"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."
—Job 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. XI. No. 6. JERSEY CITY, N. J., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1929 PRICE 3 CENTS

Numerous Shops Paying the Strike Tax

Collection to Be Completed April 15—Work Permitted One Saturday for the Purpose

April 15 has been set as the last day on which the $10 strike tax should be completely paid up by the membership of the Locals of the New York Joint Board. According to General Manager Isidore Nagler numerous shops are collecting the amounts and bringing them in to the Union office. A special tax stamp is being placed on each member's book as a receipt.

In view of the almost unanimous vote by the Locals in favor of the tax, the tax collection is expected to be completed on or before mid-April. Shop chairmen and active members are lined up for the collection.

To give the members an opportunity of defraying the amount, the Joint Board has granted permission to work on one Saturday. This will make it easier for those workers especially who might find it hard to spare the sum. Thus every worker will be in line in the great movement for a general strike which is to be accompanied by an all-embracing organization campaign. A communication with full instructions has been addressed to the shop chairmen by the office.

General Manager Nagler appeals to all the workers to be prompt in their payments to enable the Union to complete all necessary preparations. So far the negotiations with the manufacturers and jobbers do not encourage the hope that a strike can be averted. The Union must not lag behind in its plans if the further negotiations do not take a more hopeful turn.

Prominent among the shops in the first line of taxpayers were the workers of Margolin and Stein, the workers of Philip Katz and many others.

Renewed Vigor In Drive Against Saturday Work

Call for Meeting of Active Members at Bryant Hall

"On and from Saturday, March 30, the Joint Board will pursue with renewed vigor the drive against Saturday work," announced General Manager Isidor Nagler.

There were no union committees in the shop district on last Saturday, as permission to work had been granted to enable the workers to pay the $10 strike tax.

On and from tomorrow, Saturday, March 30, Committees will again visit the district to check any illegal work. Members violating the rule will be called to answer for their conduct.

All loyal sisters and brothers are asked to come to a meeting for the purpose of organizing the drive to be held at Bryant Hall Saturday morning at 7. A.M.

Spend Passover In Unity House!

.. Many of our members and friends are planning to spend Passover in Unity House, Forest Park, Pa. It is a long holiday. As Passover begins on Wednesday, many of our guests plan to stay in Unity House the entire week or over the week-end, until Sunday.

The Unity House Management is ready to receive the numerous guests and make their stay there pleasant and memorable. To this nature will give a helping hand.

We can imagine how beautiful Unity House is in Spring when the various trees and bushes begin to show signs of life. Everything in Unity House assumes a new vitality. The air is invigorating and the atmosphere is stimulating and inspiring.

Needless to say that a vacation in the country (Unity House) in the Spring is as important for one's health and pleasure as a vacation in the summer.

Only three and a half more weeks to Passover. We, therefore, advise our members and friends to make their reservations as soon as possible. They can do so through the Unity House office, 3 West 16th Street, telephone Chelsea 2148.

Whitegoods Workers Renew Agreement With Employers

Successful Meeting at Beethoven Hall—Communist Obstruction Sidestepped

After negotiations extending for several weeks the Whitegoods Workers' Union, Local 62, has succeeded in renewing the collective agreement with the Manufacturers' Association, providing certain desirable modifications.

At first the association ignored the Union's proposals. When, however Local 62 gave signs of strong determination and began preparations for a general strike the negotiations for a settlement were set in motion.

Due to present industrial conditions the Local administration proceeded with caution and renewed the agreement on acceptable terms. A strike for the secured changes might have played into the hands of the "lefts" who sought to rake up trouble in the shops.

On March 21 the Local membership met in general meeting at Beethoven Hall. The hall was filled to capacity.

"All that the "lefts" could muster when the motion to accept or reject the settlement was put to the meeting were fourteen votes. The sentiment against a strike at this time was pretty general among the workers.

"Daily Worker" Shuts Out the Truth

Interesting Correspondence

Editor, "Justice"
3 West 16th Street
New York City.

Dear Sir:

You probably noticed the attack of Louis Hyman in the Daily Worker of February 23rd on the Citizens' Committee appointed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to supervise the recent elections. I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I promptly wrote to Robert Minor asking him to give it space in the Daily Worker. As he has declined to publish the letter, I feel it to be fitting that the letter should go to you for the information of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. You are at liberty to publish it in "Justice" if you care to do so.

Sincerely yours,
ROGER N. BALDWIN.

The letter was as follows:

February 25, 1929.

Editor, "Daily Worker",
26 Union Square,
New York City.

Sir:—

In your issue of February 23rd, Louis Hyman takes me to task as a member of the committee which supervised the recent election in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. He says in effect that as director of the Civil Liberties Union I should not render any service to a union which has adopted the policy of expelling Communists from its ranks just because of their political views. He adds that I never raised my voice while those expulsions were going on.

It is none of my business, either personally or officially, to protest against any organization's policy of expulsions. That is a private affair between the members of the organization. Would Mr. Hyman similarly plead for my conremning the Workers Party for its expulsions? I think not. He kicks only when his own interests are affected. Neither he nor any other left-winger kicked when the Civil Liberties Union a few years ago supervised the election in the Furriers' Union, where there was

(Continued on page 2)

Local Unions To Celebrate May Day

There will be a grand celebration of International Labor Day, May 1, at Madison Square Garden in which the New York Locals of the International will participate in full strength. This festive gathering is being arranged on the initiative of the Socialist Party Action Committee and will be joined by Workmen's Circle branches and other labor bodies.

On behalf of the International Unions and the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reefer Makers' Locals, Secretary Baroff and Manager Nagler hail the initial step of the S. P. in this movement as worthy of the widest support.

This annual celebration is usually one in which elevating music, good entertainment and hopeful messages mingle and give inspiration to tens of thousands of shop workers.

This timely notice will enable the membership of the various locals to join in the celebration and attend in record numbers.

Local 50 Giving Day's Work For Convention Assessment

The Dressmakers' Union, Local 50 of Philadelphia, has decided to collect immediately the amount of one day's pay from each Local worker to meet the assessment resolved by the Boston convention to be levied on the membership throughout the country. According to a message from Vice-President Reisberg, Local manager, this assessment is to be collected forthwith.

By the terms of the conventon resolution one third of the assessment is to go to each, the general office, the Joint Board and the Local Union respectively.

Since Brother Reisberg's re-entry into Local 50 fresh vigor has been infused into the Local activities, particularly the organizing work. Precise plans have been mapped out, and they are being carried into action with much promise.

Don't Forget Cutters' Ball Tomorrow at Grand Concourse (SEE PAGE 8)

Elections and Installations In Local 38

Manager Draisin Elected by Large Vote—Secretary Baroff Installs Officers

Election of officers in the Ladies' Tailors and Customs Dressmakers' Union, Local 38, was held on Friday, March 15. In spite of the communists calling on the members to boycott the elections and abstain from voting and the absence of opposing candidates, more than 400 men and women recorded their votes.

Manager Draisin against whom the communists concentrated all the fire of their attacks received a much higher number of votes than in the previous elections.

The Elected Officers

A. Torchinsky, chairman; N. Schuchman, vice-chairman; N. Draisin, secretary-treasurer; R. Pazani, organizer and business agent; N. Bergovsky, recording secretary.

Local Executive Board: J. L. Banach, A. Bladeck, M. Drezinsky, H. Gardner, I. Jacobs, A. Miller, J. Palay and F. Rosenfarb.

Executive Board of Italian Branch: A. Galucia, Genovosi V. Loria, N. Petrelli and R. Vitulla.

Executive Board of Dressmakers' Branch: G. Bentchman, R. Brounstein, K. Ganon, A. Joop and L. Reisberg.

Trustees: M. Abramovitz, Ch. Banach and S. Gizeppi.

Sick-Benefit Committee: Anna Hess, P. Interdanatti, M. Resinkoff, W. Zeligman and J. Telesco.

* * *

The Installation Meeting

Notwithstanding a downpour of rain the Installation meeting held Saturday, March 23, at the Local office, 107 West Forty-Sixth Street was fairly well attended.

Secretary Baroff of the International Union in installing the officers stressed the duties of the officers toward the rank and file and the Union. They must focus all attention on fighting the sweatshops which are becoming a creeping menace to the workers' interest, bend every effort to enroll those on the outside and make the union a tower of strength.

Brother Baroff referred to the further negotiations with the employers and the union demands which the associations rejected. They probably seek to take advantage of the havoc wrought by the communist agents. But a healthy change is setting in which strengthens the workers' power of resistance.

The International secretary also referred to the fact that several names had been stricken off the ballott, not because these candidataes were communists, but because of their plotting with the so-called Industrial Needle Workers and their disruptive tactics. Since they openly admitted their connection with the dual communist body the Objection Committee acted rightly in removing their names from the ballot. Manager Draisin thanked the members for the confidence they had shown in his administration and pledged his devoted service to the Local and the International Union.

Chairman Torchinsky wound up the meeting with a hearty appeal for cooperation and lively interest on the part of the membership.

"Daily Worker" Shuts Out the Truth

(Continued from page 1)

a real fight. Robert W. Dunn and E. B. Chaffee did the job. Everybody conceded that the union had the first honest election in years

The same kind of charges against the I.L.G.W.U. could be brought against almost any trade-union involved in factional controversy. Just because a union has not observed the principles of civil liberty in its own affairs, does not prevent me from aiding them when called upon. If we aided only unions or other organizations who practice the principles of civil liberty, we would have mighty little to do.

Brother Hyman and his friends in the I.L.G.W.U. in 1926 who asked for an impartial citizens' committee to supervise the elections then were right. I am sorry that the officers of the Union couldn't see the point then as they see it now. It would have been a far more useful service before the expulsions than after them On account of the expulsions there was no real issue in this election, and our job was easy.

Brother Hyman is trying to line up me and my associates on the side of the left-wing union in a fight against the old line trade-unions. However I may feel about that fight personally, I am not a trade-unionist. I am not involved in the controversy and I don't propose to be made a party to it. I would help supervise an election for a left-wing or a right-wing trade union equally, and I will defend the rights of either of them against the police or the authorities any time I am called upon. That's my job. Taking part in union controversies is not.

Sincerely yours,
ROGER N. BALDWIN.

Assessment for Organizing Work in Toronto

The Cloakmakers of Toronto, Canada, at a general meeting held March 24, decided to levy an assessment on the membership for organizing purposes. Pressers, cutters and operators are to pay $5.00 and finishers and under pressers, $3.00.

Part of the income from the assessment will be used for paying certain debts and the balance will be kept in reserve for a general organizing campaign looking to the winter season.

A Max Pine Memorial Meeting

Jewish labor of New York met at Beethoven Hall on Sunday, March 24, on the first anniversary of the death of Max Pine, whose services to labor organization on the East Side will not be forgotten by this generation.

A theatrical music club, organized by Max Pine, composed the orchestra on the occasion and played impressive tunes. The Workmen's Circle chorus sang appropriate songs.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, Judge Jacob Panken, M. Feinstone of the United Hebrew Trades and several other speakers referred to Max Pine's life as one of idealism and sacrifice for the cause of labor.

With the New York Dressmakers

By J. SPIELMAN, Secretary

At a well attended general member meeting, held two weeks ago last Thursday, the proposition for a ten dollar tax for the "emergency strike fund," was unanimously approved by our members. The spirit and unanimity with which this proposal was discussed and decided upon, was very encouraging. Practically every one of the members who participated in the discussion, which followed the reading of the official communication from the Executive Board, expressed the opinion that it is high time that the Union's treasury be placed upon a solid footing, ready to meet any and every emergency.

It now becomes the duty of each and every member of the Union to comply with the decision and pay up the tax. Now is the most opportune time. While there is work in the shops and a full week's wages, is the time to become in good standing. A good many members think it well to pay some months' dues in advance to take care of the ensuing slack season. Form the habit of being paid up-to-date. Obtain at once a GREEN member card—if you have not already done so—and keep paying weekly thereafter.

* * *

At the forthcoming Section Meetings which are scheduled for Thursday, April 4th, very interesting reports, dealing with the recent accomplishments of our Union, will be discussed. There are at this time, under consideration, several plans whereby the Union hopes to gain a better control over the dress industry. Those who attend these meetings will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with these plans.

Besides the consideration of the various reports, there will also be held elections for section officers, consisting of a chairman, secretary and inner-guard. These officers become ex-officio members of the Local Executive Board; they participate in the discussions and have the privilege of making proposals at the Board's meetings. It is therefore of utmost importance, that competent members be elected to these offices. Come to the meetings and fulfill your obligation as a member of the Union. The meetings will be held in the following places: Bronx—McKinley Square Gardens, 1258 Boston Road; Down Town—Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, and at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

* * *

Our Relief Committee has, at its last meeting, considered requests for sick-benefit, which the office declined to pay, because of arrears in dues. It is commonly known, that those of our members who report themselves ill and who are in good standing, receive their due benefit, without being subjected to undue investigations or having to appear before any committee. However, those who are in arrears over 3 months lose some of their benefits, and if your arrears exceed six months, you get no benefit at all. Examine your green member card and determine your standing. Do not wait until it is too late.

Union Health Center Fights Hay Fever

Hay fever has not always been taken seriously. Red eyes and swollen noses have made the victim a source of amusement rather than an object of pity. Humorous stories by the hundred have been circulated about the peculiar enunciation that goes with this ailment.

But to the sufferer hay fever is not a joke. It is a calamity. Starting in the latter part of the summer and running usually until late fall, it causes untold misery and is a very successful destroyer of efficiency. The worker who suffers from hay fever must drag through many weeks during which his vitality is lowered and his capacity for work is seriously impaired.

In the last few years, medical science has made real progress in the prevention of this disease. Hay fever is caused by the pollen from various weeds which flower in the fall. Some individuals are subject to the pollen of one weed, some to that of another. It is possible by certain tests, which do not cause the patient any inconvenience, to determine just which weeds produce the disease in a particular individual. When this is discovered, it is a simple matter to give a series of inoculations which prevent the appearance of the former symptoms. In this manner, with a few treatments, hay fever sufferers can be protected and go through the fall season without this very disagreeable and harmful malady.

The Union Health Center, located at 131 East 17th Street, is urging workers who are subject to this disease, to attend its hay fever classes. These classes will begin on May 1st. Tests and the necessary inoculations are being given at rates so low that every working man and each member of his family, who are subject to hay fever, can well afford to protect themselves against the misery and loss of efficiency which are the inevitable results of the disease.

DRESSMAKERS

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 22, I. L. G. W. U.

REGULAR SECTION MEETINGS

will be held

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1929, at 8 P. M.

in the following meeting places:

BRONX: McKinley Square Gardens, 1258 Boston Road. (Corner 169th Street)

DOWNTOWN: Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., Near 3rd Ave.

BROWNSVILLE: Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

Elections for Section Officers will be held at the above meetings.

A Report of the Activities of our Union during the past few weeks will be rendered. Every Member of our Union is urged to attend any of these meetings, and thus acquaint himself with the accomplishments and further plans of the Local. Bring your Member Cards with you.

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 22.

Nathan Margolis, Chairman Jos. Spielman, Secretary

With the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board

By HARRY WANDER
Secretary-Treasurer

At the regular meeting of the Joint Board, held Wednesday, March 13, at the International Auditorium, with Max Stoller in the chair, Secretary H. Wander submitted the recommendation of the Board of Directors relating to the $10 emergency tax now being collected in the New York local unions.

The recommendation was unanimously approved and it was decided to collect the tax during the month of April.

Brother Hochman, Manager of the Dress Department, reviewed the Dress situation.

Brother Dubinsky, Chairman of the Dues Drive, reported that all the preliminary work had been arranged. The Dues Drive would be in full swing the coming week.

Brother Nagler, the general manager, reports that the Organization Department began to function last Wednesday The Department started out on a small scale, but will increase its activities as time and conditions will require.

He also states that he took up with President Schlesinger the question of our next conferences with the employers. If his condition further improves next week, arrangements will be made immediately for such conferences.

Delegate Louis Langer of Local No. 35, who was absent at the Installation of the Joint Board, is seated as a delegate.

Local No. 17 advises the Board that Brother Morris Panken resigned as a delegate to the Joint Board and that Brother Morris Leventhal was elected in his stead. Upon motion, Brother Leventhal is seated as a delegate.

The Local also informs the Board that they nominated Brother Jos. Stankevich to represent them on the Board of Directors. Upon motion, the communication is approved.

Locals No. 9, 10, 22, 23, 35, 82 and 89 advise the Board that their respective memberships approved the $10 tax for the Special Emergency Strike Fund. Local No. 8?, in addition to its approval of the ta.., makes the following stipulation: "Our membership feeling that the Dressmakers should be prepared for their own eventual strike and organization campaign, have decided that this fund, collected through this tax from Dressmakers, should be assigned for their own defense purposes."

The following memebrs were elected to serve on the various standing committees:

Finance Committee

Local No. 9, M. Dobkin; Local No. 10, H. Zaslawsky; Local No. 22, M. Rubinstein; Local No. 35, Max Cohen; Local No. 48, Ed Molisani; Local No. 89, Jos. Salerno.

Appeal Committee

Local No. 3, B. Fenster; Local No. 9, S. Berman; Local 10, N. Saperstein; Local No. 17, Ab. Belson; Local, No. 22, J. Rabinow; Local No. 23, H. Rabinowitz; Local No. 35, I. Wasilevsky; Local No. 48, A. LoCasso; Local No. 82, L. Yasser; Local No. 89, L. Raitano.

Grievance Committee

Local oN. 3, Z. Barshack; Local No. 9, S. Feinberg; Local No. 10, Benj. Evry; Local No. 17, M. Leventhal; Local No. 22, L. Wilke; Local No. 23, S. Frumenick; Local No. 35, L. Biegal; Local No. 48, V. Catania; Local No. 89, G. DeLuisa.

General Manager's Report:

Brother Nagler reports that arrangements are being made to hold the conferences with the Industrial Council as soon as President Schlesinger is ready to attend. Conferences with the Jobbers' and the American Association will also be arranged in the near future.

The Dues Drive is well under way and the officers are doing their utmost to make the drive successful.

Brother Nagler states that he is highly pleased with the manner in which the Locals acted on the question of the Emergency Tax. All Locals, except three, have already voted on this proposition and the vote was practically unanimous. This shows the spirit of our membership and how well they realize the seriousness of the situation. He stresses particularly the fact that some Locals were dissatisfied with a $10.00 tax, believing it insufficient should any emergency arise. Now, it is up to the Locals and particularly the active members to see to it that the tax is paid up, during the next few weeks.

A letter is being sent to the Shop Chairmen instructing them to immediately collect the tax. Brother Nagler appeals to all active members to assist the Shop Chairmen in carrying out these instructions and see to it that all members in their shops pay the tax at once.

Brief Report on Joint Session

A joint session of the Joint Board and the Executive Boards of Locals No. 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 22, 23, 35, 48, 82 and 89, was held on Wednesday, March 6, at the Rand School.

Brother Max Stoller, Chairman of the Joint Board, presided.

In opening the meeting, Brother Stoller informs the delegates that President Schlesinger has already left the hospital and resumed his official duties. He did not recover sufficiently enough to attend this meeting, which he regrets very much. All those assembled were delighted with the report of Brother Schlesinger's condition. Brother Stoller then delivers the following address:

"At the last installation of the Joint Board, someone remarked that the newly elected administration is, in reality, a General Strike Committee, in view of the fact that the members expect a general strike next June. There is a great deal of truth in that remark, since a general strike in the Cloak industry seems inevitable. There is also a possibility of a general strike in the Dress industry, in the near future. The only way these strikes can be averted is by making our employers realize that we are prepared to meet them and measure up in strength with them. This may make them talk terms to us."

The Secretary then reads the recommendations relating to the $10 emergency tax and the manner of its collection, already reported.

A lengthy discussion ensued in which the following representatives participated: Student, Blum and J. Feinberg of Local 2; Lefkovits of Local 3, S. Feinberg, Kaufman and manager Kirtzman of Local 9, Hansel and manager Dubnisky of Local 10, Rabinow of Local 22, Wasileksky and Manager Breslaw of Local 35 and manager Antonini of Local 89. The discussion turned on the form in which the tax recommendation was to be submitted to the Local Unions.

Brother Nagler, in summing up the discussion, states in part as follows:

"I felt greatly encouraged when I heard how the various Executive Goards acted on the proposition of the tax. When the manufacturers learned that 5000 members participated in the last election, they realized that the Union is still powerful and they took notice of it. How much more then will it help our situation when the employers learn that our members decided, by a large vote, to levy a strike tax?

The strongest argument we can present to our employers in conference is a demonstration of our strength and power. Therefore, any delegate who wishes to see our Union come out victorious, must do his utmost to enlighten our members on the necessity of this tax and urge them to participate in large numbers in passing it.

The reason why I am in favor of having the referendum taken at the Local meetings is because I want every Local to assume the responsibility of reaching the largest portion of their members and enlighten them upon the importance and urgency of this tax, and I have no doubt as to the result of the vote being favorable Another reason is that when the vote will be taken at open meetings, after a thorough discussion, no one will be able to question its authenticity.

The time is too serious to juggle with words. Let us all instead put our shoulders to the wheel and go through with the tax. Our employers will then know when we will meet them again in conference, that our membership stands back of us and is ready for action."

Brother Nagler's remarks called forth an outburst of applause.

The question when taken to a vote resulted in 156 delegates voting in favor of the original recommendation of the Board of Directors and 10 for the referendum by ballot.

It was decided that the tax be collected immediately and not later than April 15, 1929.

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JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

We Must Be Ready For Emergencies

In the short space of two months the labor issue in the women's garment industry either will have been decided on an equitable basis or will enter on a period of stress and strain destined to open a new chapter in the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. At this writing the chances of a peaceful adjustment on the principle of justice for the worker seem to be rather slim.

The Union has held out the olive branch in its request for very reasonable improvements. We shall see presently that the demands of the Union amount to a bare consideration of the worker as a human being with a family to support. To this the tone of the replies of the Industrial Council and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association sounds very much like the reply of King Solomon's successor to a reputation asking for lighter burdens. What, that king said, in effect, you want lighter burdens? I will make your burdens much heavier! To quote some of the precise words: "My father has chastised you with whips (frequent discharge and discrimination) but I will chastise you with scorpions," (longer hours and piece work in addition).

Now and then, through the press, we are afforded a glimpse into the inner workings of the organized employers' collective mind, which clearly indicates the direction of the wind. Their spokesmen are good enough to give us a broad hint that labor has little to hope for in the matter of a display of good nature and good will on the part of the manufacturers. Thus the workers must take the hint and stand resolved to rely on their power of standing together and on the strength of their own resources.

It is because the local and general officers as well as the active rank and file are fully alive to probable developments that they are trying to rouse the workers to the realities of the situation and to say to them: **Sisters and Brothers, you must be ready for emergencies!**

The $10 tax now being collected is an urgent call for readiness and preparedness. To use a word generally current nowadays: **Money talks.** The sooner the $10 tax is brought in full into the Union's treasury, the quicker the tempo of the preparations and the greater the confidence in the work of rebuilding the Cloakmakers' Union. Let each do his or her share toward that desirable end.

Let everyone drive away fear, suspicion and distrust, and concentrate on the work before the Union—the glorious work of perfecting the organization and keeping it in good fighting trim.

Union's Demands Not Extravagant

To prevent misunderstanding in the public mind as to our call for preparedness, it is necessary again to direct attention to a fact of great importance. Our rank and file anticipates a strike, not because they conceive it as a picnic but because they are gradually being driven to it. As the situation appears to competent observers there seems to be no other way out.

This is going to be a strike for defence, not of aggression. The Union's demands are not extravagant. We only urge much-needed redress of harassing grievances, and concerted action to remedy aggravated evils, in order that more normal conditions may prevail. These evils have pressed on the workers more acutely than ever in the last two years for these reasons:

A group of Communist agents, after the strike of 1926, treacherously surrendered strategic points in the matter of shop-reorganization. That surrender has apparently emboldened the employers' spokesmen to demand further surrenders that cannot for a moment be thought of. The Communist betrayal of 1926 is now quite clear to all cloakmakers. The workers have opened their eyes to the fact that the chief aim of the Communist agents was not a concern for trade improvements but an attempt to work up revolutionary fever in the interest of a political party. Judged in the light of Communist tactics everywhere, the avoidable strike of 1926 had been conceived as a means of bringing about the chaos and confusion that, according to these tactics, would precede the revolutionary outbreak. In reality the agents succeeded in creating only chaos; they ruined tens of thousands of families, squandered millions of union funds, and impaired the effectiveness and resources of the Union.

An overwhelming majority of the workers now realize their almost unpardonable blunder of falling for the false prophets and their deceptive promises in 1925. Do the employers also realize that the chaos then intensified was like a double-edged sword, injuring the industry as much as the workers' organization? It does appear as though in realizing it, they want to take it out of the workers' earnings and hard-earned leisure. What else is the meaning of their rejection of the Union's moderate demands and their counter demands for the reintroduction of piece-work and Saturday work? Surely a return to these break-neck methods is not the remedy for the chaos. The remedy is well-defined measures of joint control to bring order into the industry.

In itself, shop-reorganization, yielded by the Communist agents, has brought about intolerable abuses. A number of employers have all the time taken advantage of it for the purpose of depressing wage standards, practicing harsh discrimination, accentuating competition for the job and aggravating the problem of unemployment. Reorganization as practised now has become a serious menace, a big stick over the workers.

The Union is asking for such modification and system as will do away with the present soul-destroying practices and substitute therefor organized control and fair play. It does seem strange that in face of the Union's reasonable demands it should be necessary to mobilize the workers for a general strike.

If a strike is thus forced on us the workers will acquit themselves in the proud, full-hearted manner for which the cloak and skirt makers are well known. We recall the sweat-shop conditions which the great strike of 1910 abolished. Similar sweat-shop conditions have sprouted up of late years in a large section of the industry. Upon the rejection of our proposals for systematized control on a basis of equitable human relations our only alternative is a general strike of the range and sweep of 1910.

United Strength the Most Important Factor

In preparing for a great struggle the cloak and skirt makers might turn profitably to the historic struggle of 1910—a golden page of their Union's history. It is worth while bringing up one particular phase of that struggle, namely the strong **self-confidence of the masses** that characterized it.

It may be noted in passing that the strike of 1910 and the ensuing victory was epoch-making for the workers in the needle trades. It is an indisputable fact that all the good things these workers have enjoyed ever since until two or three years ago were the direct result of the example then set by the women's garment workers and the sacrifices they incurred.

A good many people think more of the reaction set in in 1925, because that is quite green in the memory, and 1910 is almost twenty years back in the past. Yet 1910 ushered in an era of great progress for the workers in many trades, and for that reason it was very important. The wave of enthusiasm manifested in 1910 tended toward constructive trade union activity, while the largely fabricated enthusiasm in 1925-1926 tended toward criminal destruction. We shall always think with mournful surprise of that brief period when many workers lost their heads and were carried off their feet by the platform stunts of outside political agents. That loss of mental balance led to a wasteful strike and its aftermath of gloom and demoralization following all such strikes.

There is much comfort in the fact that the political manoeuvre of 1925-1926 has finally broken down under the weight of dark plotting and treacherous misdeeds. Nothing of it now remains but evil tongues, misleading publicity, an empty pretence of a dual union, and brutal violence. Already we see it as a passing fever from which the patient is fast recovering.

The labor movement will always think of that eruption with a blush of shame. But such glorious events as the struggle of 1910 will ever stand out as a living monument because of the services the Cloakmakers' Union has rendered, by deed and example, to labor, not only in the needle industry.

What was it that distinguished the strike of 1910? It was the confidence of the masses; confidence in their own powers; a deep faith in the justice of their demands. That confidence and faith crowned the strike with success and brought it to victory.

We mention this matter of confidence for the reason that some circles now think of the Union mainly in connection with the leadership. That is not a normal psychology. For while a well-organized union is impossble without devoted leaders and hearty cooperation with their efforts, yet leaders come and leaders go, but the union—the workers' organized strength—must remain constant to be of service.

In 1910 the cloakmakers in the mass outshone the leaders. They hardly knew the few leaders when they enthusiastically responded to the strike call. Not the leaders were then in the limelight but the great army of strikers in their grim determination to eliminate sweating conditions. A similar determination must characterize especially our present mobilization. The constant harping on the question of leadership by outside meddlers and press agents is decidedly mischievous. They have little understanding of the subject and care less for the workers' interest.

The most important thing in the present movement for improved conditions is not a question of leaders but a question of the **workers' will to organized power.** First of all they must manifest this will in providing the amunition—the $10 tax. It is principally a question of loyalty to the cardinal principle of the workers' soldarity. The old-time slogan "United we stand, divided we fall," has not lost its efficacy. It is now more essential than ever, the only road to achievement, and the leaders are ready to serve and help secure it.

Let no one be misled by the talk concerning leaders. The Cloakmakers' Union now has as good a quality of leadership as can be found anywhere. In 1910 the strike was won with few leaders; the coming strike, if it prove unavoidable, has every

Management Displacement & Unemployment

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

Science and invention have demonstrated the fact that little of the material or serviceable in human life remains static. Adjustment and readjustment characterize the movement of civilization from one peak of achievement in human progress to a higher and still higher point. There is a constant shifting in usages and customs as science and invention perfect newer and more attractive methods which make for human and social comfort and convenience. Processes and mechanisms which seem to be comparatively new are rendered obsolete through subsequent discoveries, improvements and inventions. Styles and customs change standards of living, and modes of transportation and communication change. Instead of clinging tenaciously to the old we seek to find that which is new and better adapted to our times.

The changes which have taken place in industry and industrial processes have been so rapid and startling as to challenge our imagination. We cannot adequately appreciate the fact that we of this generation have been associated with an industrial revolution. We become conscious of this fact only when we compare the age of steam with the age of electricity and the needs of primitive existence with the needs of modern life and its minimum requirements.

The Effect of Machinery

The introduction of machinery into industry has produced a profound effect upon our economic and social life. It has served to reduce production costs and simultaneously to increase the productivity of working men and women. It has brought about mass production, standardization in output and specialization as a substitute for individual skill and training. Human drudgery has been relieved, social well-being has been advanced. Knowledge has been more widely disseminated. Wider opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure and recreation have been created. Great stimulation has been given to research and study, and the requirements of mechanical invention and the standards of human life and living have been brought to a higher level.

Working men and women represented by the American Federation of Labor possess a full sense of appreciation of all the benefits and blessings which have come to the human race through the mechanization of industry. In the arly stages of machine introduction and expansion many workers viewed with apprehension the effect which machinery would have upon their opportunities to secure and maintain steady employment. Job security is a matter of grave concern to every wage earner and his family. Life, living, happiness and home depend upon it. Feelings of personal interest led to sporadic opposition, in some localities, to the introduction of machinery. However, the American Federation of Labor never assumed such an attitude. The great mass of working people has come to understand that machinery in industry represents a logical development in human progress and that its further introduction and use is essential to industrial success and to the establishment and maintenance of industrial supremacy.

Because there seems to be a distorted idea prevailing in the minds of some regarding the attitude of the American Federation of Labor with reference to the use of machinery in industry, its officers and representatives have, on numerous occasions, stated that the American labor movement welcomes the installation and extension of the use of machinery in industry. American working men and women are adjusting themselves to the changes which have taken place as machinery has been substituted for hand labor and hand service. In fact, it is this human element in industry which has contributed very greatly to the success of the wide-spread use of industrial machinery.

Although the organized labor movements of some countries have set themselves in opposition to the introduction and use of mechanical processes in industry, because of the wide-spread unemployment which ensued, the American labor movement has accepted it, has adjusted itself to it and will be found cooperating with management in the extended and efficient use of mechanical technique and mechanical improvement.

Workers Should Share Benefits

Machine production, both in quantity and quality, has been made possible very largely through the efficiency and skill of the workers who operate the machines. From the economic point of view, however, working people insist that they shall share equitably in the benefits which accrue from the introduction and use of machinery in the shape of higher wages, more leisure and recreation.

The American Federation of Labor insists that it would be unfair and unjust for owners and management to appropriate to themselves all the benefits which come through the use of machinery and power. The efficiency and productivity of working people are increased through the enlarged and extended use of machinery. Common justice demands that wages shall increase and working hours decrease in accordance with their increasing power of production.

Displacement and Unemployment

First and chief of the serious social and economic problems is the problem of machine displacement. Persons who have served years of apprenticeship and additional years as skilled, trained workers have found their skill and training rendered valueless and ineffective. Furthermore, through machine displacement they have been forced into unemployment. Actors, musicians, artists, telegraph operators, and other skilled workers, have been displaced through the introduction of machinery.

For instance, a power-operated machine used in the manufacture of men's clothing, operated by not more than two persons displaces two hundred skilled clothing cutters.

Up to this time more than three thousand musicians have been displaced through the introduction of movie-tone and mechanical music. Human displacement of the kind and character enumerated is going on constantly as new machines are installed and others already in operation are improved and made more efficient.

A Serious Social Problem

How is society going to meet the serious situation which will ultimately be created through the continuation of machine displacement? We are justified in believing that there will be a further expansion of the use of machinery and power, and that it is quite impossible for us to appraise the extent to which machinery will be used in mass production and in industry generally. Thus far those who have been displaced through the introduction of machinery have secured employment in the newer industries which have grown up during the last two decades. This process will no doubt continue until we reach the limit of industrial absorption. Assuming that a limit-point will be reached eventually, what preparation shall we make in order to deal with the problem of technological unemployment in a scientific, humane and just way? How can we help skilled and unskilled workers thrown out of employment through the operation of machine displacement to find new employment?

We cannot create an army of unemployed and maintain prosperity. Every worker is a consumer; but when workers are suffering from unemployment they cannot purchase and consume. It is, therefore, to the interest of industry that the mass of working people shall be employed so that the purchasing and consuming power of America's greatest market may be established and maintained at a maximum capacity.

A Matter for Government Authorities

It is the opinion of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor that the question of machine displacement should be considered by governmental authorities and a plan formulated to assist those who have been displaced by machinery in securing new employment suitable to their qualifications and abilities. An agency could be created by the Federal Government for the purpose of assembling information regarding opportunities for employment, the location and demands of new industries and opportunities for men of special skill and training to secure employment. No private agency can function properly in dealing with a question of this kind. For that reason only the Government can create an agency, a clearing house of information for displaced workers.

Further installation of mechanical equipment is inevitable. No person with vision and understanding would attempt to stop it. Labor welcomes it. We would not stop it if we could. While this mechanizing process is continuing, the human element in industry must be protected and its interests must be preserved. Machines may produce commodities but they do not consume them. A market must be created and maintained for the use and consumption of the goods produced if a steady balance is to be maintained between production and consumption. This can be done by developing the purchasing power of the consuming masses to its maximum capacity.

Jobless Cannot Buy Goods Produced

Only those who possess a purchasing power are active consumers. The jobless cannot buy. As unemployment increases, the opportunities for the sale of manufactured goods decrease. Expanding unemployment means a contracting consuming market. Here is the basis of Labor's concern and anxiety over the problem of technological unemployment caused by machine displacement. We

(Continued on Page 7)

chance to be won by virtue of the leaders' long experience of many battles.

The leadership question will take care of itself in due time. Meanwhile beware of idle gossip and printed publicity in regard to the union leaders. Rather trust in your own united strength which adds courage and zest to the leaders' efforts to do the rght thing by the workers. Chiefly on this depends the success of the present movement. Every sign points to the certainty of the Cloakmakers' Union coming back to its great self within this year.

Evident Degeneracy of the Communist Propaganda

Recent reports from Warsaw, Poland, state that no less than thirty workers were seriously injured for ignoring a garment workers strike called not by the bonafide union in the industry but by Communist agents for political purposes. Thus it is clear that the agents of Moscow pursue in every country the same wild, anti-social tactics. Furthermore, that the Communist propaganda is daily sinking deeper in the mire of violence and murderous assaults.

Some naive, well-meaning people still believe that Communists are working for progress and a new world. That belief is not borne out by the degenerate tactics of communist parties everywhere.

Honest propaganda is identified with fair discussion of proposals, with a view of rectifying error and wrong. Communists, however, have always scoffed at that sort of decency as "bourgeois ethics" and "bourgeois respectability."

Right from the beginning Communist propaganda has been sliding down to its present degeneracy. Mostly it is confined to assassination of character and organized disruption of meetings to prevent free criticism of its ideas. From that to hired thuggery and actual knifing is less than a step; for the end in view justifies all means. Such methods, however, do not spread the light of truth but the darkness of primitive savagery. It is not progress but black reaction. It does not create a new world, but drags us back to the brutal bestialities of ages long past.

In Russia they excuse these methods by an assertion of revolutionary law. But there is no such revolutionary state in America or Poland or elsewhere for that matter. Yet workers are stabbed and maimed on the streets of New York and Warsaw by Communist hirelings, as in the case of our Brohters Epstein and Gutchman of Local 35. Muredous assaults on innocent persons by these agents have been occurring ever since 1926 in every so-called strike the Communists sought to force on workers who refused to recognize their rule or authority.

Quite a volume might be compiled of these Comunist brutalities in many countries. It is no recent development. As a matter of fact personal violence is as much a part of Communist tactics as their systematic slanders and libels. They are getting more and more reckless and desperate now for the reason that the propaganda is in its last stages of rottenness.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Women and the Industrial Revolution in the South

By LOUISE LEONARD

The Blue Book of Southern Progress (Manufacturers Record, 1927), is authority for statements regarding the enormous industrial developments in the Southern States in recent years. Between 1925 and 1927, it says that $100,000,000 worth of New England money has been invested in Southern interests and continues:

"No such shifting of industrial interests has ever before been seen in this country, and probably never to the same extent in any other country in the world."

There are whole pages of names of Northern companies located in the South, likewise pages of accounts of southern investments, new mills, and improvements. Following are some of the figures:

1927—Southern Textile Development. South produces 58 per cent of the world's raw cotton, has 57 per cent of the country's active spindles, consumes 65 per cent cotton used in all American mills.

1925-27—More than 25 millions invested in rayon in the South; the South has the largest towel factory, the largest damask mill, the largest hosiery mills, the largest underwear plant, and the largest denim mill in the world; the South has more than 1,000 cotton mills, 375 knitting mills, 66 worsted mills, 51 dyeing and finishing plants, 163 miscellaneous textile mills. Aggregate investments total $1,000,000,000.

Glancing down through a list of these industries, it will be seen that the majority of them employ many women workers.

A School for Women Workers

In order to prepare Southern women for these tremendous changes, a Workers' School has been in operation for the last two summers, and the third session of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry is announced to be held at Burnsville, N. C., from July 11 to August 23, 1929. This school is under the auspices of an independent committee of southerners, most of whom are themselves industrial workers, other members are educators with desire for a growing Labor movement in the South.

Forty students will be accepted in 1929 representing the industries from which girls have come in 1927 and 1928—that is, textiles, tobacco, garment makers, tin can factories, box factories, telephone companies, and all other industries which employ women in large numbers.

The purpose of the school is "to give industrial women an opportunity through study and discussion to develop a deeper appreciation of life and a clearer understanding of their part and responsibility as industrial workers."

It is planned to teach industrial women to think for themselves, to be able to express their thoughts at trade union or other group meetings. To this end, the major course is in industrial history and labor problems. English composition, public speaking, dramatics, and health education. A competent faculty experienced in the education of workers is ready at all times to give individual help to students, since many of the students had to leave school early in order to work. Like other workers' education projects, the Southern Summer School is based on the theory that adult workers get education through experience even though their schooling is limited. It is found that women with good minds and experience in industry can do good work even if their schooling is limited. A special effort is made to understand the present industrial revolution in the southern states and to prepare workers in this popular field.

Students are required to be from 18 to 35 years of age, to have had two years experience in working with the tools of their trade, to be in good health, and it is preferable that they shall have finished the sixth grade.

From the first, organized labor has offered hearty support to the school. Contributions have been given amounting sometimes to a full scholarship from Locals, City Federations and State Federations of Trades. The scholarship is $175.00.

In 1928 a significant Labor Conference was called by the President of the State Labor Federation of North Carolina to meet over one weekend in August at the School. It was during the discussion of Workers' Education and problems of organizing in the Southern states at this time that the representatives of Labor from Tennesse, Georgia, and North Carolina there assembled, decided to hold the Interstate Conference held in October in Chattanooga, Tenn. It is hoped that a similar conference will be held at the school in 1929.

Information may be secured by writing to the Central Office of the school, Miss Louise Leonard, Director, 209 W. Madison street, Baltimore, Md.

Union Policies and Tactics

Trade Union Policies and Tactics, is a 32-page pamphlet prepared by David J. Saposs, Professor of trade unionism in Brookwood Labor College, and published by our Educational Department. Professor Saposs was instructor of labor problems in our Workers' University for several years, and this outline is the outgrowth of his course in trade union policies and tactics which he conducted for our members. The outline consists of ten lessons, foreword, introduction and conclusion.

Each lesson is treated separately, and together they form a unified discussion of this problem. The discussion is divided as follows:

1. Underlying Forces Influencing Structure and Policy of Trade Unions.
2. Industrial Evolution and the Origin of the Working Class.
3. Economic Attempts to Change Present System.
4. Political Attempts to Change Present System.
5. Form and Structure.
6. The I. W. W. and Dual Unionism.
7. The Role of the Immigrant in the Labor Movement.
8. The Intellectural in the Labor Movement.
9. The American Federation of Labor.

Conclusion: The Future of Trade Union Action.

Our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, still has a limited number of these outlines and our members can obtain them at 12c a copy.

Why You Should Read the History of Our International Union

Price $5—Members Can Get It Now For 75 Cents

It is important that our members should know the history of their organization, because the union which they have built and for which they have made so many sacrifices reflects their own lives, their hopes, their trials and tribulations, their victories and defeats. We were particularly glad to have some of our members purchase our history for their children because they wanted their children to be acquainted with the achievements of our union in the hope that this will help them understand the ideals which animated their parents in building the organization for which they made so many sacrifices. Such a history tends to bridge the gulf which exists between some of the members and their Americanized children who live in another world, and whose character and personality are influenced by another environment. This is natural. But these same members hold ideals and hopes that their parents hold and strive for which are universal, which can inspire and stimulate their children to idealistic and creative effort as well as it did their parents in their time. But they speak different languages and this makes it difficult for some of our parents to win their children to some of their hopes and ideals. The influence of the leader—whether of parents or otherwise—depends entirely upon the respect he commands, and respect depends upon understanding. This is even more true with children.

We cannot conceive of anything which can help to make the children understand their parents better than our history which was written by Dr. Louis L. Levine (Lewis Lorwin), a book in which their lives, hopes, struggles, victories and failures are reflected. They will be inspired by the thought that the life of their parents was colorful, and that through their struggles for the recognition of their unions, they have commanded the respect and admiration of friend and foe. They will be proud that their parents, through their International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, became an important factor in our labor, social and economic world. They will learn from it also that for many years our International Union—the organization to which their parents belong, inspired the Labor Movement to support many activities of an economic, social, and intellectual character.

It is for these reasons that a $5.00 book is offered to our members for 75 cents. It is because we want to make this book available to some of them.

The importance of this book lies in the fact that it can be enjoyed by the scholar as well as by the worker in the shop. This book has received universal recognition because it is written in a beautiful and simple language, and while it is scholarly, it is human, appealing, and inspiring. So this book is good for those of our members who know the English language and for their children.

The distinguished liberal historian, Professor Charles A. Beard, author of the "Rise of American Civilization" has this to say about it:

"It is a splendid piece of work—a real monument to the unknown soldiers of your movement, living and dead. It is also a milestone in the intellectual history of the American Labor Movement. I congratulate you and hope that the future will be no less generous to your Union than the past."

And the famous historian of the British Labor Movement, Sidney Webb, has the following to say:

"I send you and the Union my hearty congratulations on what is evidently an admirable work, and one that should be taken as a model by other trade unions.

"In Dr. Levine you made a very wise choice of historian. I sincerely hope that other trade unions will follow the example set by your Union and get their histories written by trained experts.

"The book ought to be purchased by every public library, and by every University Library in America as well as by your lodges."

The book is out of print and we have a limited number on hand, and those of our members who wish to obtain this book for 75 cents should apply to our Educational Department, bringing their due books with them, because this privilege is extended to members only.

F. M. C.

Pioneer Youth's Fifth Anniversary

Members and friends of the Pioneer Youth of America, Inc., are requested to note that this organization will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Wednesday, May 1, by a theater benefit, **The Kibitzer**, starring Robinson, one of Broadway's best recent comedies, has been selected for the benefit performance.

The Arrangements Committee consists of Harry Schuster, chairman; Fanny Fillin, Samuel Abramsky and W. Walter Ludwig. Tickets may be secured at the office of the organization, 45 Astor Place. Tel. Stuyvesant 7865.

Chicago Shop Chairmen Rewarded

At a recent meeting of the workers of B. Kirshbaum's cloak shop, Brother A. Bornstein, the shop chairman, was presented with a set of silverware and a wrist-watch in recognition of good services, with the workers' best wishes.

The presentation committee consists of Is. Weinstein, L. Vigodni, H. Berger, L. Paul and Ch. Tribakoff.

The workers of L. Rigilo's cloak shop of Chicago, giving effect to a special resolution adopted at a shop meeting, presented Brother Benny Jeckter with a valuable gift in appreciation of his good work.

J. Fisto, L. Sherman, J. Shults were the Presentation Committee.

Social and Political Notes

By NORMAN THOMAS

A Program for Peace

Tariffs, imperialism, sea law, are of especial importance because they are neglected or ignored by so many well meaning friends of peace who expect to achieve their cure of war by some incantation or pious resolution like the Kellogg Pact or by some panacea like disarmament or adherence to the World Court. Now I believe that we must do everything possible to avert particular wars or to make war less likely while we seek to change the system that is the mother of war. For instance, we ought to be working toward disarmament, especially toward the drastic limitation of navies. I do not believe we must wait for a new naval conference until the sea law is settled. Much less till every other economic problem is cleared up. At the same time I know that disarmament will not be lastingly achieved unless we can handle the difficult economic problems that are the basis of so many rivalries and hates in the world today.

In other words, to work for peace is to work for a philosophy of world cooperation which requires not panaceas but a program. This program must find expression in the conscious political life of our country. It was a shocking thing that lovers of peace in America did not make even the feeblest effort in the last campaign to commit either candidate or either of the old parties to any sort of rounded program for peace or even to any discussion of it. They were too busy deciding how r-a-d-i-o should be pronounced and other equally burning issues. Perhaps they were too afraid to face the economics of peace. Yet not the best intentions in the world will avail us much unless we are willing to face questions of tariffs, economic imperialism, the allocation of raw materials, debts and reparations, with a realistic knowledge that there is a price of peace and that no nation can play the role in world affairs that unconsciously America is assuming, without grave danger.

When mankind went in for the use of machinery on a large scale it set before itself the necessity of cooperation on a worldwide scale for destruction. There is no adequate recognition of that fact. There is indeed a growing internationalism of capital of which the proposed new international bank may give a possible dangerous example. It is questionable whether such internationalism of capital can really check the rival imperialisms of rival capitalists. If it succeeds at all it will be a the price of such a complete domination not only of the working class but of what may be called proletarian nations that it will only intensify a bitterness that sooner or later will turn class struggle into class war. We who do not believe in salvation by catastrophe cannot afford to let the dominant internationalism be an internationalism of bankers.

Rather is it our task to work for an international viewpoint among the producing masses and the patient building of machinery of cooperation between nations. None of this can be done if we persist in seeing in tariffs only a domestic problem in "backward nations," only a problem for the Marines, and in the law of the sea only a means to assert our own interest.

Mr. Hughes is Well Paid

New Yorkers who once elected Charles Evans Hughes governor of their state will be pleased to learn that out of their fares they must pay him $50,000 and his firm $25,000 for arguing against their interests in behalf of the I. R. T. in the 7c fare case. No New York daily would publish my comment on the gross impropriety of Mr. Hughes' appearing at all in a case which involved the meaning of his official acts as governor. To that comment I now add that even the leader of the bar may find that looking up to a $50,000 fee conveniently blinds one to ethical niceties.

The same papers which report these facts add that to date the fight for the 7c fore has already cost the I. R. T. more than $900,000 which an obliging commission and the courts will let us pay. Who says that regulation doesn't work—for the companies?

Trotsky and the Russian Experiment

Trotsky has shot his bolt It isn't likely that the brilliant but sick exile in Turkey whom his enemies have successfully pilloried at home as writing for pay for the bourgeois press can in person or in spirit lead a movement that will overthrow his arch foe, Stalin. More dangerous to the dictator may be the more amorphous right wing opposition of Kalinin, Rykoff and Tomsky representing as they do great masses of peasants and workers. Yet that opposition also is not immediately likely to shake Stalin's power.

Of the nature of that power and the reasonableness of our democratic suspicions of all dictatorships Trotsky's vivid narrative gives fresh proof. Not only has Stalin, according to the Trotsky story, trampled on all those rights we would call civil liberties he has also turned his vast power in the state and over industry to building up an anti Trotsky machine. Reliable correspondents tell us that his faction has followed up this work by a new process of "purging the lists of voters" which means that his unlucky suspects lose votes, jobs and possibly even such poor quarters as they possess in Moscow's terribly overcrowded apartments. To do this is to create precisely the sort of servile state anti-Socialists have always prophesied and which we have indignantly denied we should tolerate. Tell British or American workers that the communist dictatorship means that their votes, their jobs and their homes would depend on obedience to a dictatorship which would exile a chief hero of the proletarian revolution and see how many of them will prefer even the capitalist state! It becomes the duty of Socialists to insist that in building the cooperative commonwealth we shall neither establish nor endure such political autocracy of any faction of any party.

Meanwhile it is yet to be seen whether Stalin's adaptation of Trotsky's harsh program toward the more ambitious or more prosperous peasants will work at all. The Russian cities are on bread rations. The state discusses great state farms—more intelligent than the arbitrary equality it intermittently attempts to enforce in the villages, but not likely to work in a hurry. Here in the peasant problem is a stumbling block that may trip up not merely the Stalin dictatorship—which would be good—but to some degree the great Russian social experiment itself which would be a calamity to mankind.

By its unsolved peasant problems and by its dictatorial ruthlessness, Communist rule in Russia with all its progress in bettering the lot of industrial workers and all its technological liberalism in educational method so dear to Prof. Dewey is today sadly overshadowed.

Melancholy Revelations

At least the fight in Russia between Communists is about realities. To imitate that fight in the feeble Communist party of America is fantastic and meaningless. Yet out of that fight we are learning by their own revelations just what methods of chicanery, bad faith and violence the Communists would teach the workers to use in their crusade. It is a melancholy revelation. We Socialists have at times made our own share of mistakes but at least we have had sense enough not to exalt them into virtues.

The I. L. G. W. Elections

It was a pleasant and encouraging thing to receive a copy of the report of Messrs. Roger Balwin and Arthur Garfield Hays in praise of the scrupulous fairness and honesty which charcterized the conduct of the elections in the I.L.G.W.U. which they were asked by President Schlessinger to supervise. Their appointment was a good move; their report emphasized the sincerity of the officers in wanting not only an honest count but a conspicuously honest count

No Support For Dual Unions

Secretary Baroff has received the following communication from President Green:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held recently gave consideration to a copy of a circular letter sent to the membership of organized labor and its friends by a dual organization called the National Textile Workers Union of America, appealing for financial contributions. This so-called organization has no relationship whatever to the American Federation of Labor, and for that reason should not be given any recognition by the membership of organized labor. It is an organization formed by individuals outside of the organized labor movement. Its leaders are attempting to set up this organization as a rival to the bona fide organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor and has for its purpose the division of the workers employed in the textile industry.

The United Textile Workers of America is the only organization recognized by the American Federation of Labor as having jurisdiction over workers employed in the textile industry.

The Executive Council calls upon all National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to withhold any financial or moral assistance to the so-called National Textile Workers Union of America of which Mr. Albert Weisbord is Secretary. Ignore the printed appeal of the so-called National Textile Workers Union of America for financial help and moral support. Do not send any money to assist this dual organization. If you help it financially you will thus contribute to the injury of the United Textile Workers of America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We can not afford to encourage division and discord by helping independent duel unions. Let the workers in the textile industry unite in one strong organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. This is the only way by which they can advance their economic and social interests. . . . The Council recommends that all affiliated organizations and their members make inquiry of the officers of the American Federation of Labor regarding the validity and worthiness of appeals for financial help before they respond to such appeals. The executive officers of the American Federation of Labor will reply promptly to every request made for such information.

Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM GREEN
President,
American Federation of Labor.

Tom Mooney Exposes Communist Group of Int'l Labor Defense

A recent letter by Tom Mooney published in the Newark Monitor, scores the International Labor Defense for its disguised and harmful role of collections and distribution of money. There is a naive public that responds to every appeal for funds, and the International Labor Defense receives large sums. There has been no reliable accounting by the I. L. D., and in the last two or three years this collecting agency has been often challenged.

Few people know that the International Labor Defence, in spite of its impartial name is, in reality, run exclusively by the communist group.

Tom Mooney who has languished in a California prison for thirteen years, a victim of a frame-up, is the latest to complain of the insincerity of the International Labor Defense. He takes to witness no less a person than Frank P. Walsh who, at one time, tried to help the communists. Mooney writes that Mr. Walsh had warned him a year ago that the I. L. D. people were impossible and that no one could work with them, but that he disregarded the warning in the belief that the "lefts" would rivet attention on his case by publicity among the workers. Finally he found that the communists were using his case for their own ends. They were collecting money for the case of Mooney and Billings, but not a cent of it has ever reached them or the Mooney Defense Committee.

The communist agents even did something worse than that; they had plotted and succeeded in bringing about an estrangement between him and Billings.

In his letter Mooney directs attention to the fact that Frank P. Walsh has voluntarily taken up his case, and the only organization legitimately collecting for his defense is the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee consisting of members of his Local Union.

MANAGEMENT DISPLACEMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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wish to arouse interest in a plan or plans which will serve to cushion wage earners moving from machine displaced positions to other jobs for which they are by training, skill and ability, best suited.

Every person willing and able should be accorded an opportunity to secure employment. There should be no army of unemployed or human scrap heap in America. A jobless class in the cities and towns of the Nation constitutes a menace to society. We must see to it that the purchasing and consuming power of all the people is built up and maintained upon a basis corresponding with the productive capacity of industry. This is an objective possible of attainment, noble in purpose and worthy of all human endeavor. If we have the vision and the courage and will to achieve it, we can realize it.

Two Weeks In Local 10

The 19th Annual Entertainment and Ball of our Local Union, takes place on Saturday evening, March 30, 1929, at the Concourse Plaza, 161st Street and Grand Concourse.

Our affairs are always very popular with the membership because of the real entertainment we provide for our members and their families, and their attendance on the occasion has become a tradition.

The biggest affair of this kind we had two years ago, when we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary, with a concert and banquet at the Mecca Temple. Aside from the first class talent which we secured for that occasion, which included Tasha Zeidel, Iza Kramer, and other prominent stars, we had a chorus of our own members, which was the hit of the occasion. Another sensational evening was our last year's Entertainment and Ball, which took place at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. Those who were present at that affair spent a most enjoyable evening, and that evening's entertainment remained a topic of conversation for weeks after. Those who were absent, regretted having missed a good time.

The Arrangements Committee have spared no effort to make this year's affair live up to the reputation of Local 10. Not only that, but they anticipate that it will be an even greater success than any of the others.

Representatives of our sister local unions, representatives of the International, and the invited guests as well as our members and their friends are assured of an extremely enjoyable evening. The talents will be under the management of Sam Fallow who provided our entertainment last year. We will also have the popular Paul Whiteman's Picadilly Orchestra, and in addition we have the dancer, Nadia Binder, the daughter of our member, Hyman Binder.

Members who attended our previous entertainments will remember Nadia when, as a little girl, she danced at the Hunts Point Palace nine years ago, and the hit she made. Today she is a prominent dancer, and her participation on the evening may be looked for as an event. The entire program of the entertainment is such that we can't mention in detail all we have in store for those who will be present.

The Arrangement Committee cordially invites our members, their families and friends to show up and extend their heartiest greetings. They also request our members to come early, as the show will start promptly at nine, and will last for only an hour and a half. Then dancing will begin. Come all, come early.

CUTTERS PAY THE $10.00 TAX

It is only a few days now since we started to collect the $10.00 tax, and a considerable amount of money has already been received. The Joint Board permitted the workers throughout the industry to work last Saturday, to enable them to pay the tax immediately without delay. The active members and those close to the Organization are fully aware of the importance of the immediate collection of this tax. The need for money is so great at this time, that a dollar now is worth five dollars later, and for this reason the Joint Board has made arrangements with all the departments, that the shops pay the tax as units, before the season is over. We appeal to the cutters who have always been the first to pay their dues and taxes, to make a special effort to pay this tax immediately, so that the Union may have the required funds for the necessary arrangements and for any emergency that may develop. Remember, the tax paid now means much more to the Union than later.

CUTTERS WILL HAVE THEIR MARKET

Several weeks ago our members instructed the officers to appeal to Police Commissioner Grover D. Whalen in regard to the inconvenience and harm done to the cutters by the new traffic regulations, which prohibit their congregating during their lunch hour, in their accustomed place, where they are able to secure jobs. The matter was accordingly taken up with the Police Commissioner by Manager David Dubinsky and Assistant Manager David Fruhling, and the Commissioner promised to give this matter his earnest consideration. A report of this was given to the membership at the last Local meeting. During this week Police Inspector Loonan of the 3rd division, called representatives of Local 10 to his office for a hearing on the matter. When the situation was thoroughly explained to him, he expressed his readiness to assist the cutters by granting them the privilege of assembling either at the old place, or on the southeast corner of 39th Street between Broadway and 7th Avenue, near the Metropolitan Building. The Police authorities were quite in sympathy with the cutters, and as a result, cutters are permitted to congregate as before, at either of the places mentioned.

We have received reports that the police on duty are not as severe with the cutters as they were prior to our appeal to the Police Commissioner, and Inspector Loonan.

Our officers were informed by the authorities of the Police Department, that the cutters must avoid interfering with pedestrians on the sidewalk, that is, when they congregate they should be careful not to block the entire sidewalk, but to leave room near the curb for pedestrians to go back and forth, and if the cutters will follow these rules the police will not interfere with the cutters' market place which has been an institution since 1889.

This Saturday, March 30 :: 1929 ::

THE 19th ANNUAL

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

of the

Cutters' Union Local 10

FOR BENEFIT OF RELIEF FUND

SURPRISING STAR REVUE

AND PROMINENT VAUDEVILLE STARS

Furnished by SAM FALLOW

Also Dancing by NADIA BINDER

at GRAND COUNCOURSE PLAZA

161st St. and Grand Concourse

Bronx, New York

Tickets in Advance One Dollar— At Door One Dollar Fifty

Music by

Paul Whiteman's Piccadilly Orchestra

Show Will Start 9 P. M. Sharp Come Early for Good Seats

-:- COME ALL! -:- COME EARLY! -:-