

Q: I suppose I could put somebody on it.

GLANZ: Well, they had a . . .

Q: Tell me about it.

GLANZ: Huh?

Q: Tell me about it, so that I can have it to . . .

GLANZ: Well, I have a lot of articles. Of course, they were mostly favorable, and they were replies to . . .

Q: Oh, they didn't attack it.

GLANZ: No, they didn't attack it, but they were replies to the attack.

Q: Yeah.

GLANZ: And, and if you could get a hold of that . . . you might be . . .

Q: In the _____ and in the . . .

GLANZ: . . . in the _____. Not that much in the ~~Friar~~(?). The ~~Friar~~(?) was at that time, was . . . already Stalinist.

Q: Oh was it?

GLANZ: Yeah.

Q: But even so . . .

GLANZ: No, they were, they were not for the project.

Q: They were not?

GLANZ: Not the Communists(?).

Q: What was their grounds.

GLANZ: Well, if I had . . .

Q: It was because it was Socialist community.

GLANZ: No. No. There's an ideological difference between the Workmen's Circle and the Habad, and the International Workers' Order.

Q: I'm afraid you're way over my head. Would you give me a little course. [Laughs]

GLANZ: Ah, let's see . . . along about 1927, 1928, I guess it was, the Jewish labor movement was split by the Communists.

Q: Yeah.

GLANZ: And they split when they, they . . . it was first on the Workmen's Circle and the Habad, the Jewish National Worker's Alliance. And they formed what they call the International Workers Order. Which was a . . .

Q: I don't know, but this I've seen.

GLANZ: This would be the Communist . . .

Q: Oh, that was the part Communist group?

GLANZ: That was the Communist group which was the counterpart of the Workmen's Order Fraternal Organization.

Q: Yeah.

GLANZ: And they were, of course, associated with the Communist Party.

Q: What did you get by going into an organization like that. Was that a burial (?) society, or . . .

GLANZ: It was a burial society. You got into, obviously, got a . . . a sick benefit, and usually they were . . . and they had branches, in other words, they got the . . . the Warsaw . . . it was on, on the, on a . . . _____.

Q: Yeah.

GLANZ: In other words, all the people that came from the same part of Poland.

Q: I see, and they all . . .

GLANZ: They all landed in this one particular branch of the Workmen's Circle, _____ the Jewish National Workers' Alliance.

Q: I see. Yeah. These are different organizations?

GLANZ: Yeah. The Jewish . . . the Workmen's Circle was a Socialist _____, which was tied ideologically with the they thought, to the Polish.

Q: I see.

GLANZ: The Jewish National Worker's Alliance was more, although it was socialistically oriented, it had more ties to the traditional Jewish forms. They were a little bit more religious . . .

Q: I was just going to ask that.

GLANZ: . . . and they were more involved in Jewish life as Jews or as the Socialists were . . .

Q: As class.

GLANZ: . . . the Polish people were Jews among everybody else. They didn't think of themselves as Jews, they were socialists The IWO split both of these of these organization.

Q: I see.

GLANZ: And they pulled to them all the Communists, and there was a very bitter fight.

Q: And that fight was reflected in, in Roosevelt?

GLANZ: Oh, yeah. There were . . . by time the thing . . . Roosevelt was occupied, there were a few IWO people, but they wouldn't talk to each other.

Q: Oh, really?

GLANZ: I mean, when they did talk to each other, they'd get into terrific ideological fights. And it was a very deep split, and I guess until . . . 1939 when Hitler made a contract with Russia, at that time, they started to come together. Some of those people had been in the IWO, in the Communist _____.

Q: Just couldn't take that.

GLANZ: Couldn't take that and moved out. But so if you had this, all these various, little groups and things that you had in the . . . in the Jewish community in general, you had a microcosm of that right there in Jersey Homesteads or Roosevelt. And the, so that if you wanted to, you could go to a million meetings a night. They always . . .

Q: You mentioned the Jewish Day, too. Where was that?

GLANZ: The Day was, it was mostly, it was in the middle of the road, it wasn't out-and-out socialist with anyone, capitalists. It was more toward the line of the Jewish National Worker's Alliance.

Q: Zionists?

GLANZ: It was Zionistly inclined, but not quite as far Zionist as the Modern Jew. Although when the two merged, they, the merger was between two And the Day, of course, was one of the chief supporters of the . . .

Q: Of what . . .

GLANZ: . . . of the project. They were . . .

Q: Oh, they were?

GLANZ: . . . oh, for it all the time. And even the _____, they had some criticism, especially when it came to unions, and because most of the unions were, let's see . . . _____ [Inaudible] Jewish labor counsel

Q: And all of this was going on in this little town.

GLANZ: Oh, and . . .

Q: And there'd be four at one, and six for the other. [Laughs]

GLANZ: It could be . . . they . . . they would chase us out.

Q: How in the hell did you manage to, to _____ to do that?

GLANZ: Well, I tried to keep out of the politics of it, as a matter And the, starting in 1936, they reopened the, the management division, after we got closer to the point where we were moving families in. And a man by the name of Walter Simon became the manager.

Q: Major Simon they called him, didn't they?

GLANZ: . . . [Inaudible] I thought it was . . . I guess . . .

Q: Yeah _____, because his name was Major Simon, and the guy who cleans out the _____ is Simon Major. [Laughs]

GLANZ: Well, Walter was a West Point graduate . . .

Q: Wasn't he responsible for the two-story houses? No?

GLANZ: I think the one who's really responsible for the two-stories is Mrs. ~~Kasman~~ ^{Kasman}.

Q: Mrs. ~~Kasman~~ ^{Kasman}.

GLANZ: Because I understand--I wasn't there--but they tell me that she came out to look at the other houses when they were still in the stage, you know . . .