Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 1)

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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.

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Examiners and BusheHers Will Elect Officers

At a regular meeting held on Monday, December 21st, Local 82, the Clock and Dress Examiners and BusheHers of New York, in the Italian Labor Center, 21st Ekat 22nd street, recently completed another year, which closed on December 5th. The following accepted the nominations and their names will appear on the ballot:
For president—M. Groffer.
For recording secretary—B. Sekolsky.
For executive secretary—L. Rosenblatt.

A decision will take place in the office of Local 82 next Monday, Jan. 4th.

New York Joint Board Locals

Discuss Convention Reports

Local 2, the Clock Operators' Union, and Local 9, the Clock Finishers and Tailors, held member meetings last week to receive reports of the delegates to the Philadelphia convention.

The operators' meeting was held in Webster Hall, and the finishers met in Manhattan Lyceum.

Joseph Roscbachwks, manager of Local 2, and newly elected vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U., reported to the operators' meeting. Brother B. Schally and several of the other delegates also reported on their work at the convention.

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

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 52, and Locals 25, the New York pressers, held similar meetings during the week and listened to and afterwards discussed convention reports.

Philadelphia Dressmakers Form Big Campaign Committee

Vote For $4.00 Per Capita Tax To Aid Drive

At a big meeting in the Labor Institute on Locust Street, on Monday last, December 28th, the dressmakers of Philadelphia started the ball rolling in the drive of 1926 to finance the entire dress trade of their city.

Vice-president Delbergr reviewed the last international convention held in Philadelphia and stressed the importance of resolving organizing work on a large scale. The managers of the present responded enthusiastically to the call and 35 workers at once gave in their names as members of the organizing committee of the local. Together with the executive board members of the local, the organizing committee now consists of 110 active men and women.

The meeting also decided unanimously to levy a tax of $4.00 on each member for the organization campaign. The tax includes the $1.50 per the International Union for a similar tax, leaving $2.50 for the work of the local.
Bonnas Embroiderers Give Farewell Dinner for Essfelden

On Friday evening, December 25th, a large group of friends and well-wishers gathered at Bonnas Embroiderers' local, attended a good-bye dinner tendered to Max M. Essfelden, the retiring manager of the local.

Essfelden declared a renomination as manager of the local after he be declared a candidate for delegate to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Philadelphia. It is expected he will be nominated for delegate to the convention.

In the course of the tribute to Essfelden, his personal recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the Bonnas Embroiderers during the past year, he expressed his gratitude to Essfelden for the beautiful gold fountain pen as a token of their lasting affection for him.

Bonitas Embroiderers Farewell Dinner, Essenfelden

General Executive Board Meeting

A Call to All New York Designers

Philadelphia convention, at which our local, No. 46, was represented by two delegates, we had submitted a resolution dealing with the present conditions of the designers in the women's industry. This resolution unanimously adopted, ends as follows:

"Each shop is to employ a designer, and if any shop is too small to have a designer, such shop should have no right to exist, as the less shops pay, we have the better it is for the Union as a whole."

When the Union will renew its agreements with the manufacturers, this point would have to be lived up to. In all cases, the designer shall be recognized by the employer as a union man and no manufacturer in this city shall be allowed to do work which belongs to a designer.

The new G. E. B. is instructed by the convention to help the designer morally and financially in the event of a strike and during organizing activity for recognition.

Point 4 of the instructions deals with the question of permitting the jobs to escape the jurisdiction of the local and a sampler maker. It is a local question and the New York Joint Board will have to take it up and decide for itself.

Point 5 urges that we vote for all progressive resolutions that would strengthen the local and its members would have confidence in their officers and these officers would serve the interests of the Union and of their members.

You may see therefrom that your local has had an active year and it is your duty to continue the same and that your Union activities.

At the last convention, the local was located in a beautiful gold fountain pen as a token of their lasting affection for him.

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Promising Young Soprano in Aeolian Hall

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

Ada Green, reception year old daughter of Samuel Green, veteran member of the Choir and Press Union, Local 35, a pupil of Don Pasqua, widely known Italian teacher and teacher of singing, will make her first appearance before a New York audience at Aeolian Hall, 26 West Street, on Saturday evening, January 30th, 1926.

Miss Green has a fine soprano voice, and has had excellent artistic preparation under capable tutors. Her father, a noted pasqua, has taught him many necessary in order to give his gift the means of preparing herself for a concert career, and his fellow teachers in the shop of Amster-

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 46th street, is open every Mon- day and Thursday until 7 o'clock to any members of the Union to purchase.

The Women's Garment Workers' half price—$1.50.
Days on Which Unemployment Insurance Benefits Will Be Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

Jays on Which Unemployment Insurance Benefits Wilt Be Paid

Massmeeting to Protest California Judicial Outrage

Sunday afternoon and January 2nd, at 2:30, a meeting of protest will be held at the Civic Opera House, 6th street and Third Avenue, New York City, against the action of the California authorities in directing Richard Ford recently released after having spent ten years in jail on charges growing out of the famous "California hop-pickers" strike in 1915. Ford, who was the leader of that strike and received a long prison term at the hands of California "justice" because he belonged to the I. W. W., will face another, and on January 4th in Merrieville, Cal., on trumped-up and antiquated charges. The powers that be in California are obviously determined to railroad him again for another long term, but the workers of this country can defeat this plot by a powerful gout every section of the land. The protest meeting next Sunday in New York will be addressed by Arthur Giovannini, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Victor Reisel and Carlos Ursua. Admission is free.

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JUTEICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the American Ladies’ Garments Workers’ Union

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MORRIS SIGMAN, President

A BAFOFF, Secretary-Treasurer

MAX D. DANOFS, Acting Editor

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January 1, 1926
New York, is coming to an end. On the outcome of this controversy there hinge the welfare and the future living and working conditions of the tens of thousands of our workers in this industry. This controversy may come to an end through a peaceable solution of the questions involved, or it may come to a final settlement by the use of all available means, including the vital demands through concession by the employers. But this is far from certain, as yet. This controversy may involve our Union in the greatest struggle of its career where the existence of our entire organization may be at stake.

This death-and-life struggle will have to be won by our workers—as they had won every other of the gigantic struggles they encountered in the past fifteen years. But in order to win this struggle they must show a new kind of “patriotism,” that is, a willingness to make themselves closer to their Union than ever before in the history of our organization.

The mechanics of life and internal warfare have done our Union little good. It is no secret that in a great many shops union conditions are being ignored by employers and workers alike, and the good old spirit that used to guard the protocols and standards in closed shops have been altogether disregarded in this. We are violating these work rules and regulations, which mean the life and very essence of union control, and are secretly and openly done. All this has taken years of effort and sacrifice to establish in our shops. Such are the wages of demoralization which follows inevitably on the heels of internal wrangling, dissension and loss of organizational purity.

The Union, it is true, might punish the open offenders and drive the other violators of union rules under cover. But such was neither the purpose nor the spirit of the great mandate which the Philadelphia convention has left to our working masses and their leaders. We had foreseen for the future shop that they ask for the return of the spirit which would make such wholesale violations in our shops an impossibility and an ugly memory. Our leaders will be able to say that in 1925, they will need a strong consolidated union, one that will be able to resist potential employers’ ruthlessness to their interests from the crushing onslaught of the organized employers. And they can have a strong irresistible union only if they make up their minds to work in accordance with its regulations, to live within its as true union men who need not be daily reminded of their forebears’ obligations to it and towards their fellow workers in the shops.

Our Union today needs a great, stirring revival that will weld together all the shop locals that are scattered about the country. It is of paramount importance at this moment to get together our membership in the cloak locals in New York City shop group in order to get the men to realize the present conditions, conditions in our trades, and not only to talk to them but to have them talk in heart-to-heart fashion on every subject that is affecting them—among their employers in their shops, as members of the Union, and as cloaksmakers.

Industrial grievances of all kinds have accumulated in our ranks. Industrial grievances must come out in the open, they must be discussed frankly. We need a new spirit of unionism. But the loyal unionism will take the place of that petty, sly and cowardly that is eating the heart out of union morale in our shops.

We can ask for no greater power than this from 1926. We have no regrets in parting with 1925. But our eyes are directed to the successes of 1926. We will revitalize our organization and set us upon a road of growth. Sure enough it is in our power to do so—in our hands if only we will and dare.

THE STRIKE OF THE OPERA COSTUMERS

In the temple of golden harmony of Broadway and 40th Street, the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, there is a strike of costumers and tailors. The skilled workers who sew the gorgeous raiment of our “metropolitan” chorus are on strike, or what is more correct, have voted to walk out by the management for nearly two months. The strike does not involve a change of agreement over work hours or schedules, but is purely and simply a dispute as to the democratic treatment and against the attempt of a new manager to bring about an “up shop” for the opera employees as a department of the Opera House.

Many of the workers employed in the opera personnel have been employed there for twenty or more years. They were told them when the trouble broke out through the demand of the new foreman for a change or “reorganization” on the ground that there were too many workers in the shop and that he could spare a number of them. Later the Union came in and voted to strike the union management for that. The number of steady workers in the shop is reduced to seventeen and as much of them are nearly of equal skill, that they draw lots for the jobs, eight to nine. Now, it seems, this operation was carried out and a part of the workers went out of the shop in accordance with the terms of the understanding, the management having agreed to accept the rest of the workers. The costumers then quit to a person.

The efforts of Brother Hugh Payne, the New York representative of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, and of the conference of all the other theatrical unions and the management, have put the final decision of this controversy squarely to the Board of Directors of the Opera Company. It is to be hoped that the directors of the Opera will hold to the standing of the opera on a fair and equitable basis. It is clearly not a question of ability,
Address of William Green to the Convention

(Continued from last week)

Does this lesson come home to you? It has, I hope, if you are mindful of the principle of organization but be, my friends, listen, if the element of brotherhood is the one thing necessary, let's try, let's bring into our ranks hate and enmity and ill-will and division, then you say how can we be united? Unless you unite your forces, the powers that are at work will defeat you. We must be united and not be strewn. I suppose there is only one class of people that is made happy when you are divided, and that class is your enemies. We and those whom we represent are the enemies of your enemies. We are divided and those who are divided up, you united. Why? Because we are your friends. Whom are you going to fight your friends or your enemies?

I may be wrong, but I have some sympathy for the proposition of this division the wofe of the workers in many cities has already suffered immeasurably. Many shops in the city of I know, have been closed down, and the old spirit does not prevail. Your membership has been cut, your dues cut. Your membership has fallen. The spirit is not there. You are facing the same situation, all of you are going to do about it? Are you going to permit industrial suicide, or are you going to have your dues and advantages close up the ranks? and harmonize your views by making this grand old union, a solid organization? (Great applause)

I am not here to place the responsibility for this situation on one side or the other. The real reason is that the movement is made up of men and women who hold different views upon the question of organization and amalgamation. I think if we could dig down to the very basis, we would find no difference in our purposes to achieve and accomplish. But the division comes over extraneous matters, and we have the workers as they may seem to some, who are active in the organization. I want to call your attention to this situation, for the reason that I believe the real reason is that the power of money and power of self-interest influence the organization. I think if we dig down to the very basis, we would find that this is as black as the pot and that the blame is not upon the workers who are succeeding on that theory. I am going to ask you as trade unionists to have mercy. The greed of money, the selfishness, thrust them out, unite as never before and go out and fight your enemies, not for the common good (applause). 

I am liberal enough to respect the opinion and judgment of every man. I think I can be classed as a radical many times and I have no quarrel with the radical element. I have been classed as a radical. In fact, I am glad to see that spirit manifest everywhere, even in your ranks. I would make a good radical, I believe, in every organization than I would to see it dripped with dry rot. (applause). I learn a great deal from men who believe in your various principles, your various views. Perhaps it deserves some of that criticism, but what would you put in terms of a union, in terms of a union, if you put it in terms of a union, if you put it in terms of a union? And what now, what would you substitute for it? You would not do it if you could. We all know there must be a union. We ought to and so my friends, the policy of the A. F. of L. is not a rigid principle, but I believe it is the best conditions as circumstances require and we find ourselves continually adjusting our selves to circumstances at the time. What would you think of a general who would attempt to lead an army of two million workers, when he called to have twenty children in it to a fight against a superior force? Wouldn't you fight it if you came to kindergarten feelings against that, and the strength of the battles, and the desire of our forefathers, and have, and build up and strengthen your army so that when it reaches the point of crisis, that it will be ready to battle it against the forces of opposition (great applause). That is the policy we are trying to pursue. The A. F. of L. is your policy. We are all of us in this war. We are all involved in this social and industrial life that is against us, not fight against the state. We are all of us in that war and that is the policy that you are fighting for (great applause).

And while we are thrusting out the demands of this movement, the condition of the working阶级 after the war all all is the most demogenic in the state of the world. Here is the problem of the world. In the great majority of the countries of the world the majority have decided an issue, it is the duty of the minority to support their fellow workers in the sway of the state. (Great applause). If you forget what I have said, if the advice I have given you, I am not going to forget that I will come back to you. I am not going to forget that you will never forget as you look into my face the earnestness with which I appeal to you (applause).

To those who are hungry and fed and will and who may feel that they have cause for relief, may I remind you that there are few men in the labor movement who are more critical than I am. I have read some criticism and I am ready to meet that criticism. I am ready to meet any and all criticism and I am not going to allow any criticism to affect me except to make me wonder whether or not there may be something in the system that is not in harmony with the interests of my fellow-workers. I am not, to use a slang expression, a coon, I am a labor man and I am in the same class as every other man, as long as you throw the kike, the Jews, the Italians, the negroes, the Irish, the German, I am not going to belong. I am not going to be divided with the labor movement. For the movement of the great movement of the labor movement I am fighting for. (applause)

Again my friends, we have the same issues of race and hate and intolerance. And there is one thing that the organized labor movement is more called on to meet than any other: it is to unite its forces against this growing spirit of race hatred that is spreading over America is to live up to its tradi- tions, up to its highest opportunity. We must not be divided. We must not be divided. (applause) This must be upheld with all our strength (great applause). It is a destructive force to the labor movement. It has no existence in the labor movement of social and industrial life. As the spokesman of the A. F. of L., I am going to fight this spirit wherever it rears its head, (applause). This thing must be fought over it raises its head anywhere in America (great applause). On the other hand, I am going to fight for the same cause in our own ranks who destroy what we have, who are controlled by un- inferior natures—not those who are sincerely progressive, who are honest, by radical, but those who do not fight and tear down the building. What would you name it if the world has been

skill or efficiency that is involved in this clash. It is rather a capricious whim on the part of a newly-hired foreman to break the union organization of the Metropolitan costumers that is keeping the union organized out in the city. I think the Board of Directors of the Opera are ambitious to emulate the example of some petty cloak contractor fired with the Moffitts and his shop. This is an un- fortunate incident without further loss of time and put the workers back to their places. The great majority of the opera-goers of New York will certainly applaud them for what they have done in the interests of our movement. We will denounce them and fight them just as hard as we fight the other enemies.
The Importance of Having Well Informed Officers in Our Union

By FANNIA M. COHN

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

It is also true that our members expect their officers to be thoroughly informed not only on the problems of their own industry, but also on economic, industrial and social, national, and international affairs. They expect that those whom they have trusted to look after their interests also look after the problems that they, the workers, are facing. Very often we hear a worker in the shop say, "If he (an officer) does not know the reasons for the problems, how can we understand them?"

We know that the position of business agents is a vital and important one in our personal development. This development may be one-sided. The business agent, being constantly occupied with shop problems, may neglect his own development at the home or national level and of seeing the union and the Labor movement, not as a whole, but from the narrow shop point of view.

The desire to keep up, his vitality and enthusiasm, however, are bound to give him a broader vision of the labor movement as a whole, a vision which is increasingly necessary. Let us give special educational activities to our business agents. These activities will tend to keep our officers well informed about our labor problems and the social forces which influence its aims, problems, policies, and tactics.

We realize the importance of the human side in the functioning of the business agent as an organized worker. This cannot be enough unless he knows how to deal with his fellow workers, to meet their daily needs in the shop and adjust complaints and explain things to the workers. We have, therefore, included in our program a special course on personal relations and social skills which will give our members a better understanding of human nature and of the emotions which are frequently responsible for great achievements as well as for great failures. The instructor will discuss What is human nature? Can it be changed and if so, how? How can answers to these questions be utilized by workers in their efforts to do better and to bring about present social and economic order.

One of the objects of our educational activities is to improve the education of business agents in the economics of our industry, the place it occupies in our industrial society, and how we can help our customers. Business agents as well as other members of our union are interested in the progress and depressions of the present organization of our Union, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggestions. All of these have included in this course in our program.

Every one appreciates the importance of events and questions of the history of his own organization, which reflects his life and records his achievements. There has been a course arranged on the History of Our International based on Dr. Levin's book "The Women's Garment Union Thieves' Thieves."

We also realize the importance of understanding the Economic Bases of Modern theory and Geography. We should know the natural resources of the great production areas of the world, the methods of production employed, their effects on the social, political and economic life of the people and their relations to the Labor Movement. This course is also being arranged for our members.

Nothing will inspire the workers more to constructive effort than a knowledge of their place in history. An important part of this course is a course in "History and the Workers" which will answer the question: Why Should workers study History? How will the study of History enable the worker to participate effectively in social organizations?

In all of these courses we all know how important it is for business agents to have a knowledge of the development of Commerce and industry in this country, Unemployment Insurance, Labor and the Law, Workers Compensation, Control of Wages, etc. These too have been included in our program.

We are mindful of the fact that at the present time we feel the strain of lack of time; we keep them busy constantly, including almost every evening of the work week. In order to make it possible for them to attend the courses, we would suggest that our unions follow the example of the European trade unions. They reserve Fridays for these courses a few hours a week from their work, on condition that they devote this time to study. We believe that a similar step will have to be taken by trade unions in America and Dremsmasons Union which employs the largest number of business agents in this country. It is time for us to consider such a plan, and set aside for the business agents a few hours a week for study, as has been done in the past. Only those who attend the courses should be relieved from their work.

In a higher sense, the business agent is a teacher. He should be the man or woman who can enlighten his fellow workers on many questions pertaining to our industry and the Labor movement. He should be the one to give the workers with whom he comes in daily contact, a better understanding of the world we live in, a greater vision of the Labor movement, a broader and more timely interest in our educational program.

COURSE IN 'SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY' BY ALEXANDER PICHANDLER

Alexander Pichandler will continue his course on "Social Psychology" at 9:30 A. M., I. G. W. U. Building at 8:30 P. M.

He will resume his discussion of "What is human nature? Can it be changed and if so, how? How can answers to these questions be utilized by workers in their efforts to change the social and economic order?"

New students can register for this course now. Admission free to members of the I. G. W. U.

Conventions Resolutions on Education.

MANHATTAN SCHOOL
WHIRLWIND, Manhattan School has been organized especially as an educational center where the children of workers can benefit by most modern methods of education, and-

WHIRLWIND, We are deeply interested not only in our own economic welfare, but also in providing the best spiritual environment for ourselves and our children, and-

WHIRLWIND, It has been the policy of the I. L. G. W. U. to assist all experiments designed to provide our children with whatever will develop them into fine men and women devoted to the cause of labor, and-

WHIRLWIND, The Manhattan School is controlled by an Executive Board which consists of representatives of organized labor, as well as prominent educators, be it-

RESOLVED, That we urge the incoming Executive Board to maintain our cooperation with the Manhattan School and give it moral and financial support.

MASS ACTIVITIES
Among the most important and successful features of our work have been the events when thousands of our members and their families were gathered together under the auspices of our Educational Department.

The annual opening exercises were programs of excellent music rendered by prominent artists, and to address on labor, and, educational subjects by prominent speakers.

On a number of Saturday evenings large numbers of our members and their families assembled in different centers. The programs included social numbers, imitations and enthusiastic group singing.

Not only do such gatherings provide legitimate recreation for our members and enable them to hear beautiful music, but in addition, they strengthen

Weekly Educational Calendar

LOCAL 2 CLUB ROOMS
1515 Washington Avenue, Bronx

-We have a special preparation for the boys-

9:20 A. M. Max Levine—Economics of the Ladies' Garment Industry

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School, 30th and 16th Street, Room 530
Saturday, January 8

1:20 P. M. E. B. Spight—A Social Study of English Literature

2:20 P. M. Evans Clark—Labor and the Press
Sunday, January 10

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

The Ancient Hebrews and the Development of Social Reform and Revolution

I. G. W. U. BUILDING, 7 WEST 16TH STREET
Wednesday, January 6

6:30 P. M. Alexander Pichandler—Social Psychology.

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:

P. B. 25, 225 E. 49th St., Manhattan

P. B. 171, 104th St., between Madison and Fifth Ave.

P. B. 47, Brown Place and 152nd St.

P. B. 61, East End Avenue and 152nd St.

P. B. 150, Christopher Ave. and 57th St., Brooklyn.

NO CLASSES UNTIL JANUARY 9 IN WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL

This Sunday, January 2, in the Bronx

This Sunday morning, January 2, at 10:30 Max Levin will start his course on "The Economics of the Ladies Garment Industry" in the Club Rooms of Local 2, 1515 Washington Avenue, Bronx.

In this course Max Levin will give an outline of the present organization of our industry, its place in the economic life of America, its problems and suggested solutions. This course has been especially prepared for the members of our Union, as we understood how important it is for them to know the economics of their own industry.

The course will consist of four lessons and will be given in the same place and at the same time. Admission is free to members of the I. G. W. U.
The U.S. and Disarmament

By NORMAN THOMAS

The League of Nations on disarmament and the League of American Nations are both seeking to bring about a reduction of armaments...
The officers who were elected two weeks ago were installed at their first meeting last Monday night. December twenty-eighth, amid an impressive gathering of members of Local 10, the officers were installed by International President Mor- rис Sigman and Manager Dubinsky and Sadler. Reportedly the installation was a business meeting, being addressed on the future of the union.

With the exception of two who were absent due to illness, all the newly elected officers took the oath of obligation as provided for in the local's by-laws, remaining in their offices upon their installation.

On Wednesday, December 13th, a joint meeting of the old and new executive councils took place at which the new executive board was instal- led. The board looks three members towards its final composition. Accord- ing to the constitution the president is elected by the members in additio to the twelve who were elected. President Ansel announced that he would make this appointment as well as other ap- pointments by approval of the executive board at a regular meeting of the or- ganization.

Former President Installs Officers. The president, E. Rynes felt the honor of administering the oath of office to the men newly-elected. As he took up the gavel and in the brief address he delivered, he began by say- ing that he was appreciative of the honor bestowed upon him though it was not his intention to accept, that he was charged with this task.

Before proceeding with the admin- istration of the oath the members made to each officer to make every effort towards leading the officers the necessary co- operation. The further upbuilding of the organization. He held that the old days when the cutters were the only organized craft and the only craft which succeeded in securing a mini- mum scale. Because of a disturbance which came later the standards were somewhat reduced and it was not until good many years, or until 1919, that the organization was re-established. He held that the officers members against "internal dissension.

Following the installation President Ansel, upon his own authority upon the resignation of the officers, called a brief address reminded the members of the gigantic struggle which they are facing with in the next few months in the cloth and dress trades. He said that for this reason it was necessary that the organization secure every ounce of its energy. He expressed the hope that in the future the members will use the power that they are afforded by the union and its meet- ings for the ariiving of the grievances. In the opportunities, he said, it is unnecessary for a union to be so like to resort to the spreading of slanderous leaflets.

International President Reviews Industry. Morris Sigman, President of the Inter- national Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, deviated from the usual ad- dress of the president, giving it as installments call for. He briefly re- viewed some of the important actions of the union and some of the old views the conditions of the ladies' garment industry, particularly in New York.

He stated at the outset that he ac- cepted the invitation not to speak to the officers, but rather to take up with the members his industrial condition of the industry in which they are en- gaged as workers. He was satisfied, he said, to leave the newly elected members chance in the recent election merited their trust and confidence in the union. The number of the mem- ber of the local served for a number of years and were quite well known to the members of the local.

The present, he said, calls for a careful study of the conditions and the methods necessary to combat the evils which they face. Informa- tion with respect to the condition of the industry, he pointed out, coming from any body of workers, whether it does not paint the true picture and tends to falsify the real situation.

Shows Sources of Industrial Depression. In order to secure; he pointed out the wholehearted and sincere coopera- tion of the great mass of workers engaged in the cloth and dress trades, and said that the only conclusion re- spect to the condition of the industry, he pointed out, coming from any body of workers, whether it does not paint the true picture and through not through methods of destruction.

That idealism, the president point- ed out, which made possible the cre- ation of the organization in 1906 and which is the life's work of the or- ganization, he said, which measured up to this standard and went every effort towards building up and main- taining the organization in the continuous depression.

What the leadership of the so- called "lefts" has failed to understand is the fact that the latest "glove" and the industry is by no means the complicated gas- tration of ten or twenty years ago. Then the worker, whether a cut- ter, dressmaker, or operator, was required to be a mechanism of the finest skill.

Points to Local 10 As Model. Today a coat or dress is made up of two strips of material requiring two stitches of the garment in com- plete. Added to this, he said, is the fact that during the past few years over five million workers migrated to the United States, South America, and without employment in the needle industries. The Cutters' Union, he said, in the face of these changes, has managed itself in a manner that makes for the necessary confidence in the leadership. It is in the manner in which they conduct their organization, Sigman said, that made possible the existence of this organization, Sigman said, that made possible the existence of the organization solidly throughout the industry.

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

After going through a year of internal struggle which robed the organization of the ne- cessary energy for industrial improve- ment, Local 10 emerges with head held high. Dubinsky pointed out that past year, local union affiliated with the New York Joint Board lost in membership and suffered other losses, while Local 10 emerges in a manner plainly show- ing that it held its own.

"We show," Dubinsky said, "that our membership is the same as it was a year ago, that our treasury has not diminished and that we have pro- ted our jurisdiction. Our report, we have gained in this respect.

"Aside from the facts we have made in respect to wages, we can show that our membership is the same as it was a year ago. That our treasury has not diminished, and that we have pro- tected our jurisdiction. Our report, we have gained in this respect.

"Aside from the facts we have made in respect to wages, our prog- ress shows that we have increased our membership when we compare our present stand- ing of that year. That we have appreciated in the past by the crisis, accompanied by mismanagement and attacks from within and without. And I can therefore say that the men that we have every reason to be proud of ourselves and we deserve to be corr- gorated.

"Surely, all of course, must go to the rest of the officers of the local and the membership who have made this pos- sible. This was accomplished by the cooperation they lent and the loyalty to the organization which they man- aged to secure.

During the past three weeks thousands of circulars had been issued by the hands of so- called "lefts" which were of no value.

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

Administration Policy Wins. During the course of their address, both Sigman and Dubinsky dwell on the considerable length upon the atten- tion in the cloth and dress industries. Agreements in both these trades will expire within a few months and the renewal of them will be a task of large proportions.

The discussions on this question re- solved against class warfare and class collaboration. The so-called "lefts" tried to have the convention adopt a policy and tactics which were signi- ficant agreements and adjustments of disputes by means of strikes only. The "lefts" collaboration", which the administration was charged, referred to collective bargaining.

Both speakers reviewed the man- ner in which the "lefts" were com- pelled to see the fallacy of their pro- posals and finally adopted the policy of the administration. Special Meeting for Convention Report. Last Thursday evening it was reported that the special meeting on Monday, December 28th, was to have for its order of business, in addition to the installation, the report of the dele- gates of the eighteenth convention of the International. Idaore Nagler, the woman delegate from the New York City, was to have reported a report.

However, due to the fact that the installation and addresses consumed considerable time, President Ansel declared that the report of the delegates be made the special item for discussion at the next meet- ing. Hence, on Monday, January 11th, Nagler will render his report for the delegates and it will be followed by discussion. That the report will prove an interesting one is a foregone con- clusion. The eighteenth convention will go down in history as one of the most inter- national as the most important ever held, barring none.

Such questions as representation and local elections stand out as the most important for the cutters. The cutters are interested in the report, and it will be of a great deal inter- esting in the report. Among those who "bought" on the question of repre- sentation and political convention will be the women delegates, rep- resentative of the Chicago cutters. He is familiar to many of the active mem- bers of Local 10. He was one of the three women delegates on the work of the convention when Glassman also "bought."

He was known as a "left" delegate, but on the question of representation he was one of the delegates who opposed representational. It was therefore a great surprise to the cut- ters when Glassman also "bought."

Two other cutters who came within the convention when the convention also took part in the convention. Two cutters of Local 73, of Boston and consisting of forty members, voted consistently with the "lefts." Har- ring aided with the "lefts" they were of course not considered "artificial" it should be started, by the way, that the expression, "artificial delegates", was coined by the "lefts" and was di- stinguished at those of the representatives who came from the smaller locals. Hence, the legislature representing the small locals who did not vote with the opposition were branded "artif- icial."

It is interesting to note that one of the delegates, Kramer, was also a delegate to the convention in Bos- ton two years ago, at which time he was known as a reactionary, voting for each and every policy of the ad- ministration.

He is reliably from motives best known to himself that he also found it necessary to "bolt" with the "lefts" on the question of representation, in fact the fact that he had do not vote with the delegates claim that their local stood for equal representation.