12-25-1925

Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
Justice (Vol. 7, Iss. 52)

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.
Local 20 Has Annual Election

Manager David Ginglel, Now I. L. G. W. New York Cutters' Respected Secretary Abraham Weisngart Remains

The regular annual election of officers in Local 20, the waterproof garment workers of New York City, took place February 25. Over 400 members of the local participated in the balloting with the following results:

David Ginglel, candidate for re-election as manager, received 218 votes as against 57 received by Meyer Pavley, Abraham Weisngart ran unopposed for secretary and received 252 votes to 44 cast against him. Samuel Samoff was elected chairman of the local by a vote of 319 and 23 cast against him. George M. Shubert was elected vice-chairman by a vote of 102 over R. Weiselberg who received 165 votes.


Metropolitan Opera Costumers Continue Vigorous Strike

Conference of All Other Union Workers Employed in the Opera House Summoned by A. F. of L.

The strike of the theatrical costumers, members of Local 20, in the tailor and costume rooms of the New York Metropolitan Opera House continues as vigorously as on the day it went into effect. The seventeen strikers are determined not to return to work until their just demands are conceded by the management of the Opera House.

Justice readers are no doubt aware of the fact that the Philadelphia convention had taken up the Metropolitian Opera strike and passed a resolution declaring the house as unfair to organized labor until the locked-out workers are returned back to their jobs under union conditions. President Sigman and Secretary Barof recently took up this matter with President Green of the A. F. of L. and he promised to do all he could to bring the

Philadelphia Dressmakers Move Into Larger Quarters

Local No. 50 Getting Ready for New Organizing Activity

As a first step in the direction of starting a big organization drive in the local department stores and warehouses, Shop Local No. 50, the Walot and Dressmakers' Union of that city, has begun its campaign. Under the leadership of William Deverell, the Warehouse Attendants, and others, Brother Drache, manager of Local 50, represented the strikers and Mr. Siegel had promised to bring the matter before the board of directors of the Opera House and to deliver their answers in the work of the workers there. As these lines are being written, no answer as yet was received from the company, and the strike-lockout is still on. It will continue unabated until it is won.

President Sigman and General Manager Hyman Steines Union's Address: "Dressmakers Would Involve Workers in New Difficulties.

Readers of Justice are probably familiar with the recent clash between the New York cloth jobbers' organization and the union which has been established in this field to prevent the selling of cloth, which all but resulted in a strike of the contractors against the jobbers—called at the eleventh hour through the intervention of the Governor's Commission. At a joint conference attended by both parties, the Commission had rendered at that time a decision which both sides agreed to accept.

The subject matter of that controversy was the insistence of the jobbers on certain discounts which they would exact from the sub-manufacturers upon the delivery of the garments, while the latter group was fighting for the repeal of this practice and continued to demand that no Commission decision against the jobbers but the jobbers, though having agreed to abide by the terms of the decision in advance, have since been attempting to evade the enforcement of this decision. The sub-manufacturers strongly protested against these dodging tactics, and the matter came up again last Tuesday, December 21st, at a hearing before the Commission.

The Commission invited to this hearing the representatives of the Union, too, and will look into Commission's possibility of an open fight between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers, a strike of the latter which could under no circumstance pay the part of a disinterested observer. A strike of the former would be of no help to the jobbers would literally mean a lock-out out of all the workers employed by this company.

At the hearing, the attorney for the jobbers, Mr. Samuel Blumberg demanded that the Commission rescind its decision declaring that the majority of the jobbers regard the demand of net terms as oppressive and that the company, with it, Mr. Jacob Sperber, a leading member of the jobbers' association, also declared that the decision could not be carried out. Mr. Maxwell Capell, the chairman of the jobbers' organization, spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Morrel, Parkin and Solomon spoke on behalf of the sub-manufacturers' association and insisted that the jobbers should live up to the decision they agreed to accept but a few months ago and declaring the present (Copied on Page 2)

New York Cutters Elect Officers

Vice-President David Dubinsky Resolved Manager

A day after the conclusion of the Philadelphia convention, Local 16, the cutters' organization & New York, held its annual election of officers for the year 1926.

Over 1460 members of the local, an unusually large number even for this size, participated in the election this year in the balloting. Vice-presiden David Dubinsky and with him the delegate to the convention, who was returned to office by overwhelming majority.

It was one of the closest and most orderly elections ever held in Local 16. The candidates of the opposition were represented on the election and votes--counselling committees in order to eliminate any claim or suspicion of dishonest practice that might possibly be raised. David Dubinsky received 1104 votes against the 241 cast for his opponent for the post of manager, L. Berinfeld.

Chairman Philip Ansell of the local was reelected. The other officers elected were: Vice-chairman, Harry Shapiro; executive secretary, Samuel B. Shorock; executive treasurer, Louis Fabrik, Julius Quatti, Max Gordon, Henry Roshen, Louis Coopersman, Harry Zaslawsky and Samuel Kerr. Brothers Julies Lerin, David Pringle and Philip Dreiss were elected delegates to the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

The local took in $1,900 in dues on the day of the election, more than seven hundred members having paid their dues on that day.

New York John Board Resumes Energetic Activity in All Shops

A Number of Shop Strikes Called to Enforce Union Control

The return of the delegates of the New York cloth and dress locals from the International convention in Phila- delphia, coincides with a revival of activity in the office of the John Board. The shops among all the branches of the general manager down to the last business agent is better and more thorough control over working conditions in the shops.

The cloth and dress spring season will soon be on hand, and it is felt in Joint Board circles that this is proper hour to start a house-cleaning in the workshops. Where conditions have been relaxed and union standards have broken down. Already a number of cloth and dress shops were ordered out on strike, and the employes in these shops are being called to a strict accounting. The hope of the officers of the Union at this moment that the active workers from the rank and file will give the Joint Board all possible cooperation to carry through this work successfully. The New York cloth and dress manufacturers have sent a strong and effective union, and it is too clear that no one can strengthen for them their organization but themselves.

Philharmonic Concerts at Low Prices

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Philharmonic Concert Association in the department store of the day afternoon, December 21st at 3 o'clock in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Our members should take advantage of this opportunity to hear the finest symphony concerts given in New York City at a minimum price.
Jobbers Try to Evade Commission's Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

change of mind on the part of the jobbers as an effort to dodge responsibilities assumed earlier. They assured the Commission that, unless the jobbers live up to their obligations, they, the sub-manufacturers, would find ways and means of making the jobbers comply with this decision.

The representatives of the Union at the hearing, President Morris Sigman and vice-president L. J. Proctor, pointed out that the Union was very earnestly concerned with the conflict between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers inasmuch as it might result in complications from which the workers might suffer. He criticized the jobbers for stating that the "net terms" decision of the Commission was an "impossible" exercise. In an informal install, the "net terms" conflict between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers— the Commission and the jobbers' disapproval of the Commission's decision at this time is not only an insult to the Commission but an enemy to all the factors in the industry. The Union cannot remain indifferent, he continued, under these circumstances, as it is clear that the workers might become involved through this controversy in a general dislocation of the industry. He called upon the jobbers to give up dilatory tactics and to abide by the Commission's decision.

Mr. George Gordon Battle, the chairman of the Commission, declared at the closing of the hearing that the Commission would be ready to declare its attitude in this matter in a few days.

Students Revolt at Compulsory Drill

Students in various institutions are developing strong opposition to the compulsory military training as given by the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in colleges. Last May the student curriculum committee of the College of the City of New York recommended (in its annual report) that the faculty that the military training courses be made elective.

This fall a student campaign against the compulsory features of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps has been carried on at that institution. The "Compulsor" (a student newspaper) has criticized the R. O. T. Vigorously. A student referendum on the question of compulsory drill resulted in a vote of 2,092 against compulsory training and 345 in favor of it.

The City College Post of the American Legion, composed of former students of the College of the City of New York, felt obliged to issue a statement recalling the war service of City College men. This statement reads in part:

"Resolved, that we express our entire approval of the kindly tolerance on the part of the college authorities of the unhappy outbreak of a few misguided undergraduates and our absolute confidence in the authorities to

promote and administer courses for the welfare of the nation, the college, and the students, as well as our confidence in the ultimate patriotism of all these boys."

A vigorous campaign against the compulsory R. O. T. has also been launched at several other institutions such as the University of Missouri and Ohio State University. The latter committee of the faculty has been appointed to investigate the possibility of making the courses elective.

A JOLLY PARTY IN A SHOP

The workers of the Kayo Dress shop, 46 West 17th Street, celebrated their shop's birthday, sister Katie Romano, with a party in the shop.

Wishing to show their gratitude and appreciation of the service done by the Kayo Dress shop, the workers of the Kayo Dress shop have offered her a string of pearls, silk negligee, and a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

In congratulating the rewarded chairlady and all the other workers of the Kayo Dress shop, we are glad to note that amongst the masses there are some workers who appreciate the work done by their chairladies.

LEARN DESIGNING

Early 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

Take the Course in INSTRUCTION AT THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel and Ladies' Fur Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, grading, draping and cutting of cloaks, suits, dresses, for garments and men's garments has achieved NEW IDEAS AND TAX SAVING RESULTS A course of instruction in the Mitchell Designing School is an immediate help. DEMONSTRATION FREE AT OUR SCHOOL.

ESTABLISHED 1909.

EVENING CLOSUR: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY 4:30 TO 8:00; MORNING TO 1:00.

LEARN DESIGNING PATTERN MAKING—GRADING SKETCHING AT ROSENFIELD'S LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING, INC.

BY SIMPLIFIED SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION DURING DAY AND EVENING HOURS VISIT OUR LIBRARY OF ILLUSTRATED STYLE BOOKS AND PRACTICAL DESIGNER'S BOOKS

Now Located at 26 WEST 49TH STREET.

Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

Phone, Bryant 0822.

"How Long Will I Live?"

Every year in the lives of all of us some dear friend, or relative or fellow worker passes away. Not because he reached the ripe old age of three scores and ten, but because some disease killed them ahead of their time.

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, their relatives and their friends should stop and ask themselves with the coming of the New Year, "How long will I live?"

New Years is a time when all of us make resolutions, but the best resolution we can make is that he will take care of his health during the next year and let go no chances. We cannot injure our bodies by any one of the diseases that workers are generally afflicted with, overcome him. In other words, we should present himself a New Year's present of a thorough physical examination.

The Union Health Center of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 521 East 17th St., is prepared by an increased equipment and medical staff to fulfill these New Year's resolutions.

In its program of health education among the workers of the union and their families, the Health Center is especially stressing the necessity for a thorough physical examination of every worker, at least once a year.

When you ask the examination, therefore, on New Year's eve, "How long will I live?", follow it up with the New Year's resolution: "I will undergo a thorough physical examination at the Union Health Center this year. I will make my appointment now."

PHYSIOTHERAPY—WHAT IS IT?

In Europe water cures and nature cures of some sort were long in popular vogue, the term of Physical Therapy holds no terror or appeal. The efficacy of Physical Therapy is therapy or cure by natural means rather than through

sufficiency to cover the rental of the Union's Health Center.

Miss Green will appear together with her teacher, M. Don Petos, in a program consisting of French and German songs and several operatic selections. A large audience of friends and members of the local officers in Aohall New York is expected. Tickets may already be had at the box office of Aohall Hall.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock for树林 the members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—$2.50.

Promising Young Soprano in Aeolian Hall

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

Ida Greed, seventeen year old daughter of James Greed, well known member of the Cloth and Dress Pressers' Union, Local 35, a pupil of Don Fuchs, widely known Viennese tenor and teacher of singing, will make her first appearance before a New York public in the Aeolian Hall, 32 West 36th Street, on Saturday evening, January 30th, 1933.

Miss Green has a fine soprano voice, and has had excellent artistic preparation under capable tutors. Her father, a war pressman, for years has denied himself many necessities in order to give his girl the means of preparing herself for a concert career, and his fellow workers in the shop of Amsterdam Cloth Co., 36th Street and 7th Avenue, in appreciation of his untold efforts have subscribed a sum sufficient to cover the rental of the Union's Health Center.
Address of William Green to the Convention

(Continued from last week) In a few weeks or the same time, the Workers of America decided to erect a monument in the anarchists region to the memory of its great and generous leader, Mitchell. Who headed in the anarchists region some twenty years ago and till his death the hope and idol of the organized labor there. So we built that monument, erected it at Bexar
town, where the souls of the great men lie, not just a year or so ago. I was on the Memorial Committee, helped with the revolving of the money, helped erect that monument to that great man. In looking around for the archi

tect, in our town there, an architector was named Astor, an architetor that was a son of Astor. We asked the architetor what the materials that would be used in the building of that monument. And so after some discussion, this young man was the one who was the architect charged with the responsibili

ty of designing the monument that was to be erected, which was the $20,000. When we employed him, he told us his story. He said, "When John Mitchell's body was laid to rest, there were some twenty years ago, I was a brickay boy working in a building in Chicago, that was the day of the death of John Mitchell. My inspiration to make something of myself comes out of a meeting addressed by John Mitchell, I was only attached to that cause. He only did not attached to that cause. He only did not that cause. I became inspired with that cause. I left the brickay, went to work for my course of study and, after graduation from High School of Hattiecoin, I took my course in architecture. I can say that the brickay boy inspired to be an architect by the statements and the appeal that Mr. Mitchell made. I feel happy to be selected as the architect to this mo

torial to be erected in that cause."

Now, isn't that wonderful? This one life taken out of the brickay, inspired and fired with an ambition and a spirit to make something of himself, become the great-architetor who designed the monument erected to the great leader of the anarchists. Of course, from that, the brickay and the great-architetor, and the solidity and their movement grew in the brief period of fifty five in number, and the movement has been extended by the splendid way in which the late 150,000 United Mine Workers in the anthracite region are fighting for their rights, and as far as I can see and as far as I know and understand the conditions of the miners in the anthracite region, where will we ever gain against the strength and power of those people on their employees, the houses of the anthracite region, where they steel their strength to the work of the people. (Applause)

I am reviewing these things in order that I may, if I can, give you some year to the accomplishments of organized labor. On the legislative

field we secured the passage of a number of education laws, giving the workers the liberty to go to school, compulsion to be educated, the American Federation of Labor was the first great movement in America that was for the compulsory

education of children. We secured the passage of legislation that says that the widows and orphans are reasonably compensated when disasters strike them. (Applause)

Now, I must go on calling your attention to these things that come one by one. This labor movement has made, but the point I wish to make this, and I want to say it to three who criticize our great American Labor Movement, alleging that it is not perfect, that it has failed, that it has not accomplished

its purpose. I want to say in this, that all of these things that we have accomplished have come as a result of a small partial mobilization of the power of the labor. With over 5,000,000 organized workers in this great economic movement, the only one ever attempted by the working people interested enough to be organized, we only a small fraction of the labor in America, that is power. But we have the great advantage of the power of the other side. We will fight when it is necessary to fight. We will fight the great movement of our rivals, but we will not fight in the power of the other side. We will fight when it is necessary to fight.

I have called upon you in order that you may think about the record of organized labor and appreciate the power, and our strength, and the greatness of those fifteen million men and women outside of the organized labor movement. This is a great field in America are deriving not because of their own solidarity, but because of the solidarity. And the solidarity, that is the working in the coal mines of Kentucky and West Virginia and Maryland and Pennsylvania, making millions of tons of coal annually, who are so different that they would not join any appeal made to them. I mean the united workers in the bimonthly fields, the organized fields. And so, if we have the solidarity and the solidarity among us, but not the mean time to put into the mean time to put into the a sustained power the solidarity among us, but not the mean time to put into the country to our advantage. Now I may pass on to a consideration of your problems. I want to talk about a concrete fact today, and that is the way about you. I have watched with deep concern the trouble with which we have been beset during the past year. I have been deeply concerned because of the apparent division that has manifested itself within your ranks. I want to say this, and let it be the basis upon which I shall examine this feature: are a group of men who have no more faith in the organized organization, when that organization has grown out of the intelligent dis

covery that this movement. I can't stand now, there is no power from out

of that can successfully destroy it. The great United Federation of Labor has been the great organ for the work of the capitalists press and hostility of the capitalists. The capitalists cannot injure you by this opposition arise you more closely together. The most destructive organization. I think that to tire the structure down more quickly than anything else is the dis

organisation of the workers and the division

of your own ranks. (Applause)

I have no fear, that the internation

al that has been built up to this presen
t-point of power during twenty years will ever be destroyed by the employers in the women's wear trades, or by a hostile press. I am sure that the press will destroy you, but I am apprehensive lest you destroy yourselves (applause).

I used to go to school as a little boy for many years—but I was privileged to go to school as a little boy and little while but by force of eco

nomic circumstances I was compelled to leave school, but I read this in the old McGuffey text

book. There was a man who had no home, a little boy, and his home was a happy family. They were united and harmonious. The time came when there was a danger of the son being divided after his death. And so upon his death, he divided his seven sons and there presented a bundle of sticks tied together securely. He asked each one of them to place this bundle of sticks into his knee and break it in his presence. Each one tried without success. Then the old man, as weak and feeble as he was, each one bundle and broke each stick separately and threw them in the floor. He said, "My boys, I have just shown you an object lesson. United together as these sticks were, you cannot be broken, but divided each one of you is and can be战胜ed. Don't forget the object lesson taught you by your funny father and don't forget the stick divided among you."

(To be concluded next week.)

Waldman & Lieberman

LAWYERS

302 Broadway

New York Telephone: World 4335

FOR YOUR WINTER VACATION

COME TO

THE LAKE VIEW

303 FOREST AVENUE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

THE FINEST VACATION HOME

IN THE/articles—All Modern Improvements—Best of the quality.

prepared by an excellent Hungarian cook.

Rates

REBECCA SILVER

SARA CAMEN, Prop.

THE JOURNAL

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Office: 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

MORRIS SHORMAN, President. ARCHER BOY, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DAINEL, Acting Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VII. No. 52.

Friday, December 25, 1920

First issued on Second Class matter as Lakeview, on August 14, 1895, at the Postoffice, at New York, N. Y., under the laws of the United States. Acceptance for mailing at reduced second-class postage rate, authorized on October 1, 1917, as registered January 22, 1919.
The Task Ahead of Us

The convention has come and gone. And now to work again.

This is the time to review and consider the future, the issues, and the problems that confront us. It is the time to think about the changes that have occurred in the industry, and the challenges that lie ahead.

In the New York cloak market, our chief industrial center, the Union is fast nearing a complete and final settlement of the issues that concern us-all the issues that affect our industry and our members. This settlement, which has been reached through the efforts of the joint New York cloak and industry and of the International Union, has been achieved without any compromise of principles or standards. It is a victory for all of us who are working to build a better future for our industry and our members.

In addition, the convention has also been concerned with the problems of the out-of-town cloak industry. These problems are particularly severe in New York City, where the cloak industry is the largest in the country. The convention has taken steps to ensure that the rights of our members in the out-of-town cloak industry are protected, and that the conditions under which they work are improved.

And as we cast our eyes upon the big dress markets in other parts of the country, we see the need for similar advances in those industries as well. The New York City cloak makers are not alone in their struggle for better working conditions. We must work together as a united front to ensure that all workers in the dress industry are treated fairly and justly.

And last, but not least, the organizing work in the so-called "out-of-town" zones that surround an iron ring every one of main centers. These are the areas where there are opportunities for peaceful means, and by bringing into play the full economic force of the Union, if necessary.

And what is vital and important for the workers in the New York cloak industry, is applicable, except for a difference in some local conditions, to practically every other cloak market in the country. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Montreal, Toronto, and every other cloak center, suffer from nearly the same evils that affect the New York cloak shops, the same organization of production caused by the jobber-sub-manufacturing system, the same degradation of work-standards, the same breakdowns and the same tendency to undercut competition between shop and shop between worker and worker. And it is hardly a secret in our circles and throughout the industry, that the cloak centers in the country wait for New York to inauguratethe great drive to put the cloak industry on a new work basis and to make it a source of dependable livelihood for the workers en gaged in it. It is only a question of time when the chief industrial issues and problems arise, and it is only logical that to New York the eyes of the rest of our workers in the country should turn to what is going on in the wilderness in which the cloak industry finds itself in at present.

The second great industrial problem which is facing us, is no doubt, the dress industry in New York and elsewhere in the country. The report of the General Executive Board to the convention and the ample and vigorous discussion of the problems of the dress industry on the floor of the convention have made it clear to everyone concerned with the future of the workers in this one of our biggest industries, that we have a great task, a menial job, in the dress shops, second to none that confronted our National Union in any field of activity in the past.

New Rules for Unemployment Benefit Payments

Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find a summary of the new rules which will henceforth govern the payment of unemployment insurance to cloakmakers in New York City. The changes in the method of distribution of out-of-work insurance payments to our members, which begin the first week in January,

We have in New York City two excellent agreements in the dress trade, a fact freely admitted by friends and opponents. But these agreements have not been rigidly enforced, for varied reasons, in a great many shops, and the dressing trade on the New York and Dress Joint Board to enforce these agreements in the dress industry and to make all employers comply with their provisions in letter and in spirit, and the present ruling upon the Board, and upon the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., is the task of organizing the unorganized section of the New York dress industry. In this sum up of the important length of its instructions with regard to it are clear and unequivocal. Our Union should make a mighty effort in the direction of completely unifying this trade, and if we do not rest and shall not regard the agreements in this trade secure and stable.

And this, by far, does not exhaust the wide range of pressing activity that is knocking at the door of our International Union and asking for aid and guidance. Let us not forget that right here in New York we have a very large number of specific problems of their own in each and every city.

Such, in a nutshell, is the task that lies ahead of us. It is a program born of the sufferings of our workers in many of our trades and stimulated by the burning desire and will of all of us, regardless of group and faction, to create, under the leadership of the International, the ultimate fighting power of our Union and to make it what it chiefly and primarily should be: the collective right arm of our workers and its means of offensive and defensive power. It is a wide field for the man and woman in our ranks who has the interest of our Union sincerely and closely at heart.

NEW RULES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Elsewhere in this issue, the reader will find a summary of the new rules which will henceforth govern the payment of unemploy-
"Legally and Properly"

By MORRIS KOLCHE

How Unemployment Insurance Will be Paid this Season

Beginning with Monday, January 4, 1936, the paymasters of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will be sent out to visit the factories and employ the workers in the shops that are entitled to unemployment insurance. Each paymaster will bring with him the Union’s papers on what date the paymaster will be there. The distribution of the paymasters will be going on for some time until all the shops will have been covered. It is expected that the paymasters will be completed within two weeks.

To be entitled to any insurance, the worker must be connected with the industry for at least one year, and must be a member in good standing with the Union. The workers in the shops will, therefore, have to have their Union books to the paymaster, and, if any of the workers are found to be in poor standing, they will receive no insurance.

Every worker of a shop who has been in the industry for over a year, and is in good standing with the Union is entitled to unemployment insurance. The amount of insurance is the equivalent of half the weeks of unemployment during the past season. The paymaster of the Fund will issue checks for the amount due only to workers who have not more than seven weeks. If a worker has been unemployed for 8 weeks or over, he must be paid insurance for each half week in which he was unemployed. If unemployed for 9 weeks, he is entitled to $50.00. If unemployed for 10 weeks, he is entitled to $60.00. If unemployed 11 weeks or more, he is entitled to $80.00. As has already been announced before, no contribution will receive more than $60.00 of insurance for the past season. This is the limit set by the law. In cases in which the unemployment is completed, has been reduced from six months to one, and, since unemployment payments have been reduced from $60.00 to $40.00. The workers, however, are entitled to receive any amount that the law allows.

The truth is being brought out, we are proud to say, by some of the workers in our factories. In Colleges, Colleges, and the University of Wisconsin they have already led a successful fight against compulsory unemployment. A Union is working to protect the workers and against the protection of the workers. The managers, of course, are workers but as long as there is a system of profit the workers are not to the whole body of workers, or to the users but to the profit makers, managers, and the workers make a profit. So long as the profit is kept, the workers are in a way own their own business. Anybody who has been unemployed from one week to one year, may work in a shop that will be paid based on his record of employment and unemployment.

In order to receive insurance, the worker must be paid by the paymaster, and if he is not paid, he will not receive it. When the paymaster is paid, he will receive the money in his hands and when he receives the money in his hands, he will not receive it. When the paymaster is paid, he will receive the money in his hands.

The Fund will not pay anything, but the paymaster, who pays the fund will not pay anything. If there are any claims, they will be paid by the paymaster, and any claims that are paid by the paymaster will be paid in full. The Fund will not pay anything, but the paymaster, who pays the fund will not pay anything.

The Fund will not pay anything, but the paymaster, who pays the fund will not pay anything. If there are any claims, they will be paid by the paymaster, and any claims that are paid by the paymaster will be paid in full. The Fund will not pay anything, but the paymaster, who pays the fund will not pay anything.
Your Committee on Education brought to the attention of the above committee the fact that the educational work was carried on uninterruptedly despite the difficulties our union had gone through during that period. The work was carried on with the aid of our active members, teachers, and officers, and as perseveringly as it could possibly be expected. Your Committee is also aware of the fact that the International has, in addition to protecting the right of our membership to the wisdom of workers' education and its importance to the union, also paid attention to the idea of better education in the general labor movement of America as an idea of F. P. O. U., and has adopted a similar plan for trade union education.

Your Committee recommends that the Executive Board continue the plan of G. E. B. to continue the educational work for the next term and that the same appropriation that was given to this department in the last two years be granted for its work in the future.

Your Committee heartily endorses the activities outlined in the report of the above committee. It is our belief that these activities mean considerably because of the aid our members will receive in learning how to be a worker and our union in concentrating on the educational conditions.

Your Committee discussed a plan for extending our educational activities outside of New York. We would recommend that educational centers be organized in the different localities, that these centers keep in touch with the educational department. This Department shall render every assistance to these centers in organizing in the various centers. Your Committee is of the opinion that there exists a strong desire on the part of our members all over the country for educational activities.

Pioneer Youth

The last convention decided to aid the Pioneer Youth movement in this country. In accordance with this decision, the G. E. B. participated actively in the development of the Pioneer Youth movement. This organization was the outgrowth of a determination to bring to the children of the workers the education which would satisfy their needs and would also provide them with an enlightened working class atmosphere. It was felt that the children of workers must be made conscious of their position immediately from the working class point of view, and that activities be arranged in order to acquaint them with the social philosophy which is the basis of the labor movement. At our G. E. B. and our Pioneer Youth of America morally and financially and has also decided to let this organization continue the work which has been done by the L. C. W. U. in Otttawa, N. Y.

Your Committee heartily endorses the assistance given by our organization and the local committees and recommends that the incoming G. E. B. continue to assist this organization in every possible way.

Your Committee has received two resolutions instructing the incoming General Executive Board to continue the work of education among our workers and to extend it in other directions and we recommend concurrence in these resolutions.

Your Committee also received a resolution calling upon the convention to instruct the incoming General Executive Board to render all possible assistance to our locals in furthering the work of naturalization among their members, and your committee heartily concurs in it.

Your Committee also received a resolution offering support to the Manus School, an experimental school where children of workers benefited from modern methods of education, and your committee favors this recommendation heartily.

In conclusion, your committee desires to express our gratitude to the Board of Education of the City of New York for the cooperation which it has offered to the educational committee of our International by assigning the very best teachers on its staff to conduct the classes, and for giving us the use of the school buildings wherever such buildings were required. We also express our appreciation and appreciation to the teacher who race not employ the Board of Education, where this school is a wholehearted interest in our educational work and are instructing the classes in such a splendid spirit of cooperation and understanding of our purpose. We wish also to express its thanks to Dr. George M. Price, the director of the Manus School for organizing and carrying out a series of health lectures in New York City. Your committee appreciates the efforts of the educational committee, and especially of the secretary, Pannia M. Cohn, to carry out the educational program of our organization. We realize that without the generous efforts of the committee and its secretary, Sister Wasser, the success of our educational work was in the labor movement in general and in our organization in particular possible. We feel that what it has made in the past eight years.

Fraternally submitted, Committee on Education for Adults and Committee on Recreation for Workers' Children.

Harry Wunder, Chairman.
Molly Friedman, Secretary.
Robert Morgan.
Cleo Maisel.
Pola Delmonaco.
V. Romkowski.
Ilia Borel.
Dora Friedman.
Anna Badioti.
Bela Kodoska.

Weekly Educational Calendar

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, corner 52nd and 10th Street, Room 520

Saturday, January 9


2:40 P.M. Evans Clerk—Labor and the Press

Sunday, January 10

11 A. M. A. J. Muste—History and the Workers

The Ancient Hebrews and the Early Prophets of Social Reform and Revolution.

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

Wednesday, January 13


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

UNITY CENTERS

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

F. R. 25, 325 E. 54th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171, 103rd St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.

P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61, 154th St., New York.

P. S. 159, Christopher Ave. and Stackman St., Brooklyn.

NO CLASSES UNTIL JANUARY 9

Classes at the Workers' University

COURSES IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL BE RESUMED SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1936

The Workers' University will be closed over the holidays and classes will be resumed on Saturday, January 9th. 1:20 P. M. when B. J. R. Stepler will start his course in "A Social Study of English Literature."

At 2:40 P.M. of the same day, Evans Clerk will lecture on "Labor and the Press."

On Sunday morning, January 10th, at 11 o'clock, A. J. Muste will resume his course on "History and the Workers."

You will find that during the two weeks' vacation all our classes will find it possible to read some of the literature which has been recommended to them by the instructors.

"A SOCIAL STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE"

On Saturday, January 9th, at 1:20 P. M. Mr. B. J. R. Stepler will start his course in a "Social Study of English Literature"—in the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, Room 520.

Mr. Stepler needs no introduction to our members. He is well known to them through his connection with our Educational Department for the past few years.

Needless to say that our students will learn a great deal from this course and will also enjoy Mr. Stepler's presentation of this subject.

Resolution


WHEREAS, in accordance with the direction of previous conventions, our Union published "The Women's Garage Workers" written by Dr. Louis Levin, which attracted a great deal of attention in America and Europe because of its scholarship and general excellence, and

WHEREAS, this book is a dramatic story of the struggles, success and achievements of the men and women who made our Union what it is today, and

WHEREAS, a large number of our members are deprived of the joy and inspiration which follows the reading of this book, because they are not sufficiently acquainted with the English language to read and understand it,

WHEREAS, we feel that every member of our Union should be given an opportunity to read this inspiring book, be it therefore,

RESOLVED, That we urge the incoming Executive Board to publish a Yiddish and Italian translation of Dr. Levin's "The Women's Garment Workers."

Physical Training at the Rand School

Our Members Can Take the Course at Special Rates

A special offer is made by the Rand School to admit our members to the Physical Training Class at reduced prices. It is needless to say how important physical training is to our members who sit all day over their machines.

For further information apply to the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

Step by Step

"Step by step the longest march
Can be won; can be won.
Single steps will form an arch
One by one, one by one.
"And by union, what we will
Can be all accomplished still,
Down of water turn a mill,
Single none, singly none."
With the New York Cloak and Dres Board Journal

By JOSEPH FISH
Secretary-Treasurer.

A meeting of the Joint Board was held on Friday, November 22, 1922 at the Russian Club, 216 West 14th Street.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Joint Board are read and approved with the exception that the signature of Maurias Bander was not taken up by the chairman.

Communications:

Local No. 9 informs the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of November 4th and the report of the Board of Directors of November 14th with the exception of the decision of the Joint Board regarding the request made by Local No. 10. It is the opinion of this local that the Joint Board did not act within its rights in approving this request.

Local No. 83 advises the Board that they have approved the minutes of the Joint Board of November 25th and the report of the Board of Directors of November 25th.

Financial Report:

The Finance Committee reports that it received several requests for financial assistance and recommends the following:

1. An ad for $25 be granted the Journal to be issued by the organization "Ike".

2. An ad for $25 be granted the Journal to be issued by the workers' Circle School.

3. A grant of $50 should be made to the United Hospital Fund.

4. The recommendation of the request made by the "Weker" that the Joint Board advertise in its Union Directory.

This part of the report calls for a discussion, which will be opened later. If the above recommendations are approved, the other recommendations of the Finance Committee, are approved.

Special Committee Report:

Sister Halperin reports in behalf of the Social Committee that the committee was appointed to investigate the charge filed by Brother Schecter against Brother Peter Rostenberg, and that the charge filed by Brother Zimmerman against Brother Schecter, that these charges have been investigated, and that the committee recommends the dismissal of both.

The recommendation is approved.

Brother Kalleberg, in behalf of the committee which investigated the charge filed by Brother Rosenwald against Brother Zeidels, that the charge be dismissed.

The recommendation is approved.

Brother Pankov recommends, for the consideration of the committee which investigated the charge filed by Brother Bushwinski against Brother Samson, that the case be rejected on the ground that this charge has already been taken up by the Executive Board of Local No. 82, of which both brothers are members, and which body has dismissed the case.

This case calls for a discussion.

The Chairman then rules that it should again be taken up by the same committee of the Joint Board.

Brother Kadishel reports that the committee, appointed by the Joint Board to participate in the Examinations in Russian-Polish, Branch, has examined the candidates for the various offices and has rejected a candidate, who

run for the office of secretary, for the reason that he did not answer certain questions correctly.

This committee has also rejected a candidate for the Executive Board due to his having violated the rules of the Union. Brother Kadishel further reports that they have decided that the members be permitted to vote "yes" or "no" for such delegates as have no opposition.

The report is approved.

Brother Shechteloch desires to know whether this decision can be appealed against.

The Chairman replies that it can be appealed against in the International.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Hyman reports that a strike has been declared against the Ryn & Biehl due to the fact that the firm locked out all its workers on the pretense of becoming jobbers.

The case was taken up by the im-

parliamentary chairman, whose decision favored the firm.

A strike was also declared against the firm, but after a meeting between the Josher's Association thereupon for

two days, the firm went back to work.

Brother Hyman also reports that the firm Shapiro & Ros informed their workers by letters that they are not to work in any union shop any longer and that they are at liberty to look for other jobs. Brother Hyman thereupon visited the firm with Brothers Miller and Zeidlen and their attempt to persuade the firm not to lock out its workers proved futile. This there-

fore forces a strike against the firm.

Brother Hyman further reports that Louis Cohen opened a shop and en-

tered a man who is well known, to manage it. Brother Hyman is at present on the job. Brother Hyman says that the firm will have no workers to play all of its old workers inside.

He also reports that the firms of formerly Messrs. and Kovaloff have locked out their workers.

Brother Hyman's report is approved.

Brother Zimmerman then takes up the question of Brother Yankovich's tactics employed against Brother Hy-

man.

A lengthy discussion ensues. The Joint Board, upon a vote in which many delegates vote in the affirmative and none in the negative, decides to condemn Brother Yankovich's ac-

tion.

Brother Fish is instructed to pro-

pose that the following effective and official convention of the International, to which he is a delegate of the Joint Board, be included in the present convention:

The meeting is then adjourned.

AMENITIES.

One of the most popular amenities of the meeting was the splendidly arranged sandwich and coffee stand.

Next most popular amenities of the meeting were the fine and spacious hall.

Preparations for the meeting were made by the Joint Board and the members.

The meeting was well attended.

Buy

WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWEOTOCHI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

Harlem Bank of Commerce

2128 Second Avenue

New York

(all branches)

2128 Second Avenue

Cor. 103th, Street

F. M. FERRAIL, President
H. P. MANSUO, Chairman of the Board
W. W. WYATT, Vice President
F. M. FERRAIL, Treasurer
ANTHONY DI PAOLO, Cashier
FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Attorney of Bank

All National Banking Association

Safe Deposit Vaults

VULTAUS

PRESIDENT SANYA AND CZEKIST KSAR BAKERS"
The overwhelming vote of confidence in the administration by the membership of Local 10 was the result of the election of officers for the coming fiscal year, 1926, attended by nearly 1500 members.

The circumstances under which the election took place were the most remarkable in the local's history. It followed closely upon the heels of victorious, clear-cut attacks on the administration. It took place within a few days after every sign pointed to a breaking in of two of the International Union.

Neither, however, deterred the great mass of the membership of Local 10 from showing conclusively that they meant to preserve the integrity of the organization and meant to maintain for the single cause for which the local was organized. There was no fear expressed by anyone with regard to the outcome of the election. However, the most optimistic expressed considerable astonish-

Manager Leads Successful Candidates

The greatest number of votes was received by Manager Dubinsky as the leading candidate of the administration. There were cast for him 1156 votes. The leading vote getter in the opposition, Max Berenstein, who opposed the manager, received the lowest number of votes. He received 342 votes.

Of course, there are candidates of the opposition who ran for the Executive Board who received less than 250 votes. However, these are the minor candidates. The strength of the opposition is shown by the number of votes received by the opposing leading candidates. The next highest office in the administration is that of Secretary. There were cast for Secretary 527 votes. The opposing candidate for Secretary was accepted as the leader of the strength of the opposition.

An interesting feature of this election is the fact that the intense and bitter propaganda and attacks conducted by the so-called "progressives" refer to the election cast only in the loss of support for the opposition.

In 1922, when Dubinsky was opposed for the managership by Tunick, the latter received 399 votes out of about 1500. The opposition was not contested. In 1924, although the opposition candidate for Secretary was cast only 153 votes. In 1925 the opposition candidate for Secretary received 355 votes as the from the 1533 members voting.

Mischievous Propaganda Fails

This is seen what effect the pro-

progressives operated by the hand of "Jefia" during the election of the last fiscal year had. The result of this elec-
tion may be considered still more re-
markable in that there is no strong struggle within the Joint Board and the International is remembered. Dur-
ing the whole of the 1924-25 year, the issues that determined the election was that of the importance of "Justice" was delayed owing to the protracted nature of the conven-
tion.

Complete Result of Election

The following is the complete re-
sult of the election and the votes cast for each candidate. If printed in the order of their names the number of votes cast for each candidate names appearing in bold faced (heavy) type was the number of candidates who will be declared elected by the Election Board at the installation meeting:

For President:  
John Angel: No Contest  
Frank Lawrence: 391 votes  
For Vice-President:  
Harry Shapiro: 225 votes  
For Manager-Secretary:  
David Dubinsky: 1104 votes  
For Business Agent:  
Sam B. Shenker: 1267 votes  
Chaline Nemoroff: 340 votes  
For Treasurer:  
Sam Massow: No Contest  
For 2 Delegates to Central Trades Union:  
David Fruehling: 1265 votes  

The question of the elections and representation at the Joint Board were matters of life to the culture.  

Von Reynard was everyone in as to when in the coming election. It was explained that there would be no change in the convention arrangements. The only change would be in the location of the convention.

And it was not until Wednesday, December 14th, that Manager Dubin-
sky felt that the convention would ad-

vance itself. The opinion was that the convention would proceed with.

In no other way were the members informed of the election by the building of a letter, notifying them to this effect and informing them of the importance of the election. In so far as the propaganda for the election of administration candidates is concerned, this, Manager Dubinsky decided to be left enti-

tirely to the members. He felt that if the propaganda conducted against the administration had any effect, it should be left to the members to do.

At this time particularly the administration in that they would make their policies for the coming year.

The administration went to election purely on its record. It conducted no propaganda. It organized no campaign.

The convention, in fact, prevented it from coming to contact with the members. And one of the reasons why the letter was sent out informing the members of the importance of the election was that the publish-

ing of "Justice" was delayed owing to the protracted nature of the conven-
tion.

It is customary for newly-elected officers to be installed on the Satun-

day following the election. However, in view of the fact that Christmas falls on the preceding Friday, the Ex-
cutive Board felt that the attend-
ance on that Saturday would be too small for so important a meeting. There is no doubt but that members will take advantage of the holi-

day weekend and will not be able to attend for the doubly-important pur-

pose.

Position of Cutters Preserved

The question of the elections and representation at the Joint Board were matters of life to the culture. As

Cutters' Union, Local 10

Special and Regular Meeting...Monday, December 28, 1925

Purpose: Installation of Newly-Elected Officers and Report by Delegates of 18th Convention.

Ball Committee To Make Important Recommendation.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P.M.