which was a jubilee convention, was 852. The votes cast for the delegates to the Cleveland Convention in May 1932 and the Chicago Convention in May 1930, were 442 and 478, respectively.

Perhaps the only vote with which the present may be compared was that of 671, the vote cast at the Joint Board, in 1934, for election of officers for the present term, that is, in December 1934, when over seven thousand members participated.

Vote Reflects Interest in Local

The members unmistakably expressed an opinion of the workers on matters affecting their traditional rights. They ratified that many of the conditions surrounding the construction of the new hotel in the east of the powerful organization they had built up in these many years of development, and of the selection of the delegates. In order to make certain their eligibility to vote, eleven hundred and eighty-five members, including the nine due clerks in the hall and placed themselves in good standing for the week, as the number of those present was given as over a thousand. The members present were given a sum of five thousand dollars as dues at a Pittsburgh Hall, while the election was going on.

Result Signifies Vote of Confidence

Considering the fact that the administration through the Executive Board had made every one of its decisions on the various phases of the internal situation clearly known, the results obtained from the elections therefore may be taken as a distinct vote of confidence and endorsement of the administration's policies.

Kathleen Supercyn, a member of the Election Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. D. Broun, was the chairman of the statement that it was one of the most orderly elections ever held in the Local 10, and that the administration was not given an opportunity to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents and local business agents, who were not in favor of the system which they condemned and which came into mass dissatisfaction at the docks, and due to the fact that some of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided to have a local election.

Brother Iseidre Nagler, as one of the business agents who did not fill out applications, Manager Dubsky explained that the Joint Board about a week and a half ago decided not to give an opportunity to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents and local business agents, who were not in favor of the system which they condemned and which came into mass dissatisfaction at the docks, and due to the fact that some of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided to have a local election.

He pointed out that if the membership of Local 10, who are called to elect the business agents, prefer a certain individual, there is no justification for the election of a business agent who does not enjoy the confidence of the members of the other locals, for the reason that he is unknown to them.

The only reason, Dubsky pointed out, a business agent, who was not elected, was not elected because he was not competent to pass judgment upon his services as an officer. While, he added, it is required to attend to the grievances of all crafts, he asserted that he had not been represented in the election in the Joint Board. One of these recently made a complaint that he was cut out over twelve hundred kids. Because some of the detailed candidates held a view of the work which they would receive the endorsement of a group which is tantamount to an election.

Seek to Revive System Once Condoned

It was the question of general elections which evoked considerable discussion among the representatives of the "left" element placed a motion before the house for general elections. In order to have it moved, that three speak for the motion and three against a give to a dispute as to three words of the motion, which of them would defend their position.

Dubsky thereupon suggested that four of their side be permitted to present their point of view and that he be given the floor as a representative of the local's position. This appealed to them and ended their debate.

Defending the motion for the establishment on local elections, Dubsky called the attention of the membership to the fact that a similar provision was expressed about four years ago. At that time, too, the manager said, the election of every single position was open against general elections for business agents.

More due to the old idea of elections that dissatisfaction resulted, thereby giving rise to many grumbling against the system of elections that found expression in the recent upheaval.

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

As a result of this method business was a little better; the pre-election, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Union Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems' most successfully criticized by the officers and the local leaders was the "initiation" locals, 2, 9, and 22, was just as system of elections. Of the 100 officers, however, only the 66 who were elected, were not hindered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership of their particular local or not.

As a result of this method business was a little better; the pre-election, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The participation by over twelve hundred members last Saturday afternoon in the meeting of the Joint Board, delegating to the Eighteenth Convention of the International, the election by the vote of delegates to the 1936 election of administration candidates, and the overwhelming decision of the men, women, and children of Local 10, for local election of business agents, constitute the important occurrences of the week.

Convention Vote Biggest in Local's History

Never before in the voting for delegates to conventions have there been more than 671, a vote cast as in the present case. The vote cast for the delegates to the Chicago Convention in 1934, which was a jubilee convention, was 852. The votes cast for the delegates to the Cleveland Convention in May 1932 and the Chicago Convention in May 1930, were 442 and 478, respectively.

Perhaps the only vote with which the present may be compared was that of 671, the vote cast at the Joint Board, in 1934, for election of officers for the present term, that is, in December 1934, when over seven thousand members participated.

Vote Reflects Interest in Local

The members unmistakably expressed an opinion of the workers on matters affecting their traditional rights. They ratified that many of the conditions surrounding the construction of the new hotel in the east of the powerful organization they had built up in these many years of development, and of the selection of the delegates. In order to make certain their eligibility to vote, eleven hundred and eighty-five members, including the nine due clerks in the hall and placed themselves in good standing for the week, as the number of those present was given as over a thousand. The members present were given a sum of five thousand dollars as dues at a Pittsburgh Hall, while the election was going on.

Result Signifies Vote of Confidence

Considering the fact that the administration through the Executive Board had made every one of its decisions on the various phases of the internal situation clearly known, the results obtained from the elections therefore may be taken as a distinct vote of confidence and endorsement of the administration's policies.

Kathleen Supercyn, a member of the Election Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. D. Broun, was the chairman of the statement that it was one of the most orderly elections ever held in the Local 10, and that the administration was not given an opportunity to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents and local business agents, who were not in favor of the system which they condemned and which came into mass dissatisfaction at the docks, and due to the fact that some of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided to have a local election.

Brother Iseidre Nagler, as one of the business agents who did not fill out applications, Manager Dubsky explained that the Joint Board about a week and a half ago decided not to give an opportunity to decide upon the question of local or general elections, and the business agents and local business agents, who were not in favor of the system which they condemned and which came into mass dissatisfaction at the docks, and due to the fact that some of the local were overwhelmingly in favor of local elections, they decided to have a local election.

He pointed out that if the membership of Local 10, who are called to elect the business agents, prefer a certain individual, there is no justification for the election of a business agent who does not enjoy the confidence of the members of the other locals, for the reason that he is unknown to them.

The only reason, Dubsky pointed out, a business agent, who was not elected, was not elected because he was not competent to pass judgment upon his services as an officer. While, he added, it is required to attend to the grievances of all crafts, he asserted that he had not been represented in the election in the Joint Board. One of these recently made a complaint that he was cut out over twelve hundred kids. Because some of the detailed candidates held a view of the work which they would receive the endorsement of a group which is tantamount to an election.

Seek to Revive System Once Condoned

It was the question of general elections which evoked considerable discussion among the representatives of the "left" element placed a motion before the house for general elections. In order to have it moved, that three speak for the motion and three against a give to a dispute as to three words of the motion, which of them would defend their position.

Dubsky thereupon suggested that four of their side be permitted to present their point of view and that he be given the floor as a representative of the local's position. This appealed to them and ended their debate.

Defending the motion for the establishment on local elections, Dubsky called the attention of the membership to the fact that a similar provision was expressed about four years ago. At that time, too, the manager said, the election of every single position was open against general elections for business agents.

More due to the old idea of elections that dissatisfaction resulted, thereby giving rise to many grumbling against the system of elections that found expression in the recent upheaval.

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

As a result of this method business was a little better; the pre-election, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Union Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems' most successfully criticized by the officers and the local leaders was the "initiation" locals, 2, 9, and 22, was just as system of elections. Of the 100 officers, however, only the 66 who were elected, were not hindered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership of their particular local or not.

As a result of this method business was a little better; the pre-election, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Union Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems' most successfully criticized by the officers and the local leaders was the "initiation" locals, 2, 9, and 22, was just as system of elections. Of the 100 officers, however, only the 66 who were elected, were not hindered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership of their particular local or not.

As a result of this method business was a little better; the pre-election, even though they never enjoyed the confidence and the respect the membership which they were supposed to represent.

Union Must Enjoy Confidence of Local

One of the systems' most successfully criticized by the officers and the local leaders was the "initiation" locals, 2, 9, and 22, was just as system of elections. Of the 100 officers, however, only the 66 who were elected, were not hindered by an organized group, regardless of whether they were wanted by the membership of their particular local or not.