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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.
President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Re-Elected at Philadelphia Convention

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

These lines are being written only a few hours after the Philadelphia convention of the I. L. G. W. U. adjourned sine die, after an unprecedented run of sixteen days, the longest convention ever held by ladies’ garment workers’ organization.

The Philadelphia convention was not only the longest meeting of its kind in the history of the International but by far the stormiest. It passed upon a tremendous number of important matters and, though threatened almost every day and with the danger of being smashed up and disrupted, has weathered all storms and has come out of the terrific ordeal unscathed, with the foundation laid for permanent peace and harmony in the ranks of the organization.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff were re-elected by a solid majority, as were also five of the members of the old Board—Brothers Ninio, Halperin, Dubinsky, Reichberg and Amund. Among the new members of the G. E. B. are four representatives of the "left" wing. The new members of the Board are the following: Joseph Borelli of Local 2; Julius Portnow of Local 21; Luigi Antonini of Local 85; Harry Greenberg of Local 11; Molly Friedman of Chicago; Charles Kreindler of Cleveland; David Codes of Boston; Julius Hochman representing Toronto; and David Gingold of Local 20.

The convention came to a close on Thursday night in an atmosphere of true harmony. The sixteen days of discussion and exchange of opinion, at times very bitter and acrimonious, undoubtedly served to bring both conflicting factions at the convention closer together. Today, the prospects for peace and a better understanding and cooperation among the rank and file and the leadership of the organization appear brighter than for a long time past.

Ex-President Abraham Rosenberg Installs New General Executive Board

Brother Abraham Rosenberg, one of the founders of the I. L. G. W. U. and a former president of the International, was called upon by President Sigman to install the new officers after they were elected late Thursday night. In a few touching remarks he called upon the new chief executives of the Union to leave nothing undone to heal the breach in the ranks of the organization caused by internal dissension, and to make it invincible as a protecting bulwark for the tens of thousands of its members and their dependents. His remarks were greeted by an outburst of cheers and approval from every section of the hall.

Local 10 and Local 20 Elect Officers This Saturday

This Saturday, December 19th, two International locals in New York City, Local 10, the Cutters’ Union and Local 20, the Raincoat Makers’ Union, are holding elections for executive board members and for local election of Labor conventions for the next two years: Bastianino Deit, Ignace Nagler, Philip Orestry, Louis Pink and Abraham Sayder.

New G. E. B. Holds First Meeting

Decides to Have Regular Quarterly Session in New York on Tuesday, January 3rd

The General Executive Board elected by the Philadelphia convention on Thursday night, December 17th, went into immediate session in Philadelphia on Friday, December 18th at the Majestic Hotel, to consider some immediately urgent matters. The meeting lasted late into the evening and considered the attitude of the majority as a breach of the “peace treaty” reached between them and President Sigman in September. After exchange of comment from the chair, it became evident that the “bloc” was largely due to a misapprehension on the part of the leaders of the “left” faction with regard to the final disposition of a number of proportional representation questions. They returned to the convention the following morning, and at that session, the method of representation both at I. L. G. W. U. convention and at the New York Joint Board was finally disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties. It has been agreed that the compromise resolution be submitted to a vote of all the members of the International not later than six months after the convention adjourns.

The question of proportional representation at the New York Joint Board was settled on the following: In Local 2, 21, 32, and 58, the members are to have 8 delegates; Local 89—7 delegates; Local 10—6 delegates; Local 23—4 delegates; Local 82—2 delegates; and Locals 21, 45 and 65, one delegate each.

Amnesty Recommendation Passed Unanimously

One of the last acts of the convention was an approval by the delegates without a dissenting vote of the recommendation of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances to grant amnesty to all offenders against the laws and rules of the Union and to reinstate them to full membership rights.

The recommendation of the committee divided these offenders into two groups—such as have, meritoriously, brought the local into disgrace, and who have, through destructive and abusive tactics, in carrying out their acts, have taken a number of others with them and thereby injured the interests of the Union.

The following issue will be published next hereafter on Friday of each week.

Editor

READERS OF THE JUSTICE

Owing to the fact that the Philadelphia convention lasted until late Thursday night, December 17th, this issue of Justice could not be published until Saturday, December 19th.

Following issues will be published hereafter on Friday of each week.

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The Philadelphia Convention elected the following men as delegates of the I. L. G. W. U. to American Federation of Labor conventions for the next two years: Bastianino Deit, Ignace Nagler, Philip Orestry, Louis Pink and Abraham Sayder.

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Morris Hillquit Speaks to the Delegates

Comrade Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the International Union and one of its oldest friends and supporters, was invited by President Supreme to come to Philadelphia. He addressed the convention shortly before its closing hours. Hillquit spoke about the great—brotherhood, the creed of solidarity, the creed of tolerance, the creed of forbearance and unity, which is the only thing that can keep you on to your ultimate goal, that can make the task of your emancipation (app.

Permit me to carry you back to the years of the past when in the country, where and therefore think that I am a part of your official family.
I can here this afternoon for the speeches of the leaders of this world. My mission is to unite the good wishes and enthusiastic acclaim of all the Italian workers of the great Imperial City of New York and of all the hundreds of thousands of Italian workers throughout the country in this great and glorious land of ours, who expect to see as the outcome of your deliberations here more solidarity and international brotherhood (applause). They have used whatever influence they could to get you to understand that the task of the world is solidarity, that there is no other road to peace and moderation among you. I personally have felt bitter tears, and I now feel that they were well in vain. I wept bitter tears when I saw the spirit of disunion eating like a cancer among the very vital cells of your Union. At the convention when I retired to my hotel room where I wept bitter tears to see the solidarity and unity of our union—I can here like the character in Dante's book, when he called these sections the difference between the upper and nether stones of this grinding mill, between those that work and those that are onlyalbum, to obey; here I am to proclaim once more for the whole life of the workers the creed of class solidarity, the creed of brotherhood, the creed of solidarity, the creed of forbearance, the creed of brotherhood, the creed of unity, which is the only thing that can keep you together, that can make the task of your emancipation (appl.

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Friday, December 18, 1925

(Continued on Page 7)
Roberto Haberman Discusses Mexican Labor Situation

The Philadelphia convention listened
October 23, 1925
4th, to a spirited talk delivered to the delegates by Roberto Haberman, the fraternal delegate of the Mexican central federation to the union meeting.

Brother Haberman arrived in Phila
pennsylvania, wild with the wind, giving the opportunity to address the delegates on the same day, as he had to leave Philadelphia the next morning. He was greeted by a storm of applause from every quarter of the big auditorium. The name of the President Morris Saginaw, and spoke in part as follows:

"It was really worth while for me to come from Mexico to be present here. I arrived at my station this morning and I was particularly interested to witness this great controversy that is going on among you, and also to bring you the greetings of the Mexican federation of labor, the Mexican federation of labor, which has a membership of over one and a quarter million, and the Mexican labor federation has only 16,000,000 people, so it's evident that more than 10 per cent of the population belong to some labor union or another.

"Of course, the labor movement down in Mexico is very much like the labor movement throughout the world. Over 60 per cent of the trade unions are peasant unions. Among these 60 per cent, 50 per cent are rural. The other 20 per cent are industrial workers, and as in Russia, they are the majority of the industrial classes of workers. Amounting them the illiteracy is about 20 per cent. The only movement outside of the Federation is the National Federation, which is the United States and all over the world, consider themselves to be the official labor movement. I am referring to the Brotherhoods.

"The crafts belong to the Federation, but the Mexican trade union movement I don't think there are more than 40,000 or 50,000 workers, but the movement is very small.

"The Mexican labor movement is a purely class-conscious movement. No union is united or affiliated until it accepts the principle of class-consciousness. The movement stands for the socialization of all the means of production and distribution. But, of course, we have not put these things into practice, but we are getting there somehow. We are very young movement. We have had only six annual conventions. In February we will have our seventh convention. We have made certain gains along political lines, and that is due to the fact that we have a political party, the Mexican labor party, which has the same program as the Mexican Federation.

"There was a law in Mexico which said that the money to go as money to another person he could not leave the employ of that person, and he died his children had to pay the debt. This is how we developed a system of slavery, more outrageous than that prevalent in the South. A number of revolutionary revolutions have taken place in Mexico, but the people are controlled by politicians just as they are in the United States by pretty phrasing. Once they were in power they would tell the people they would reform the country. After all these years of tyranny and bloodshed, the Mexican workers, finally formed the Mexican labor party, and at the last election, held a year ago, the first labor president on this continent was present and Brother Wolf was present when he was inaugurated.

"In Mexico, as in this country and a member of a trade union. The labor party has not enough power to appeal to high position in Mexico. But we have an opportunity to sit up all night trying to get our way to whom to give the job.

"We have a constitution written in 1916, one year after the Russian revolution, which is the most brutal ever written. We could put it on the table in co-operation with other countries, and the United States would let us use it. Our constitution not only provides for a minimum wage, but it says that the workers are entitled to a part of the profits as established by certain boards. There is nothing in the constitution to stop the workers from saying that 50 per cent of all the profits belong to the workers; we are not doing it yet because we are young, we are in a period of reconstruction. The workers themselves own the companies, do it, there is enough to admit, and we have there declared an absolute means of organizing and educating the workers.

"There has been a lot of mistrust of the workers, especially on the part of our so-called very radical friends, the Daily Worker, and our other newspapers. The big lie is that we rob the workers. In the constitution we do not claim to be robbers, we have enough to admit, and we have there declared an absolute means of organizing and educating the workers.

"That is the movement before our movement, our movement is young, but it is probably the strongest movement on this continent. The movement is increasing faster than any movement in the country. We have the great task of disciplining this movement and finding leaders for it. The movement consists of about ten people, we have no paid officials. A man is elected president of a union and he keeps the job for one year and is never re-elected; that is why lots of the problems that you have we never have to face. The convention gives the workers the right to strike, and the children and women are protected in industry.

"We are marking time, as we cannot afford to make any mistakes. We are going to work as fast as you people. Some of your members were at our last annual convention. I hope that you will attend the convention this coming year, and in the name of the Mexican labor movement and the American Federation of the Mexican Labor Party I extend to you same cordial invitation, and please bring with you your union card paid up to date. (Applause.)"

By MORRIS KOLCHI

In my last article, I exhibited the changes in the Mexican Unemployment Insurance Fund which govern the payment of insurance to unemployed workers. The changes were made in order to reduce the operating cost of the Fund, to afford a higher degree of efficiency to the office of the to the office of the office, to afford a higher degree of efficiency to the office, and to enable the office to give better service to those of the workers that are entitled to insurance. The many incon- ceivable changes that I have examined are: First, instead of weekly payments, quarterly payments will be made to those who are insured in the same amount as each quarter, and each and every check will be issued in advance on what is called the payment account. Secondly, the accounts will be held in the name of the worker, and it is expected that in the first of December of this year, will be held individually.

As I have stated in my previous article, the fund can make insurance payments only on the basis of information as to the employment and unemployment of the workers. This means that only those workers that have been in their shop reports will receive payments. Workers of shops for which there is no information, that is, those that have not sat in their shop reports, cannot receive any benefit. There are a number of such shops which have already neglected to fill out their reports, and cut reports. There are also workers of shops who refused to make the regular contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. According to the rules of the Fund, these will not receive any insurance.

In figuring the employment and unemployment of the workers in the shops, overtime has been taken into account in the first two weeks whether it be regular or overtime hours were added together. For example, for one week of 44 regular hours, and in addition to that has made 44 overtime hours, the total was 88 regular hours. In other words, the amount of insurance is based on the number of hours the workers are reported to have worked, irrespective of whether they were regular or overtime hours.

Referring to the workers who are employed or attached to shops, there is, of course, a number of workers who have worked for a period of six months during the last season, or had no employment at all. These were supposed to be included in the computation of the Fund and each and every case is being investigated. These unattached workers will be notified by post cards, individually, as to whether or not they are entitled to insurance, and, if so, they are to run to the office for the checks awaiting them.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

Vol. VII. No. 51

Friday, December 18, 1925

EASTERN Standard Time as noted on the front of the newspaper, unless otherwise stated in the text, unless otherwise stated for the newspaper, for the newspaper, for the newspaper, for the newspaper.

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**EDITORIALS**

**ON THE ROAD TO HEALTH**

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

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

Fortunately, the gale is now behind us. To the bitter dismay of all who deplored the loss of a great man, the millionaire, our employer in particular, the I. L. G. W. U. has weathered the severest storm of its existence. Our craft, though weather-worn and heavily creased with creases which have organized for three long weeks, is back in harbor. The sails are clear again. Hope is welling high in our breast again—hope for the future glory of our order.

The storm and stress which has rocked the I. L. G. W. U. to its foundations in the past two years reached its climax at the Philadelphia convention, where we met with the sediment of our lives, the total of our toil and sweat, the wealth of our labor, the fruit of our struggles and victories.

What a herculean task it was to stand at the helm of these fighting craft, to capture the ferocious onslaught of the opposing sides, and to bring practical results out of this welter of animosities that never rested, never came to a standstill! Words, indeed, fail us in describing the effects of this wise, self-sacrificing, and conscientious work for which President Sigman had to exercise during these seemingly endless days and nights of the Philadelphia convention. The conditions were such that the delegates and all business men, who have rioted and found expression in rigid oppositional lines, had met three weeks ago, to make a desultory, meaningless battle, to be left for another time. But in the face of the public and the nation we did not retreat.

The record of the convention is convincing proof that the two elements in our organization—which roughly represent the idealistic and the realist strains within it—are not only both desirous of development, but can both live in harmony and cooperate with each other. If they determine to treat one another with tolerance, in civilized fashion and like fellow-wisdom and peaceful trade union.

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

We believe that this is a step forward in the development of our workers! We are entering upon a period of growth and strength, of harmony and earnest collaboration, of true unity of forces against a common enemy in the great fight for the “right.”

The I. L. G. W. U. is the only organization in the trade that has been as active as it has been in the labor movement of the country. It has been as active as the other organizations in the struggle for the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

**THE INCOMING G. E. B.**

Of the 189-old resolutions submitted by the delegates at the Philadelphia convention there has been some action taken, and some action has been the “incoming G. E. B.” This action varied from the settlement of some minor trade or local dispute to the task of bringing order into trade and labor relations in some of the most important centers of our industry. Indeed, the phrase— incoming G. E. B. — was by far the most frequently alluded to expression at the convention, and was referred to in a general way in connection with the whole membership of the Union being strained eager, expectant and hopeful eyes, as the quintessence of the Union’s power, collective wisdom and prestige trade union.

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

We are happy to state here, therefore, that the Philadelphia convention has done remarkably well in this respect. The selection of the Executive Committee, including President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, represent without qualification the wisest and most experienced group of the whole membership of the Union. They are from the larger cities in the country and from New York, are beyond doubt highly representative of the great masses of the rank and file in their central, and are worthy champions of the cause of the workingmen.

The incoming General Executive Board, indeed, is confronted with a colossal task. Not only will it have to heal the breach in our ranks and mend its seams which has been caused for three long weeks, back in harbor. The风暴是明显的。希望正在我们心中高涨——希望是未来的光荣。

风暴和压力使我们国家的工会遭受了打击，它们的根基在过去的两年中达到了顶点，这就是在费城召开的大会，我们在那里经历了我们的生命、财富、劳动的财富、斗争和胜利的总和。

大会的记录证明了这一点。我们组织的两个元素——严格代表理想主义和现实主义的流派——并不只是一方面是发展，同时可以和平共处。如果它们决心以平等的态度对待对方，以文明的方式和像同事一样智慧和和平地进行贸易工会。

现在，我们不再认为重要的是平衡或者准备帐目，或者追究责任的政党。这并不是时候。我们很高兴想到，我们国家的工会在最近的过去已经重新证明了自己，作为组织，它有容纳意见分歧的空间，无论是哪位成员。

我们相信，这是一个向前迈进的步骤。我们进入了繁荣和力量的时期，有和谐和努力的合作，有真正的力量和力量的团结，反对一个共同的敌人，为了“权”。

美国工人联合会是美国的劳动运动中最活跃的组织之一，它在与雇主的谈判和集体谈判中发挥了重要的作用。当然，有时会被其他组织的行动和斗争所烦扰，但美国工人联合会的领导层一直是团结一致的，他们的工作精神和决心是不可动摇的。

**THE GITLOW RESOLUTION**

Among the first resolutions to be passed by the Philadelphia convention of our International was one calling upon Governor Smith of New York to set free the labor leader, Emma Goldman, for her activities in New York and elsewhere "demanding" the release of Gitlow. We have no doubt, however, that he paid heed to the resolution and that its speedy result was Gitlow’s pardon last week.

The announcement of Gitlow’s pardon from the convention’s platform by President Sigman, hours before the new governor, was, we believe, a genuine outburst of joy among all the delegates—"rights” and "lefts” alike. Nearly everybody in the large assembly hall felt that the convention was the occasion for our International, and is added testimony to its prestige and influence in the life of our community.
Address of William Green to the Convention

I can truthfully say that I consider this a very great privilege and a very great responsibility. This is partly because there is this one thing in which this great army of working men and women is interested, and you may also legislate at this great convention, that you may so act upon all propositions that come before it, as to influence the great interests of the constituency that you have the honor to represent, because the great army of toilers in America realizes that, if the cause of the noble trades is advanced, if the interests of the great army of working men and women associated with this great industry are promoted, the economic, social, and political welfare of the United States is upon this great constituency dependent upon this great industry is raised and elevated, they that believe in the dignity of labor now and in the future, suffer, they suffer; your cause is their cause; your interests are their interests. And it is because of this that I have gone out on this work of the American working men and women that I speak to you this morning.

Another thing, my friends; I have been associated all my life with the United Mine Workers of America, and I have learned all my bonds of trade unionism in that progressive organization. I have known its growth, its development, its struggles, its unionism, its trade unionism from the pioneers among those who formed the United Mine Workers of America; and, indeed, I can say that from my earliest days I have learned the heartbeats and the sufferings and the sacrifices of the men who worked. I entered the mines when I was but five or six children, and as the oldest of that family I was required to enter the underground to keep the necessities of life and the necessities of the mine and the dangers of the mine in order to help support my family, and then, when I was a boy of fifteen years I swung the pick and did the work of a miner, associated with other boys and men and women in and out during that long run of fifteen years, I have seen my partner, my associate, working with me, stricken down, killed by my side, and I frequently wondered why my partner was taken and I was left. I have helped carry from the mines the bruised bodies of my working comrades and I have helped carry them into the mine yard, where I could see their bodies and see the injury suffering because of the lack of the very necessities of life; and all of this, because it is not a body of heart, inspired my mind, infamazed my zeal, so that above and beyond all the other things the mine, the greatest my thirty years and more of membership in the United Mine Workers.

Is it possible that a person recoiled that school of trade unionism, living in the midst of a world of hazard and dangerous industries, would not imbibe some of that spirit which made it possible for them to do all these things? Is it possible to do everything reasonable and everything with his power to advance and elevate the living standards of those whom it is his privilege to live with and associate with? So I come to you with these credentials that I have been associated with the working men and women of America, that I have had substantial support that they are able to give in waging your economic battle with hostile employers, and I want to assure you as the representative of the A. F. of L. as the largest body of workers associated with the miner of the world, that in your fight for higher standards of living, for the realization of labor, for the establishment of better homes, for a better land and for a better community, the resources of the United Mine Workers of America, A. F. of L., are at your disposal (Applause). And I also want you to assure that I will commit this next morning with all the sincerity I possess and with the earnestness of my heart, and I know that people have asked me what is the greatest need of organized labor today? And my answer has been, and I think the greatest need of organized labor in America today is organization, education and agitation (great applause).

Let us analyze that just a moment. Well, I think in America, approximately 6,000,000 men and women organized in the trade unions. Not all of these are members of the United Mine Workers of the American Federation of Labor, but, in round numbers, we have this 6,000,000 men and women co-operating, working and serving in the interest of labor. Now, the or- ganization of labor has not been a gradual process; it has not been organized today, nor a week ago, nor a month ago, and their present strength in America is the result and the outcome of years and years and years of toil and struggle. The working men and women in every trade have been appealed to, and during many, many years and many years and years of toil and struggle and education the workers have accomplished wonderful things. And I ask you, my friends, to analyze the record, when we examine the facts, when we pass judgment upon the progress and the development of organized labor, the worker to any reasonable, analytical mind must be this: that organized labor has not accomplished more, but that it has under the adverse circumstance in the absence of the great idealism of the working people in America, in a brief space of time. I challenge any organization in America or throughout the world to show where the accomplishments of the union movement has not exceeded the accomplishments of organized labor in America (Applause).

It has been the first fifty years since the garment-making industry, the needle trades, the department which you have the greatest range, was suffering because of sweat shops, because hours were so long that it was not always possible to do work, when conditions were intolerable, when wages were small, when the struggle was always against the most rampant, when all the persecutions of the employers were visited upon the workers. Many of you can remember when in the garment centers of our country the hours were from six to ten or a half, and that was considered as a necessary evil—no agreements, no conditions of employment, no collective bargaining, no strike, no sympathy, no organization to provide for sick benefits, for unemployment help, nobody to protect the worker when the work was too heavy, too dangerous, and when the space of a few years your organization revolutionized the industry and of course the industry of your own industry. Now through your organization, engaged in collective bargaining, engaged in the struggle with your employers, there is something to say about the wages and conditions of employment; you have had wage agreements; you have taken a step forward in social and recreational work; you have gone a long way toward the industrial standard.
EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

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

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

(Continued from last week)

Our Activities

During the earlier years of our educational activities, the work was conducted mainly in the Education Centers, the Workers' University. Our efforts were best mainly to induce our members to join these centers. During the past few years, however, we realized that we could reach but a small part of the membership who wish to study and learn, if we had nothing else to offer except the above classes. We therefore began the policy of reaching out to them at their local offices, at their meetings, and wherever we could find them in organized groups.

Accordingly, our Extension Department has developed a large number of educational centers and groups in local offices in large numbers. A number of courses and lectures have been given at business meetings of our local unions, in offices on Saturdays and Sunday mornings, etc. The success of these courses has been gratifyingly exciting. Many of our members who for many reasons did not attend a regular course, have been invited to participate in lectures and participated in discussions. They have learned a great deal and have become more intellectual and more effective trade unionists. It is our aim to devote increased attention to such groups. While we realize the importance and advantages of regular classes, and while we admit their necessity, we plan to spend more energy in the development of so-called extension activities, while retaining those of our classes which are essential, and conducted in our educational centers, our organization and the Labor Movement.

The Educational City of the New York has again helped us by appointing teachers of English and other branches, who instructed our members in the Unity Centers. We owe thanks to the officials of the House for furnishing April as to the principals and teachers who cooperated in the work.

No matter how enthusiastic the membership may be about the educational activities of our union, our work could not have been so successful if it were not for the increasing earnest cooperation of the officials of our various unions, and of the active membership.

Activities of Our Educational Department

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

1. Unity Centers

The Unity Centers are evening classes organized for the members of the international and in the extension centers in evening public schools in the City of New York. Manifold activities are carried on in our centers such as the study of English in evening schools in the City of New York. Manifold activities are carried on in our centers such as the study of English, mathematics, and social science and cultural subjects. Those who attend these courses have had preliminary training in the Unity Centers otherwise.

Subjects

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

- Trade Union Policies and Tactics
- Social Problems of the Working Woman
- Women's Place in the Labor Movement
- Labor Situation in Basic Industries
- The Place of Workers in History
- A Social Study in Literature
- The Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States
- Social Economics and the Labor Movement
- Public Speaking
- Labor Problems in American History
- Social Patterns in American and European History


We find that these courses are held at a time and place suitable to them.

Courses for Executive Members, Officers and Active Members

The Trade Union is growing to be a complex institution, involving complex social institutions, not only as the organization through which they act as citizens of the state, but also as social and economic institutions in every movement which works for progress and human happiness. It is necessary that they should co-operate in the development of the social and economic structure of modern society.

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

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

1. a. Members of the Executive Boards of our numerous locals are urged to devote one evening a week to their educational work. For the classrooms will be equipped in some of their offices and in the L.G.W.U. Building. The latter will be used half past six until nine o'clock in the evening.

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

i. The first half for the study of:

ii. The second half for the discussion of the American Labor Movement.

2. Workers' University

We are publishing the course in the Workers' University at the Washington Irving High School, and the L.G.W.U. Building. The course given there are those of an advanced character, instruction is given in labor, social science and cultural subjects.

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

WHEREAS, These activities, organized by the educational department, have been very successful in reaching thousands of our members who did not have the opportunity to gain the knowledge and training which they desired, enabling them with devotion to their Union and greater confidence in the ability and power of our organization to carry on various activities for the welfare of its membership, and

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

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

RESOLVED, That we instruct the Executive Board of Education to continue this admirable educational work on a larger scale, extending its activities in wiser directions so that they may reach and satisfy greater numbers of our members.

Classes at the Workers' University

A Social Study of Literature

On Saturday, December 13, 12:30 P.M.

In Room 500 of Washington Irving High School, Professor Edith Holloway will give the sixth and final lesson of his course on "A Social Study of American Literature". The topic is "American Problems of Women in Industry". A discussion of these problems will do much toward clarifying a number of issues which are being discussed by old social and economic prejudices.

History and the Workers

On Sunday morning, December 13th, Dr. J. B. Wilcox will give his course on "History and the Workers". His topic will be "The First United States and Something About the Glory that Was Greece".

Admission to these courses and lectures is free to members of the L.G.W.U.
Arturo Giovanni's Address
At the Philadelphia Convention

(Continued from Page 5)

with the murder of ten thousand Italian workers, another loan of one hundred million dollars. What chance has Italy to provide for a war of tremendous expenses? I appeal to you in this country to do all you can, fixed by this holy crossing spirit of International amity and good-will, to discredit this black-shirted, black-faced, black-disciplined, blood-red and black scourge of the whole world, and dis- honor it before the great American political families. I know that this, within a short time there will not be any room left in this country for the enmities of Benito Mussolini. The day of the Italian Bolshevik is ended at hand, and when that day comes, you, who will have helped us to carry on this war, will be properly honored and recognized.

We cannot go back to Italy now, because I am afraid that in four or five years from now, we will be the ones who will rule the destinies of the United States...[more text overlap]

Arturo Giovanni's Address
At the Philadelphia Convention

Green's Speech

(Continued from Page 5)

and, as far as I can understand, you have succeeded in eliminating from this great labor movement of the world (Green's speech, woman-killing, unnatural, uncivilized sweat shops, slavery).

I am not a social Democrat in my union, within the brief space of my own lifetime, when little boys went into the mines at the tender age of six or eight. Do you recall how the people in New York and throughout the East were shocked only in 1862 when John Mit- chell led the strike in the anthracite region? how you were shocked to learn from the press and elsewhere that thousands of breakers were laboring in the blackened breakers of the anthracite region. little boys only eight and nine years of age, from early morning, from daybreak until dark at night in the blackness of the breakers, might be inter- esting if I tell you a little story in connection with that.

(To be continued next week)
The Week In Local 10

By SAM R. SHENKER

The manner in which the "Progressive Cutters of Local 10" carry on their propaganda for the improvement of the conditions of the cutters and the unitization of the organization is very recent history. How the capture of Local 10 was to have been accomplished was revealed in the vicious slanderous leaflets that were distributed on the corners where the cutting is done in the early hours of the morning. Many:" cutters attended the Webster Hall meeting and what tactics they used is over the heads of the officers of the local to the "progressive" belief and how one of these "progressive" cutters, who was not a member of the local and who later admitted they attended the meeting not knowing what the purpose was.

LOYALTY IS ELECTION ISSUE

Every one of the officers and especially Dublon has been most active in this election. In Local 10 it must come from the membership and within the confines of the principle of trade unionism without the desire of any outside forces. The so-called "progressive" shamlessly resort to union busters and presenters.

The Executive Board could have, if it saw fit, barred almost every "progressive" candidate who accepted nomination in this election. With perhaps one or two exceptions, the candidates who styled themselves "progressive" attended the T. U. E. L. meeting, and also those who broke their pledges of honor, were placed on the ballot. It is made up of the members who, as was recently repeated, to decide who their officers shall be. The Executive has definitely declared that it does not give these elements a chance to pose as martyrs. Whatever disciplinary means the Board may take is a matter of the Board.

Every effort was made by the administration to preserve the membership of Local 10 the right to vote either way open to Local 10's delegation.

The members in their discussions on "concerning problems plainly stated the wish of the members of Local 10 to have the ballot in order to get the good spirit. The delegates expressed themselves on every issue and on every topic. The so-called "progressive" candidates were decisively defeated marked out the little issues which the officers and the delegates very clearly. Saturday's election is in a similar way a challenge to the members.

The members are therefore urged to come down on Saturday, December 19th and decide the policy of the members of Local 10. But every good standing member owes it to himself and the union to participate in these affairs. It is very clear. He must also urge those whom he works or comes in contact to come to vote. And those of the members who are not in good standing can pay their dues in the hall and vote at the same time. The election as it was stated, takes place Saturday, December 19th. The polls are open from 12:30 to 4 P.M., at Archtop Hall, 23 East 27th Street.

MEMBERS ADAPT BALL TAX

At the meeting of last Monday night, December 14th, the recommendatory committee presented a proposed tax every member with one ticket, was unanimously adopted. Manager Dublon who attended the meeting with the committee is Mr. W. Jacobs made a special trip from the convention to be in attendance at the meeting. The recommendations are conducted in the usual manner of the cutters.

BROTHER DAVID FRUBLING, in temporary charge of the Board, called the ball committee. He was chosen temporary chairman in the absence of the fact that the delegates to the convention are also members of that committee. His term of office is to hold until the permanent head of the committee until the full committee could be called.

The necessity for hurriedly calling the committee by Frubling was prompted by the fact that the officers had to be fixed and the manner of disposing of the tickets for the ball was to be decided. The tickets had to be done in time for last Monday's meeting since the Ball takes place on Saturday, January 9th. Only one ticket per member of the committee was approved of a tax of 50 cents, covering the cost of a ticket, was the money deriving from this source is turned over to the relief fund of the local and used for the relief of the plant. If the the option of the committee more than to tax the members for this purpose than to plead for the sale of a ticket.

The meeting included the members at the meeting, for there was no opposition when the recomandation of what lacked and the Ball Committee was brought before the house. Of course the Ball Committee is not satisfied with the amount of money in the adoption of the resolution of the tax. The bill must be a moral success as well. These affairs are conducted in the usual manner of the cutters. In January there will be a 40-cent tax. A ticket for the cutters, because every year an opportunity is afforded the members to meet at an occasion of the sort.

It is the one day in the year the members can meet each other at a social function free from the shackles of politics. And the members of the Board and all the members of the committee hope that every one of you will help to get the best ticket of the season. The Cutters will be glad to have every one at the Ball, but one ticket with which he is taxed and bring his family and friends with him.

The affair as it was stated, takes place on Saturday night, January 9th in Hunts' Point Palace, 23rd Street and Southern Boulevard.

The Chairman, DECEMBER 16, 1925

Friday, December 16, 1925

In this connexion it is interesting for the members to be somewhat familiar with a phase of the Internal Dis- agreement of the lower Union (Communist Party). The recent convention of this organization revealed a decided split along the lines: of the various趋向于的 Trade Union Movement of the United States. The majority faction favored a policy of "boring" from within, while the minority favored a "direct" attack on the Unions. An order from the headquarters of the Communist trade union organisation turned the majority into the majority faction, and vice versa. The policy of the Workers (Communist) Party became one of directly attacking the trade unions of this country. Just prior to the convention called to meet in the issue of December 9th of the New Republican, a liberal weekly magazine published in this city, this question is being fought out in Mos- cow. Leaders of both policies are argu- ing the case before the tribunal of revolution in Moscow.

In the meantime the policy is one of strengthening the solidarity of the organi- zation of this country on the trade unions. The Trade Unions Educational League of this country was formed for the purpose is to organize the communities and their sympathizers to help it lead the fight. An armed force of adherents within Local 10 are loyalizing carrying out their policy, Not one of their number is so fully

When some members fooled into par- ticipating at one time told to file their complaints with this league before working for the new officers.

The few leaders of this "progressive" league were summoned to the Executive Board in accordance with the decision of the members. With very few exceptions, possibly only three, these leaders either declined membership or pleaded that they in- nocently attended the meeting. Upon being asked by the chairman of the Board as to whether they intended to keep up their disorderly activities, they replied that they did not and would not violate the constitution of the league with the "progressive league". They pledged their honor to this end. And the trouble was over.

However, not even one without honor can serve two masters at one time. Not even one person would be put to the test and he would have to choose one or the other mas- ter. Disloyalty to the movement being an important prin- ciple of the Workers (Communist) Party, the leaders broke their pledges of honor and resumed their disorderly tac- tics. Some of the members of the league are the Chicago members of the Trade Unions Educational League (T. U. E. L.). In the headquarters at 23rd Street, this elem- ment very carefully tried to hide their identity. But the names of every one of them

In the hands of Manager Dublon, it was noted that he was not present at that meeting is known to him. Knowledge even came to Dublon that one of the new officers was staked out before, was to have been bandaged and made to look like a cripple for the purpose of this "progressive" cutters who were members of Local 10 and who later admitted they attended the meeting not knowing what the purpose was.

Consequently yours,

Industrial Organiser,

The Week In Local 10

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