

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job 27.4

# JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. VII, No. 51.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1925

PRICE 3 CENTS

## President Sigman and Secretary Baroff Re-Elected at Philadelphia Convention

"Left" Faction Puts Full Ticket in the Field—Hyman and Zimmerman Receive 109 Votes to 159 Votes Cast for President Sigman and Secretary Baroff—New General Executive Board Consists of Former Vice-presidents Jacob Halperin, David Dubinsky, Elias Reisberg, Max Amdur and Salvatore Ninfo, and the Following New Members: Luigi Antonini, Joseph Boruchowitz, Louis Hyman, Julius Portnoy, David Gingold, Molly Friedman, Julius Hochman, Charles Kreindler, David Godes, and Harry Greenberg.

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

The Philadelphia convention was not only the longest meeting of its kind in the history of the International but by far the stormiest. It passed upon a tremendous number of important matters and, though threatened almost every day and with the danger of being smashed up and disrupted, has weathered all storms and

has come out of the terrible ordeal unscathed, with the foundation laid for permanent peace and harmony in the ranks of the organization.

President Sigman and Secretary Baroff were re-elected by a solid majority, as were also five of the members of the old Board—Brothers Ninfo, Halperin, Dubinsky, Reisberg and Amdur. Among the new members of the G. E. B. are four representatives of the "left" wing. The new members of the Board are the following: Joseph Boruchowitz of Local 2; Julius Portnoy of Local 22; Luigi Antonini of Local 59; Harry Greenberg of

Local 91; Molly Friedman of Chicago; Charles Kreindler of Cleveland; David Godes of Boston; Julius Hochman, representing Toronto; and David Gingold of Local 29.

The convention came to a close on Thursday night in an atmosphere of true harmony. The sixteen days of discussion and exchange of opinion,

at times very bitter and acrimonious, undoubtedly served to bring both conflicting factions at the convention closer together. Today, the prospects for peace and a better understanding and cooperation among the rank and file and the leadership of the organization appear brighter than for a long time past.

## Ex-President Abraham Rosenberg Installs New General Executive Board

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

marks were greeted by an outburst of cheers and approval from every section of the hall.

The convention adjourned, as a parting motion, a resolution to thank the managers of the Philadelphia Labor Institute, where the convention met during the last four days, for the courteous and fraternal manner in which they accommodated our delegates after the convention was compelled to move on Saturday, December 12th from the La-La Temple owing to the disturbance caused by the visitors on that day.

## The Last Days of the Convention

The last few days of the convention, no doubt, were the most stirring. And the climax of these critical last sessions came on Wednesday, December 16th, when, after several hours of heated discussion on the question of proportional representation, the "left" delegates announced that they were leaving the convention on the ground that they "could get no fair play from the majority."

The "left" wing delegates, however, soon changed their mind concerning the bolt. A few hours later they sent three emissaries to the evening session of the convention, consisting of Brothers Zimmerman, Shalitz and Portnoy, who explained to the delegates that they did not intend to leave the I. L. G. W. U. but that they considered the attitude of the majority as a breach of the "peace treaty" reached between them and President Sigman in September. After exchange of comment from the chair, it became

evident that the "bolt" was largely due to a misapprehension on the part of the leaders of the "left" faction with regard to the final disposition of the question of proportional representation. They returned to the convention the following morning, and at that session, the method of representation both at I. L. G. W. U. convention and at the New York Joint Board was finally disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties, it having been agreed that the compromise resolution be submitted to a vote of all the members of the International not later than six months after the convention adjourns.

The problem of proportional representation at the New York Joint Board was settled on the following basis: Locals 2, 5, 22, 25 and 48 are to have 8 delegates; Local 59—7 delegates; Local 10—6 delegates; Local 23—4 delegates; Local 82—2 delegates; and Locals 21, 45 and 65, one delegate each.

## New G. E. B. Holds First Meeting

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

The General Executive Board elected by the Philadelphia convention on Thursday night, December 17th, went into special session in Philadelphia on Friday, December 18th at the Majestic Hotel, to consider some immediately urgent matters. The meeting lasted but a few hours, and the members of the G. E. B. left for their homes early in the day.

Among the several decisions reached by the Board was one to have the first quarterly meeting of the Board in New York City on Tuesday, January 3rd, 1926. This meeting will deal with the New York situation, and will initiate the newly elected members of the Board into the work and responsibilities of the chief executive body of the Union.

All the principal resolutions ad-

opted by the convention will be taken up at the January meeting of the G. E. B., and steps taken to carry them out as speedily and as effectively as possible.

### READERS OF THE JUSTICE

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

Following issues will be published as heretofore on Friday of each week.

Editor

## Local 10 and Local 20 Elect Officers This Saturday

This Saturday, December 19th, two International locals in New York City, Local 10, the Cutters' Union and Local 20, the Raincoat Makers' Union, are holding elections for executive board members and for local managers.

The voting is being conducted by secret ballot. In Local 20, the man-

ager of the local, David Gingold, is opposed for reelection by Meyer Polinsky. In Local 10, Vice-president Dubinsky is unopposed for the position of manager.

A large vote is expected in both locals. We shall give in our next issue a full report of the result of the balloting.

## Amnesty Recommendation Passed Unanimously

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

### A. F. OF L. DELEGATES ELECTED

The Philadelphia Convention elected the following men as delegates of the I. L. G. W. U. to American Federation of Labor conventions for the next two years: Bastilano Desti, Isidore Nagler, Philip Oretsky, Louis Pinokovsky and Abraham Snyder.

The recommendation of the committee divided these offenders into two groups—such as have merely belonged to groups banned by the Boston convention in 1924, and such as have been guilty of active opposition in a manner unbecoming union men and women, and who have pursued destructive and abusive tactics in carrying out their acts. The first group was granted unconditional amnesty and restored fully to all rights, while the second-group was left to the discretion and autonomy rights of the individual locals to which they belonged, with the understanding that these locals be guided by the spirit of tolerance and harmony which the convention had adopted in all its proceedings and deliberations.

## All Important Convention Decisions and Resolutions In Next Issue of "Justice"

Space and time forbidding, it is clearly impossible for this issue of "Justice" to carry all the important resolutions adopted by the convention during the almost three weeks of its duration. Our next issue, which will appear on regular time and will be in the hands of our readers on Friday,

December 25th, will contain a complete and systematized account of the major events at the convention and of the decisions adopted by it on all internal and external affairs of the Union, both for the New York market and for the cloak and dress markets all over the country.

## Arturo Giovanitti's Address At Philadelphia Convention

This is the third time that I have the honor of appearing before the supreme assembly of the I. L. G. W. U. The first time was in the city of Baltimore when Brother Sigman was elected President; the second time was in the city of Boston, and today it is in this historic city of Philadelphia. I beg leave of you and I sue for your indulgence if my remarks are to a certain extent not quite in keeping with the ethics of a tolerated guest, as it were. If for some reason or other I get off the track, as Brother Antonini said a while ago. Please, bear in mind that I am not very conversant with the ethics of diplomacy. I consider myself as much a part of your entire whole as anyone in this hall today. I was brought up in the great struggle and the great fights which were carried on by the I. L. G. W. U. I had my first skirmishes in its glorious battles, and I have won my spurs in the service of the ladies' tailors' board in New York and elsewhere, and therefore I think that I am a part of your official family.

I am here this afternoon for the single purpose of presenting to you in unity the good wishes and enthusiastic acclaim of all the Italian workers of the great Imperial City of New York and of all the hundreds of thousands of Italian workers throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious land of ours, who expect to see as the outcome of your deliberations here more solidarity and brotherhood (applause). They have used whatever influence they could to get you to inject the spirit of tolerance and moderation among you. I personally have wept bitter tears, and I sort of feel that they were wept in vain. I wept bitter tears when I saw the spirit of division eating into the vitals of your Union. At the convention in Boston I retired to my hotel room where I wept bitter tears to see the solidarity and brotherhood of your Union seemingly swept away temporarily when your brother delegates were expelled at the convention (applause). I am here like the character in Dante's book, whom he called dispensing both aid to God and to God's foes. Here I am between the upper and nether stones of this grinding mill, neither those that want to rule and those that don't want to obey; here I am to proclaim once for all the insolubility of the working class, the unity of all interests of the working class, one creed above everything else, the creed of brotherhood, the creed of solidarity, the creed of tolerance, the creed of forbearance and unity, which is the only thing that can carry you on to your ultimate goal, that can complete the task of your emancipation (applause).

Permit me to carry you back to the years of the past where we may truly say that everybody was a cavalier in the working class, where to be

a member of a labor union was to be a hero and a martyr to the cause of liberty and emancipation, in the years of the past when every cloakmaker was a man who proclaimed a new dispensation on this land, when every dressmaker, every girl struggling in the streets of New York, was carrying a little further to the sun the banner of solidarity and emancipation of the working class. We want to go back to those dreams. We have lost some of our faith and we have lost a great part of our enthusiasm. In the last 25 years I have seen the cloakmakers rise to a position of standing and almost supremacy in the labor movement. We have grown powerful; we own great buildings; we have a very large membership; we have a very large treasury, or at least did have. But that was the result of the spirit of mutual cooperation, the spirit of sacrifice, of an indomitable will to carry on against all odds; but I fear that that spirit has now disappeared to give room to this spirit of disunion. Pardon me, then, if I speak as one who, above every other consideration on earth, desires, before his eyes close upon the eternal darkness of death, to see this great, magnificent unity of all the exploited of the world against all the exploiters, for the elimination of the master class and for the liberation and world-wide supremacy of the working class (applause). Speaking in behalf of the Italian workers, including the delegation here present, whether Left or Right, I will say that they all stand for unity above everything else. They stand for complete freedom of all political prisoners (applause). No better message could go out of these sessions of the I. L. G. W. U., than the message that we all stand together. We are all agreed that, when we know there is a man starving, we cannot feel fed; and where there is a man shackled in jail, we cannot feel free (applause).

And now, to the message of this afternoon. It is a very hard message for me to bring to you; for I must commingle, with the high spirits that are practically holding me in their throes, something that smacks of the mercenary and the material; but so long as we are living in this capitalist system, we have to appear before you and to appeal to the workers for assistance that no other group could

## Morris Hillquit Speaks to the Delegates

Comrade Morris Hillquit, the legal adviser of the International Union and one of its oldest friends and supporters, was invited by President Sigman to come to Philadelphia and address the convention shortly before its closing hours. Hillquit spoke about

give. Brother Sigman said I came here in behalf of a new Italian paper which is now published every morning in the city of New York for and by the working-class. For over 20 years this has been the dream of all the Italian workers throughout this vast republic of the United States. Here is one thing that you Jewish comrades can realize and be able to grasp in its entirety. Regardless of the internal strife that may be going on within your ranks, you can present some kind of solid front before the master class in so far as the vehicles for the dissemination of your thoughts are concerned. You have a great metropolitan press in New York written in the Jewish language, and you have your press in Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the big industrial cities of the world. You have daily papers that practically represent every faction, every tendency, every policy of the great industrial struggle which we find ourselves at present. But we, the Italian workers—be it said to our shame—have never had a daily paper for the last 20 years, with the exception of a newspaper which was published by the Workers Party in Chicago for a little while, and which was compelled to cease publication almost immediately after. Now, this paper is a fact. Our dreams, our aspirations and hopes that seemed impossible of accomplishment only a few years ago, now have become a living and triumphant realization.

"Il Nuovo Mondo," which in English is "The New World," is issued every morning in the city of New York, carrying and broadcasting the message of class-solidarity, the class struggle of the workers throughout the world to all our Italian fellow-workers. But you know this paper cannot rely exclusively and solely upon the daily pittance from those that buy it on the stands or those that subscribe to it. We are surrounded by numerous enemies all around. The Italian colony of New York can be more or less likened to a veritable jungle of wild beasts. We are not living in a civilized community. We have to be as ferocious as the Italian population of New York is concerned in the dark Middle Ages, because of that dark pestilence called Fascism. Several days after this paper was issued, every advertisement that had been contracted for by any Italian firm in New York, metropolitan banks, business agents, manufacturers and exporters, was withdrawn; and the result of that thing give is the most beautiful and the most brutal that ever blackened the face of mankind and civilization. They said, we are willing to give you those ads, we are eager to get the support of the working people and the patronage of the work-

a half hour, but the Fascist government in Rome, through the agency of the Italian consulates and the Italian embassy in this country, has notified all business men who have commercial relations with Italy, that if they give us those advertisements, the Fascist government in Rome will hold up all imports and exports of those particular firms to and from Italy, and is going to shut them down; and they will be declared bankrupt. Can you imagine such a thing? The head of one of the most powerful nations of the world, Mussolini (cries of Boos) descends to these dastardly and infamous tactics, these black-hand tactics, and dictates to the Italian business men in the city of New York, all American citizens, mind you, all protected by the constitution of the United States, all protected, if need be, by the American Navy and the American Army, and he says to them: "I am going to see to it that you can't import or export anything to and from Italy." The Italian press in New York is naturally very antagonistic to us. The most scurrilous campaign of vilification has been indulged in against us. News dealers have been intimidated. But we have overcome that and now our circulation is booming, is increasing daily by leaps and bounds. This is not a political newspaper in the narrow sense of the word. No press that has no strong organization behind it can live, let alone prosper. So I am here in behalf of this paper to appeal to you to grant us as much as you can possibly spare, not a few hundred dollars, not a few thousand, but as much as it is possible for you to spare to carry across the message of solidarity out of this body to the great rank and file of Italian workers. This paper is not by any means committed to any political "ism." It does not stand for the Socialist Party; it does not stand for the Workers' Party. It stands for a united, solidified working class and for all parties together. When political campaigns are in order, something will be devised as to the proper way of defining the attitude of this paper. For the time being, permit me to state that upon the editorial staff of this paper, we have practically the best men that could be gotten from each political party. It presents daily news that is of universal interest to the workers. It combats all the enemies of the workers. It thunders every day a tremendous broadcast against the Fascist government in Italy and the Fascist infiltration in this country. It is absolutely necessary to combat Fascism in the United States of America. Mussolini hasn't got one leg to stand on anywhere else in the world except in the United States. The representative of the government of Belgium, Emil Vanderveelde, at the Conference of Locarno, refused to shake hands with Mussolini (applause). The government of Artide Briand in France is opposed to the Mussolini tactics. So are all the other governments of Europe opposed to them.

While all this went on, the government of the United States, through the agency of J. F. Morgan & Co., granted this international cut-throat, who stands convicted red-handed

(Continued on Page 7)

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# Roberto Haberman Discusses Mexican Labor Situation

The Philadelphia convention lasted on Friday afternoon, December 11th, to a spirited talk delivered to the delegates by Roberto Haberman, the fraternal delegate of the Mexican Federation of Labor to our biennial gathering.

Brother Haberman arrived in Philadelphia on Friday morning and was given the opportunity to address the delegates on the same day, as he had to leave for Washington in the evening. He was greeted by a storm of applause from every quarter of the big assembly, when introduced by President Morris Sigman, and spoke in part as follows:

"It was really worth while for me to come from Mexico to be present here. I arrived at your session this morning and I was particularly interested in listening to the great controversy that is going on amongst you, and also to bring you the greetings of the Mexican trade union movement, the Mexican Federation of Labor, which has a membership of over one and a half million workers. The country has only 14,000,000 people, so it is evident that more than 10 per cent of the population belong to some labor union or another.

"Of course, the labor movement down in Mexico is very much like the labor movement in Russia. Over 60 per cent of the trade unionists are peasants. Amongst these 30 per cent 50 to 75 per cent are illiterate. The other 25 per cent are industrial workers, and as in Russia, they are the most intelligent and cultured class of workers. Amongst them the illiteracy is about 20 per cent. The only movement outside of the Federation is the Russian workers' union, and they, as well as the United States and all over the world, consider themselves to be the aristocrats of the labor movement. I am referring to the Brotherhood. The crafts belong to the Federation. Outside of the Mexican trade union movement I don't think there are more than 40,000 or 50,000 workers who are unorganized.

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

"There was a law in Mexico which said that as long as a man owed money to another person he could not leave the employ of that person, and if he died his children had to pay the debt. This is how we developed a system of slavery, more outrageous than the one that prevailed in the South. A number of revolutions have taken place in Mexico, but the people would be fooled by politicians just as they are fooled in the United States by party politicians. Once they were put in office they would turn traitors to the people. After all these years of treachery and bloodshed, the Mexican workers finally formed the Mexican Labor Party, and at the last election, held a year ago, the first labor president on this continent was elected. Comrade Sigman was present and Brother Wolf was

present when he was inaugurated. He is a member of the Socialist Party and a member of a trade union. The Labor Party has not enough people to appoint to high positions in Mexico. Every time we have an election we sit up all night trying to figure out to whom to give the job.

"We have a constitution written in 1916 one year before the Russian revolution, which I think is the most radical ever written. We could put across Socialism in twenty-four hours in Mexico, if we had the people to do it with and do it intelligently, and if the United States would let us. Our constitution not only provides for a minimum wage, but it says that the workers are entitled to a part of the profits as established by certain boards. There is nothing in the constitution to stop the workers from saying that 50 per cent of all the products belong to the workers. But we are not doing it yet because we are young, we are in a period of reconstruction. The workers themselves don't know how to do it, we are frank enough to admit, and we have therefore declared an armistice meanwhile and are organizing and educating the workers.

"There has been a lot of misstatement about Mexico, especially on the part of our so-called very radical friend, the 'Daily Worker', and with all due respect to the 107 delegates, I would ask them not to take the word of the Daily Worker about Mexico. I hope hereafter the news is more correct. Perhaps they mean well, but they see us people from Moscow and everywhere in the world who know everything about Karl Marx, how long his beard was and how many hairs he had and how gray they were; they know everything about the Mexican labor movement has gone through and the difficulties it has to face.

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

"We are making time, as we cannot afford to make any mistakes. We cannot afford to go any faster than you people. Some of your members were at our last annual convention. I hope that you will attend our convention this coming year, and in the name of the Mexican labor movement and in the name of the Mexican Labor Party I extend to you an invitation to come down there, and please bring with you your union card paid up to date. (Applause.)"

# How Unemployment Insurance Payments Will Be Made

By MORRIS KOLCHIN

In my last article, I explained the changes in the rules of the Unemployment Insurance Fund which governs the payment of insurance to unemployed workers. The changes were made in order to reduce the operating cost of the Fund, to afford a higher degree of efficiency in the office, and, to enable the office to give better service to those of the workers that are entitled to insurance. The most important changes that I have enumerated are: First, instead of weekly payments of \$10 each, the workers who are entitled to insurance will receive in one payment the entire amount due their second, workers of a shop will not have to come to the office, but the checks for the entire amount due each and every worker will be delivered to the shop, and all those that are entitled to insurance in each shop will be paid at the one time. Third, the fall season will end on the first of December instead of the first of February, while the spring season will end on the first of June instead of the first of August. This change has been made in order to enable the office of the Fund to fund out the amount due to the workers and to pay them at the time when they are unemployed and need the money.

This change in the seasonal periods starts now, with the fall season. It means that this fall season consists of only four months instead of six, because the seasons have been moved back two months. In other words, the payments of insurance which are about to begin, will be based on the employment and unemployment that the workers had during the last four months, that is, August, September, October and November.

Now, as I have explained in my previous article, the largest amount of insurance that the Fund can pay to any worker is \$120 a year, or \$50 for a season. This is the rule of the Fund by a season, of course, is meant a period of six months. But as this season, for which payments are about to begin consists of only four months, it is quite natural that instead of \$60, the largest amount to which any worker will be entitled will be \$40. The workers must know this in order not to expect the regular amount that would be due them if the season had consisted as before, and as it will consist from now on, of six months. For this present season, nobody will receive more than \$40. The office is

now making every effort to get all the shop reports for the fall season. These reports, which show the employment and unemployment of workers, are being tabulated as fast as they come in, and it is expected that in about a week or so, payments of insurance will begin. Of course, each and every shop entitled to insurance will be notified in advance on what day the paymaster of the Fund will be there with the checks for those of the workers that are entitled to insurance. Workers of a shop that has gone out of business after the first of December of this year, will be notified individually.

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

In figuring the employment and unemployment of the workers in the shops, overtime has been taken into consideration. All the hours worked, whether it be regular or overtime hours were added together. For example, if a worker worked ten weeks of 44 regular hours, and in addition to that has made 44 hours overtime, his period of employment was counted as eleven weeks. In other words, the amount of insurance is based on the number of hours the workers are reported to have worked, irrespective of whether they were regular or overtime hours.

In addition to the workers who are employed or attached to shops, there is, of course, a number of workers who had no regular employment during the last season, or had no employment at all. These were supposed to have registered in the office of the Fund and each and every case is being investigated. These unattached workers will be notified by post cards, individually, as to whether or not they are entitled to insurance, and, if they are, when to call at the office for the checks awaiting them.

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Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Office, 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel: Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President. S. YANOFFSKY, Editor.

A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer. H. A. SCHOOLMAN, Business Manager.

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

Vol. VII, No. 61.

Friday, December 15, 1925

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under No. 484, as provided by Act of August 5, 1917.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 29, 1918.

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Vol. VII, No. 51. Friday, December 18, 1925

Entered as Second Class matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

## ON THE ROAD TO HEALTH

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

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

Fortunately, the gale is now behind us. To the bitter dismay of all the enemies of organized labor and of our Union, and of our employers in particular, the I. L. G. W. U. has weathered the severest storm of its existence. Our craft, though weather-worn and frayed by the merciless waves which beat against its side for three long weeks, is back in harbor. The skies are clear again. Hope is welling high in our breast again—hope for the future glory of our Union.

The storm and stress which has rocked the I. L. G. W. U. to its foundations in the past two years reached its climax at the Philadelphia convention. The gall, antagonism and bitterness which have accumulated in our ranks, the factional divisions which have ripened and found expression in rigid oppositional lines, had met three weeks ago in the "City of Brotherly Love" to stage a relentless battle. Both factions were determined to spare no fire and to ask for no quarter in the fight for the control of the Union, in a struggle in which there were at stake the future fighting methods of our organization, its tactics, program, and independence of action.

What a herculean task it was to stand at the helm of these fighting lines, to captain the ferocious onslaught of the opposing sides, and to bring practical results out of this welter of animosities that never rested, never came to a standstill! Words, indeed, fail us to describe the almost superhuman effort, tact and patience which President Sigman had to exercise during these seemingly endless days and nights of the Philadelphia convention. The consciousness that the responsibility for the unity and indivisibility of the I. L. G. W. U. rested upon him, that no matter what may be said and what happens, the Union must be saved and preserved for our workers, obviously has been his guiding light and his goal each and every minute of the time he had wielded the gavel in Philadelphia.

The outcome of the convention is convincing proof that the two elements in our organization—which roughly represent the idealistic and the realistic strains within it—are not only both desirable to its further growth and development but can both live in harmony and cooperate with each other, if they determine to treat one another with tolerance, in civilized fashion and like fellow members of one big trade union.

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

May this sink deeply in the hearts and minds of our workers! We are entering upon a period of growth and strength, of harmony and earnest collaboration, of true unity of forces against a common enemy, who knows no distinction of "rights" or "lefts" and who was getting ready to annihilate our Union while we were fighting among ourselves.

## THE INCOMING G. E. B.

Of the 180-odd resolutions submitted by the delegates at the Philadelphia Convention, at least 150 demanded some action from the "incoming G. E. B." This action varied from the settlement of some minor trade or local dispute to the task of bringing order into trade and labor relations in some of the most important centers of our industry. Indeed, the phrase—"incoming G. E. B."—was by far the most frequently alluded to expression at the convention, and was referred to as the goal in the direction of which the whole membership of the Union were straining eager, expectant and hopeful eyes, as the quintessence of the Union's power, collective wisdom and prestige.

Of course, the group of seventeen men and women at the head of the I. L. G. W. U. always has been looked upon as the responsible and the best equipped group in our midst to lead the organization through its intricate and often baffling organizational and industrial channels. Somehow, however, it was felt at this convention, in view of the recent events in our Union, the

challenges hurled at the authority of the G. E. B. from all sides, and the trying days and months it had to endure in carrying on its work in accordance with the mandates given to it by previous conventions, that the incoming G. E. B. would have to be an unusually strong body of men and women, one that would be to the utmost degree representative of the rank and file of the Union, and concerning whose authority to speak for the entire organization regardless of faction or group there could be no doubt or intimation.

We are happy to state here, therefore, that the Philadelphia convention has done remarkably well in this respect. The seven of the selected members of the General Executive Board, including President Sigman and Secretary Baroff, represent without qualification the wisest and most experienced group of the older leadership in the Board, while the new members, both from the larger cities in the country and from New York, are beyond doubt highly representative of the great masses of the rank and file in these centers and will ably champion their true needs and aspirations.

The incoming General Executive Board, indeed, is confronted with a colossal task. Not only will it have to heal the breach in our ranks and to cement its somewhat loosened solidarity and unity, but it will be called upon to carry out the vitally important demands of the workers in the cloak and dress industry all over the country, and notably in New York City, to bring order out of chaos in the cloak and dress shops and practically to revolutionize labor methods and conditions in them. We are confident that their task, no matter how formidable, will be achieved and the burning problems of our workers will be solved. When united and acting as a solid mass, animated by lofty idealism on one hand and driven forward by the demands of hard realities on the other, here is no power on earth that could stop the onward march of our International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union!

## 15 YEARS OF THE JOINT BOARD OF SANITARY CONTROL

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and dress industry of New York celebrated this week the fifteenth anniversary of its existence.

This sanitary board is the result of the historic strike of the New York cloakmakers in 1910 which laid the foundation for the cloak industry's Union and revolutionized labor conditions in the cloak industry. The peace agreement concluded after that strike contained a provision for the elimination by joint effort of the shameful sweat shop conditions which were the rule in the cloak trade at that time—and the result of this effort was the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. A few years later, the work of the Sanitary Board was extended to the dress and waist industry.

In the fifteen years of its existence, the Sanitary Joint Board has achieved an enviable record in factory inspection and sanitation, of which our organization, as a contributing factor to the work of this institution, may be justly proud. The Sanitary Joint Board was fortunate, indeed, to select as its directing head Dr. George M. Price, a nationally known sanitation and health expert, who has been in charge of its activities from the first day it was launched. Dr. Price, more than anyone else connected with this board, is responsible for its success and deserved popularity.

But the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, in our New York trades has, during the fifteen years of its existence, not confined itself to work of sanitation and fire inspection only. It sought wider extension into the field of health preservation among workers and the combatting of industrial diseases, and under the direction of its tireless leader, Dr. Price, has organized the Union Health Center with its medical and dental clinics, which today is the outstanding institution of its kind owned and controlled directly by a number of our New York locals and catering to the health needs of literally tens of thousands of our members.

A second branch of the Sanitary Joint Board's activity today is the Label Division, managed by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, which is under its control. The Prosemita Label is still a young institution, and is having not altogether smooth sailing as yet, but it no doubt has an excellent future as an agency for the preservation of decent work standards in our shops.

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control has earned the best wishes of all of our workers and of every friend of the Labor Movement. That it is a permanent institution and not built on sand is clearly shown by the fact that despite all the industrial clashes, great and small, in our industry in the last fifteen years, it has continued its labors undisturbed and supported by every element and factor in the industry.

## THE GITLOW RESOLUTION

Among the first resolutions to be passed by the Philadelphia convention of our International was one calling upon Governor Smith of New York to set free Benjamin Gitlow, the Communist leader sentenced to a long prison term under the savage and obsolete New York anti-anarchy law during the height of the post-war hysteria.

We are happy to record here that this resolution has had its effect, and that Gitlow is a free man today. Governor Smith may, or may not, have heard about the protest meetings arranged by Communists in New York and elsewhere "demanding" the release of Gitlow. We have no doubt, however, that he paid heed to our resolution and that its speedy result was Gitlow's pardon last week.

The announcement of Gitlow's pardon from the convention's platform by President Sigman, hours before the news was given out to the press, was signalized by a genuine outburst of joy among all the delegates—"rights" and "lefts" alike. Nearly everybody in the large assembly hall felt that the convention was the true liberator of Gitlow, that his acquired freedom is a victory for our International Union, and is added testimony to its prestige and influence in the life of our community.

## Address of William Green to the Convention

I can truthfully say that I consider this a very great privilege and a very great pleasure; a great pleasure because this is the first time that it has been my good fortune to attend a convention of the I. L. G. W. U.; second it is a privilege because in my official capacity I am permitted to transmit to you the fraternal greetings, the well wishes and the deep concern of approximately five million organized men and women in America (applause). I know, if I could say to you one thing in which this great army of working men and women is interested more than another, it is that you may so legislate at this great convention, that you may so act upon all propositions that come before it, as to promote and advance the great interests of the constituency that you have the honor to represent, because the great army of toilers in America realizes that, if the cause of the needle trades is advanced, if the interests of the great mass of working men and women associated with this great industry are promoted, if the economic, social, and industrial welfare of the great constituency dependent upon this great industry is raised and elevated, they themselves are benefited, if you suffer, they suffer; your cause is their cause; your interests are their interests. And it is because of a consciousness of that great spirit of the American working men and women that I speak to you this morning in this earnest way.

Another thing, my friends; I have been associated all my life with the United Mine Workers of America. I learned all my lessons of trade unionism in that progressive organization. I know the idealistic conception of trade unionism from the pioneers among those who formed the United Mine Workers of America; and, besides, I know something about the heartaches and suffering and the sacrifice of men who work. I entered the mines when a boy, one of a family of five or six children, and as the oldest of that family I was required to enter the darkness and the dampness and the dangers of the mine in order to help support my family, and there I grew up and for more than fifteen years I swung the pick and did the work of a miner. Associated with dangers seen and unseen, day in and day out during that long run of fifteen years, I have seen my partner, my associate, working with me, stricken down, killed by my side, and I frequently wondered why my partner was taken and I was left. I have helped carry from the mine the bodies of my working comrades and I have helped carry them into the home where I could see the family suffering because of the lack of the very necessities of life; and all of these things stirred my young heart, inspired my mind, inflamed my zeal, so that above and beyond all the material things I possess I value the greatest my thirty years and more of membership in the United Mine Workers of America (Applause).

It is possible that a person reared in that school of trade unionism, living in that environment, serving in that hazardous and dangerous industry, would not imbibe some of this spirit of idealism and a determination to do everything reasonable and everything within his power to advance and elevate the living standards of those whom it was his privilege to live with and associate with? So I come to you with these credentials this morning, with this background of experience, called from this hazardous and dangerous occupation, to serve as best I can with my tongue

and my brain and my body and my time this great cause of organized labor; and as I go from place to place, from city to city and from village to village, meeting the representatives of organized labor, the workers themselves, I feel weighted down with the tremendous responsibility which rests upon me, and frequently I find my desire and my zeal and my idealism outrunning my judgment and I become impatient and restless and I want to do more for the workers of America. As far as I am able to do it, I am going to do all I can for this great army of toilers (great applause).

Then, there is the other factor to which I wish to refer, and that is the close, sympathetic relationship that exists between the great organization of which I am a member and your organization, the I. L. G. W. U.

I recall the great struggle in 1922 when the mine workers of the entire country were out on strike for more than five months, when the coal pits of America were as silent as a tomb, and the men who worked in the mines mobilized their economic strength and were fighting for higher standards and better wages; and when in the hour of adversity, when the pressure from their employers was very keenly felt, when the situation seemed to be rapidly approaching a crisis, it was then the Ladies' Garment Workers heard our cry and they responded not only with expressions of sympathy, but they responded in a much more substantial way. They brought and gave to the United Mine Workers \$50,000 in cash and that helped win that struggle for the United Mine Workers of America (great applause).

So, my friends, we are not ungrateful; in fact, we are deeply appreciative of the splendid support this magnificent organization gave to the United Mine Workers in their hour of need; and so long as the United Workers remain — which will be as long as the sun shines and the stars are in the sky, and so long as there is one single man a member of that great movement — you will find our sympathetic and grateful remembrance of the service you rendered our men and women in the United Mine Workers of America during the struggle of 1922. Notwithstanding the fact that we have, in our representative capacity and otherwise, expressed to you our deep appreciation of the help and support you gave us on that occasion, I think it would be an honor for me to add as a member of the United Mine Workers of America on this occasion my appreciation, my gratitude, to this splendid organization for the support you gave us in 1922, and you can rest assured that the United Mine Workers will reciprocate, they will help, they will not forget, they will show by their actions insofar as it is possible for them to do, their gratitude and their appreciation by giving to you material and substantial help in your hour of need when they are called upon to do so. (Applause).

Now, my friends, just one other word in these preliminary remarks; I want to tell you that we are proud to have the I. L. G. W. U. as a part of the American Federation of Labor. We are happy to know that you have been associated with the American Federation of Labor for many years. You can help the cause of the great movement, the working people's movement, — and the great bulk of the American working people associated with the A. F. of L. can give to you the substantial support that they are able to give in waging your economic battle with hostile employers;

and I want to assure you as the representative of the A. F. of L., as the spokesman of the great movement, that in your fight for higher standards of living, for the realization of your ideals, for better wages and better homes, for a better land and for a better community, the resources of the A. F. of L., so far as I can give them, are at your disposal (Applause). And I also want to assure you that I transmit this message to you this morning with all the sincerity I possess and with the earnestness of my heart and mind.

Now, with your permission, may I discuss briefly some things that are of tremendous interest, absorbing interest, things that come close to you in your daily lives, in the workshop, in the homes and in the factory. This great movement of trade unionism represents in a most peculiar way the heartbeats and the desires and the idealism of working men and women. It is difficult sometimes for those not associated with our great movement to understand us fully and completely. They do not understand why it is that men and women who with their economic resources will make the interest of one that of the other, will sacrifice and suffer on the industrial field, and even give of their lives and their strength and their blood in the cause of this great movement. Well, in order for people to understand more fully our great union movement, it is necessary for them to understand the underlying cause upon which our movement rests. This cause is to many people a religion and a passion. It grips the hearts and souls and minds of men and women. They are those invisible powers that move men and women mightily when they become collectively discontented with the existing order. They are fired by this passion and this zeal, and when these invisible forces move men and women mightily, they are willing to go to any limit or to employ any reasonable means in order to advance their economic, industrial and social interests. So, it is necessary that people understand this cause, this great moving, mighty force, unseen, invisible, that moves men and women to action.

And what is it? Slaves will not organize and unite and suffer and sacrifice. Contented working men and women cannot be aroused to action. Those who say, let well enough alone, are not inspired to noble endeavors and to noble efforts. It is men and women who are fired with the spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with the existing order, with the knowledge and understanding that rights belonging to the workers are withheld from them, that they are not enjoying a proper and equitable distribution of the proceeds of industry; and when this becomes an obsession, if you please, when it becomes a force that moves men and women, then they are going to seek ways and means by which and through which they may give expression to the discontent that is within their souls, and fight and strive to raise their standards and to achieve their purposes. So the trade-union movement based upon a great cause is constantly endeavoring to mobilize this spirit of intelligent and constructive discontent in order to induce men and women to unite in a common purpose and in a common cause. And after all, what other resources can working men and women use in order to promote their interests? They are not possessed of capital in large amounts. They are not possessed of material things. They are possessed, however,

of a power to serve and give service. They have within them a potential power, an economic power, a strength mighty and invincible, which, if properly mobilized and rightfully directed, can accomplish wonderful things. I wonder if we properly appreciate the potential power that lies dormant within the ranks of labor. I wonder if we understand the mighty pool, the power pool, from which we could draw. It is this great strength inherent in the working men and women, forceful and efficient as has many times been demonstrated, which, if partially mobilized, can do much; and, fully mobilized, could accomplish wonders. And it is that power that moves them on.

Now, many people have asked me, what is the great need of organized labor today? And my answer has always been, as it must be now, I think the greatest need of organized labor in America today is organization, education and agitation (great applause). Let us analyze that just a moment. We have in America approximately 5,000,000 men and women organized in the trade unions. Not all of these are represented through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, but, in round numbers, we have this great army united into trade union, co-operating, working and acting in the interest of labor. Now, this organization of this army of 5,000,000 has been a gradual process. They were not organized in a day, nor a week, nor a year, but their present standing and their present strength in America is the result and the outcome of years and years of education and agitation and organization. The working men and women in every trade have been appealed to, and during these years of organization and agitation and education the workers have accomplished wonderful things, remarkable things. In fact, when we analyze the record, when we examine the facts, when we pass judgment upon the accomplishment of organized labor, the wonder to an reasonable, analytical mind must be that not that the organized labor movement has not accomplished more, but that it has under the adverse circumstances accomplished so much within a brief space of time. I challenge any organization in America or throughout the world to show where they have either approximated or excelled the accomplishments of organized labor in America (applause).

It has not been so very many years since the garment-making industry, the needle trades, the department which you have the honor to represent, was suffering because of great losses, because hours were so long that men and women fainted at work, when conditions were intolerable, when wages were small, when the black list and the discharge were rampant, when all the persecutions of the employers were visited upon the workers in an unrestrained fashion. Many of you can remember when in the garment centers of our country the sweat shop seemed to be recognized as a necessary evil — no agreements, no conditions of employment, no collective bargaining, no recognition of your organization, no provision for sick benefits, for unemployment help, nobody to protect the worker when he was discharged; and within the space of a few years your organization revolutionized the industrial and economic conditions in your own industry. Now through your organization, engaged in collective bargaining with your employers you have something to say about the wages and conditions of employment; you have established your benefit funds; you have taken a step forward in social and recreational work; you have gone a long way in lifting the standard,

(Continued on Page 7)



## EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

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

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

(Continued from last week)

#### Our Activities

During the earlier years of our educational activities, the work has conducted mainly in classes in Unity Centers, the Workers' University. Our efforts were bent mainly to induce our members to join these classes.

During the past few years, however, we realized that we could reach but a small part of those of our members who wish to study and learn, if we had nothing else to offer except the above classes. We therefore began the policy of reaching our members at their local offices, at their meetings, and wherever we could find them in organized groups.

Accordingly, our Extension Department has developed a large number of lecture centers where our members meet in large numbers. A number of courses and lectures have been given at business meetings of our local unions, in offices on Saturdays and Sunday mornings, etc. The success of these activities has been very gratifying. Many of our members who for many reasons did not attend a regular class listened to important lectures and participated in discussions. They have become a great deal and have undoubtedly become better and more effective trade unionists.

It is our aim to devote increased attention to such groups. While we realize the importance and advantages of regular classes, and while we admit their necessity, we plan to spend more energy in the development of so-called extension activities, while retaining those of our classes which are of great value to our membership, our organization and the Labor Movement.

The Board of Education of the City of New York has again helped us by appointing teachers of English and other subjects, who instructed our members in the Unity Centers. We owe thanks to the officials of the Board of Education as well as to the principals and teachers who cooperated in the work.

No matter how enthusiastic the membership may be about the educational activities of our Union, our work could not have been as successful as it was without the increased earnest cooperation of the officials of our various unions, and of the active membership.

#### Activities of Our Educational Department

During the past eighteen months our Educational Department has increased and improved its activities.

##### 1. Unity Centers

The Unity Centers are evening classes organized for the members of the International and conducted in evening public schools in the City of New York. manifold activities are carried on in the Unity Centers. These are of an educational, health and social character.

##### 2. Workers' University

We are continuing our classes in the Workers' University at the Washington Irving High School, and the I. L. G. W. U. Building. The courses given there are of an advanced character. Instruction is given in labor,

social science and cultural subjects. Those who attend these courses have had preliminary training in the Unity Centers or elsewhere.

#### Subjects

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

Trade Union Policies and Tactics; Current Labor Problems; Economic Problems of the Working Woman; Woman's Place in the Labor Movement; Labor Situation in Basic Industries; The Place of Workers in History. A Social Study in Literature; The Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States; Economics and the Labor Movement; Public Speaking; Social Factors in American History; The Making of Industrial America; Recent Social Development in Europe; Economic Basis of Modern Civilization; Psychology and the Labor Movement, and English.

#### 3. Extension Division

We are continuing the activities of the Extension Division. Through it we try to reach the larger groups of our members; those who find it difficult to attend the classes at the Workers' University and Unity Centers. To meet the convenience of those groups courses and discussions are arranged at a time and place suitable to them.

#### Courses for Executive Members.

##### Officers and Active Members

The Trade Union is growing to be an increasingly complex social institution, not only as the organization through which they act as citizens of the community, but it also participates in every movement which works for progress and human happiness. The trade union reflects the development of the social and economic structure of modern society.

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

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

I. A. Members of the Executive Boards of our numerous locals are urged to devote one evening a week to their education. For this purpose classrooms will be equipped in some of their offices and in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, where they will meet from half past six to nine o'clock in the evening.

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

I. The first half for the study of, and the second half for the discussion of the American Labor Movement, with special reference to the problems of our own I. L. G. W. U.; and



### Weekly Educational Calendar

#### WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th Street, Room 530

Saturday, December 19

1:30 P. M. Emory Holloway—A Social Study of American Literature. Walt Whitman

Saturday, December 19

2:30 P. M. Theresa Wolfson—Some Problems of Women in Industry.

Sunday, December 20

11 A. M. A. J. Muste—The Place of Workers in History. The First Capitalists and Something About the Glory that Was Greece.

I. L. G. W. U. BUILDING, 3 WEST 16th STREET

Wednesday, December 23

6:30 P. M. Alexander Fichaudler—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. S. 25 225 E. 5th St., Manhattan.

P. S. 171 102nd St., between Madison and Fifth Aves.

P. S. 43 Brown Place and 155th St., Bronx.

P. S. 61 Crotona Park E. and Charlotte St., Bronx.

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

#### PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS

Coupons entitling our members to tickets at reduced prices for these concerts may be obtained at our Educational Department. Next Concert December 20.

No Classes Saturday, December 26 and Sunday, December 27.

### Resolution Submitted to the Convention

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

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

WHEREAS, We realize that such educational activities are of tremendous importance because they tend to

strengthen the power of organized labor by enabling organized workers to use their economic strength with greater skill and intelligence, and because they enable our members to be of service to our own organization, be it resolved,

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

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

### Classes at the Workers' University

#### A Social Study of Literature

On Saturday, December 19, 1:30 P. M., in Room 530 of Washington Irving High School, Professor Emory Holloway will give the sixth and final lesson of his course on "A Social Study of American Literature". The topic

to other subjects of social, economic and cultural values.

II. Similar instruction will be arranged for promising young men and women members of our organization. These members will be selected with the assistance of the executive boards and the officers of our Local Unions, and the Educational Department.

III. Courses of a more advanced character will be organized for the business agents and officers of our Local Unions, to be given at a time most convenient to them.

I. Instruction and practice in writing documents, reports, pamphlets, etc. This course is intended for active members of our Union.

(To be continued)

for this lesson will be Walt Whitman. Professor Holloway's course will be followed by one on English Literature to be given by B. J. R. Stolper.

Some Problems of Women in Industry At 2:30 P. M. on December 19th, Theresa Wolfson will lecture in our Workers' University on "Some Problems of Women in Industry". A discussion of these problems will do much toward clarifying a number of issues much befogged by old social and economic prejudices.

History and the Workers On Sunday morning, December 20th, at 11 o'clock, A. J. Muste will continue with his course on "History and the Workers". His topic will be "The First Capitalists and Something About the Glory that Was Greece."

Admission to these courses and lectures is free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

There will be no classes on Saturday, December 26th, and Sunday, December 27th, due to the Holidays.

# Arturo Giovanitti's Address At Philadelphia Convention

(Continued from Page 2)

with the murder of ten thousand Italian workers, another loss of one hundred million dollars. What chance have the Italian workers against these tremendous treasures? I appeal to you in this country to do all you can, fired by this holy crusading spirit of international amity and good-will, to discredit this black-hearted, black-faced, black hearted government, the scourge of the whole world, and dishonor it before the great American public opinion, and see to it that within a short time there will not be any room left in this country for the emissaries of Benito Mussolini. The day of the Italian Renaissance is come at hand, and when that day comes, you, who will have helped us to carry on this battle will be properly honored and recognized.

We cannot go back to Italy now, because we have been outlawed. Three or four years from now, we will be the ones who will rule the destinies of the Italian people in conjunction with all the working class of the world (applause). Mussolini has taken the Italian citizenship from all of us who have opposed Fascism. If we have voted a new law which disposes and seizes and confiscates the property of every free voice that stands against this Black Scourge. A few days from now, before Christmas comes around, my father will lose his home, I will lose everything that my poor mother left me as a solace and a remembrance, in spite of the fact that my two brothers have offered their youthful lives upon the so-called altar of war. We still will be completely disfranchised. Everything will be taken away and stolen from us, but, in spite of our lot, we will stand up like an incandescent, flaming torch against this foul regime, against every thing that smacks of persecution to the workers, halting the day when through the holy spirit, the holy fire of your class consciousness and your solidarity, we will throw back not only the hordes of Mussolini but all the blackguards and outcasts the world over, and proclaim the universal republic of the working class (great applause).

It occurs to me, Brother Chairman and Brother Delegates, that we are not by mere chance met in Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love. I need not remind you that the city of Philadelphia is about to celebrate what is called the sesqui-centennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In this city of Brotherly Love about 150 years ago that greatest of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, declared: "Either we hang together, or we hang separately." Well, they stood together, within a short time thereafter, Washington crossed the Delaware and surprised the Hessians and cut them to pieces, and the shot that was heard around the world was fired and a new principle was proclaimed among mankind, and a new dispensation was

heralded throughout the four corners of the globe, and a new ideal, a new freedom, was hurled in every direction. A republic was born which sounded for the first time the death-knell of kings.

We also have signed our Declaration of Independence here, and we also ought to get together so that out of this ball today or tomorrow or before you adjourn, a new message might issue forth, soaring above all habitations of mankind, going throughout the earth for our brothers who are subjugated in misery and in slavery to hear, a message of brotherhood, a message of hope, a message of unity, of struggle and unflinching combat against every form of oppression, against every form of servitude, against every form of rulership which is not obeyed except by common consent of the workers.

I hope, with every fibre of my body, from the innermost resources of my being, with every beating of my life quivering, that you will get together and that you will forget your differences. And it is my earnest hope that this message will enkindle a wonderful flame which will spread throughout the world and become a mighty conflagration that will shout above the winds, above the storm, above the tempest, above all the typhoons and cyclones, this great eternal truth that the workers are getting together, that the workers are marching forward, that upon the flaming standards only this message is written: One Union, One Flag, One Ideal, the Triumph of the working class, the mastery of the working class, the unity of the working class wherever any human being lives, wherever life is going on, so that man will forget forever the chain that binds him to the beast, and march forward eternally to the conquest of the stars. (great applause).

## Green's Speech

(Continued from Page 5)

and, so far as I can understand, you have succeeded in eliminating from this great industry the child-destroying, woman-killing, inhuman, uncivilized sweat shops (applause).

I can remember in my own union, within the brief space of my own lifetime, when little boys went into the mine at the tender age of six or eight. Do you recall how the people in New York and throughout the East were shocked only in 1902 when John Mitchell led the strike in the anthracite regions; how you were shocked to learn from the press and otherwise that thousands of breaker boys were laboring in the blackened breakers of the anthracite region, little boys only eight and ten years of age working until dark at night in the blackness of the breakers? It might be interesting if I tell you a little story in connection with that.

(To be continued next week)

# РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

## В ОТДЕЛЕ.

Выборы в Русско-Польский Отдел, состоявшиеся в субботу 12-го декабря в помещении общества "Наука", 315 Ст. 10-й г.а., прошли очень оживленно. Присутствие было большое число русских и польских избирателей.

В заседании избирали следующие члены:

Секретарь-организатором — Антон Сугров.

Президентом Отдела — В. Котвиц.

Импровизатором Отдела — В. Мариничев.

Протокольным секретарем — Р. Мароневич.

Делегатами в Комитет Борьбы — А. Делангия и П. Зверинский.

В Исполнительный Комитет вошли 25-го: В. Мариничев и А. Новичков.

В фонд помощи вошли 25-го — П. Пронин.

В Исполнительный Комитет вошли 2-го — А. Садковский.

В Исполнительный Комитет Русско-Польского Отдела: А. Лавинский, А. Давыдовичев, П. Давыдовичев, В. Кавецкий, П. Павла и А. Яблонский.

## С КОНВЕНЦИИ.

Высказавшись Комиссия П. Ю. П. Ж. О., провозгласила в г. Филадельфии, возвратит к жизни. Заседания Конвенции проводились очень бурно, благодаря разностороннему участию в заседаниях делегатов из различных стран и различных классов.

Очень бурно дискутировался вопрос о возможности предоставления власти общественности деловых и правительственных учреждений и связей между рабочими и рабочими. Председатель Стефан Шеневич, что он считает заблаговременно одним из самых важных и срочных средств борьбы с эксплуатацией, но что к этому средству следует прибегать только в исключительных случаях.

Конференция очень удачно речью управляющего Пан-Норвельского Довоит Бордуса Г. Гайнкова, который заявил, что он не против независимости, но не считает возможным независимости высшей для народа.

После бурной дискуссии решено окладить исполнительный комитетный Юридический Комитет в мае месяце 1926 года, в том случае, как только будет удовлетворительно дано дело о независимости рабочих от эксплуатации.

Председатель Американской Федерации Труда Н. Грив сказал перед Конвенцией очень проницательную речь, в которой он признавал делегатов и делегатов в интересах рабочего класса.

Импровизатор Американской Федерации Труда М. Валл говорил о наступлении необходимости для рабочих организации иметь собственные страстные обязанности.

ства, указывая на факт, что частные страстные кожанки в Америке контролируют до 75 миллиардов долларов в имущество и доходы, примерно в три раза больше, чем все вместе кинто банки страны.

Настоящую речь сказал организатор митинга Артур Делангия. В своей речи он обрисовал финансы, как продукты капитала, и предложил класс для борьбы с этим огромным злом.

Подробности работы Конвенции, как следствие всего этого злоба и зла, как следствие требований и особенностей будет гораздо интересней услышать непосредственно от самого делегата, который сделал свой доклад в Комиссии 21-го декабря на собрании Отдела. К этому времени уже будет известно, кто будет избран президентом Отдела, кто будет избран секретарем Отдела, кто общественными представителями для этой должности лица, принявшие на себя ответственность за работу в комитет, секретари М. Зигал, который в прошлом году был делегатом своей способности выводить вывод из своего заступничества польского.

## К ЧИТАТЕЛЯМ КНИГ ИЗ БИБЛИОТЕКИ Р. П. О.

Помня того, что в скором времени в здании общества Библиотечного Отдела возобновится секретари, для того, чтобы дать толчок в развитие работы, Библиотечный Отдел также возобновил работу, и просит читателей в библиотеку к 1-му января 1926 г.

## ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ Р. П. О.

В понедельник, 21-го декабря в 7 ч. 20 м. вечера в помещении 315 Ст. 10-й г.а. состоится очередное собрание Русско-Польского Отдела. На этом собрании будет принята программа Изд. Ком. Отдела с докладом, кто избран в административный Отдел, кто избран в комитет Отдела по Коллекции А. Делангия и секретаря Отдела по работе этого комитета с именем инициативы учреждений. Приходите ко встрече с членами комитета.

Секретарь М. Шеневич.

## ОТ РЕДАКЦИИ.

В виду того, что вышло издание "Делство" вышло с выделением на дом, вместе с выделением в и имени М. Харустики не было выделено.

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# The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The manner in which the "Progressive Cutters of Local 10" carry on their propaganda for the improvement of the conditions of the cutters and the unification of the organization is very recent history. How the capture of Local 10 was to have been accomplished was revealed in the vicious slanderous leaflets that were distributed on the corners where the cutters congregated in their spare time. How many "cutters" attended the Webster Hall meeting and what tactics they used to win over some of the officers of the local to the "progressive" belief and how one of these "progressives" was to have been carried into that meeting on a stretcher is also familiar and recent history to the membership.

## Sponsored by Outside Organization

The photographic copy of a letter sent out to and by the "progressives" is reproduced below. This letter reveals some interesting features. Careful reading of it proves the source from which the "progressives" spring. The letter is signed by one Bert Miller. No member of Local 10 knows him as a member, because he is not. The headquarters are that of the Dressmakers' Local 22. The T. U. E. L. is an adjunct of the Industrial division of the Workers (Communist) Party. But it is interesting to read the following letter first before the reader goes into further detail:

Dear Comrades:

As you know, the T. U. E. L. of Local 10 has arranged a mass meeting of Cutters for Thursday evening at Webster Hall. Every comrade must come to Preparations and Arrangements meeting. So that every comrade should be assigned to his post, this meeting will be held on Wednesday night, November 18th, at 6 P. M., at 16 West 21st Street. Failure to be present at this meeting will be strongly condemned and the missing comrades will be morally disciplined.

Comradely yours,  
Bert Miller  
Industrial Organizer

In this connection it is interesting for the members to be somewhat familiar with a phase of the internal disarrangement within the Workers (Communist) Party. The recent convention of this organization revealed a decided split on the question of the policy towards the Trade Union Movement of the United States. The majority faction favored a policy of "boring" from within, while the minority favored a "direct" attack on the Unions. An order from the headquarters of the Communist trade union organization turned the minority into the majority faction, and vice versa. The policy of the Workers (Communist) Party became one of directly attacking the trade unions of this country. Just now, according to an editorial note in the issue of December 9th of the New Republic, a liberal weekly magazine published in this country, this question is being fought out in Moscow. Leaders of both policies are arguing their case before the highest tribunal of revolution in Moscow.

In the meantime the policy is one of direct attack by the communist organization of this country on the trade unions. The Trade Union Educational League is a branch of the party. Its purpose is to organize the communists and their sympathizers to help it lead the attack on the trade unions. The handful of adherents within Local 10 are loyally carrying out their policy. Not one of their number is so fully

trusted as to make him the leader of the attack in his union, and so a non-union member is chosen Industrial Organizer. His is not to question but to obey. Any issue, no matter how impractical or accomplished, is brought into play to win over the innocent bystander. If a thousand members pass an administration motion that number is brought down to 400 to suit the purposes of propaganda. If 50 members oppose a question the number is swelled to 500 in the leaflets attacking the union.

## Violates Pledge of Honor

Manager Dubinsky has secured a complete report of the matters transacted at the meeting of the T. U. E. L. of "Local 10" held in the Council Room of Local 22. He is in possession of the names of every participant. It was no surprise to him to learn of the presence at that meeting on November 18th, of a number of members of Local 10 who were some time ago charged with participation in an illegal organization the purpose of which was dual unionism.

The membership no doubt recalls passing by an overwhelming majority a motion to suspend from membership and otherwise discipline members who belong to such an illegal organization. That the organization, or the league the so-called "progressives" built was to all intents and purposes a dual union was proven

in the hands of Manager Dubinsky. Every act discussed and passed upon at that meeting is known to him. Knowledge even came to Dubinsky that one of their number, as was stated before, was to have been handicapped and made to look like a cripple for the purpose of robbing the few youngsters who were members of Local 10 and who later admitted they attended the meeting not knowing what the purpose was.

## Loyalty is Election Issue

Every one of the officers and especially Dubinsky have often stated that no matter what change is to be made in Local 10 it must come from the membership and within the confines of the principle of trade unionism, without the domination of any outside force. The so-called "progressives" shamefully resort to union breaking methods.

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

Every effort was made by the administration to preserve for the membership of Local 10 the right to elect

other way open to Local 10's delegates.

The members in their discussions of "convention problems" plainly stated their desire that trade unionism must be the guiding spirit. The delegates expressed themselves on every issue plainly. And the fact that the so-called "progressive" candidates were decisively defeated marked out the line of action for the cutters' delegates very clearly. Saturday's election is in a similar way a challenge to the outside forces.

The members are therefore urged to come down on Saturday, December 19th and decide the policy of the union for the coming year. Every good standing member owes it to himself and the union to participate in the election and make the issue very clear. He must also urge those with whom he works or comes in contact to come to vote. And those of the members who are not in good standing can pay their dues in the hall and vote at the same. The election, as was stated, takes place Saturday, December 19th. The polls are open from 12.30 to 6 P. M., in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

## Members Adopt Ball Tax

At the meeting of last Monday night, December 14th, the recommendation of the Ball Committee to tax every member with one ticket, was unanimously adopted. Manager Dubinsky and Vice-president Maurice W. Jacobs made a special trip from the convention to be in attendance at the meeting. It was splendidly attended and conducted in the usual manner of our cutters.

Brother David Fruhling, in temporary charge of the Dress Department called together the ball committee. He was chosen temporary chairman in view of the fact that most of the delegates to the convention are also members of that committee. He thought it advisable not to choose permanent heads of the committee until the full committee could be called.

The necessity for hurriedly calling the committee by Fruhling was prompted by the fact that the prices would have to be fixed and the manner of disposing of the tickets for the ball would also have to be decided. This had to be done in time for last Monday's meeting since the Ball takes place on Saturday night, January 9th.

The reason why the Ball Committee proposed a tax of 50 cents, covering the cost of a ticket, was that the money derived from this source is turned over to the relief fund of the local and used for the relief of the needy members. It is, in the opinion of the committee more becoming to tax the members for this purpose than to plead for the sale of a ticket.

This was readily understood by the members at the meeting, for there was no opposition when the recommendation of the committee was brought before the house. Of course the Ball Committee is not satisfied to have the members stop with the adoption of the recommendation of the tax. The ball must be a moral success as well. These affairs are conducted but once a year. And once a year an opportunity is afforded the members to meet at an occasion of merry-making.

It is the one day in the year the members can meet each other at a social function and exchange greetings between friends and relatives. The committee hopes therefore that every member will secure more than the one ticket with which he is taxed and bring his family and friends with him.

The affair, as was stated, takes place on Saturday night, January 19, in Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd Street and Southern Boulevard

termine the manner in which the organization is to be governed and by what policy, whether by such a one as is determined by them or whether by one that is handed to them thru an outside force. This election is connected with that end in view, but this must be determined by the good standing members of Local 10.

Due to the extraordinary character of the convention it was not possible for the Executive Board to prepare the ballot in time for the publishing of the names in these columns in the order of the ballot. The convention concluded its sittings during the last part of the week and the Executive Board could not convene sooner. It is possible that the names of some candidates will not appear on the ballot.

This is due to constitutional provisions. The most important are that some who accepted candidacy were not in good standing on the night of nomination. And others withdrew their names.

There is little need to further emphasize the importance of the election. The issue is very plain. It was also made plain by the convention. Every question that came before the delegates was decided on trade union grounds. The delegates of Local 10 on the floor of the convention and the majority of them as secretaries of various committees discussed and wrote the opinions of the committee along the same lines. There was no

when some members fooled into participating were at one time told to file their complaints with this league before going to Local 10.

The few leaders of this "progressive" league were summoned to the Executive Board in accordance with the decision of the members. With very few exceptions, possibly only three, these leaders either denied membership or pleaded that they innocently attended the meeting. Upon being asked by the chairman of the Board as to whether they intended to keep up their disloyal activities, they replied that they did not and would at once sever all connections with the "progressive" league. They pledged their honor to this end. And the Executive Board excused them.

However, not even one without honor can serve two masters at one time. Sooner or later such a person would be put to the test and he would have to choose one or the other master. Disloyalty to the trade union movement being an important principle of the Workers (Communist) Party and of all its branches, the few leaders broke their pledge of honor and resumed their disloyal activities. While attending the meeting of the Trade Union Educational League (T. U. E. L.) in the headquarters of Local 22, on 21st Street, this element very carefully tried to hide their identity.

But the names of every one of them