

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."  
—Job, 27:6

# JUSTICE

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

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

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## Pres. Schlesinger to Visit Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis

Early next week, President Schlesinger will leave for the West. He will visit Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Our locals in the above mentioned cities have been demanding, for the last several weeks, his coming to settle a number of urgent trade matters, preliminary to the concluding of agreements with the employers.

Urgent problems in the East have made it impossible for President Schlesinger to leave until now. The clearing up of the situation in Philadelphia and the headway made in the solution of a number of problems in New York will enable him to leave early in January for the West. In all these three cities, agreements between the employers and the cloakmakers are about to expire, and negotiations are now going on for the conclusion of new agreements. The employers have presented to the Union a number of demands, some of which are distinctly at variance with the working standards and conditions which have prevailed there heretofore.

## Consulting Physicians to Meet at Union Health Center

On Friday, December 31st, a number of prominent physicians, who are on the consulting staff of the Union Health Center will meet the attending staff of the Medical Service of the Health Center. Among those on the consulting staff, who are expected to be present, are Professor Alfred Meyer, Professor James Alexander Miller, Professor S. Adolphus Knopf, Dr. Julius Halperin, Dr. David Robinson and others.

On the attending staff of the Union Health Center in the Medical Department, there are at present, besides Dr. George M. Price, Medical Director, Dr. Jacob Liehtenstein, Dr. Herman Schwab, Dr. Maximilian Goldstein, Dr. Benjamin Bozok, Dr. Henry Streifer, Dr. Joseph Smith, and a group of prominent specialists.

Among the specialties, which are to have clinics at the Union Health Center will be: Nose, Throat and Ear, Eye, Surgical, Nervous Diseases, X-ray, Women's Diseases, Diseases of the Feet, and others.

## Philadelphia Cloak Dispute Settled

Situation in Waist and Dress Industry Still in Abeyance.—President Schlesinger Confers Again with Employers

The dispute in the cloak industry of Philadelphia has ended in a peaceful settlement at a conference which lasted two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 21 and 22. President Schlesinger with a committee of the local Joint Board represented the Union.

As known to the readers of "Justice", the cloak and skirt employers of Philadelphia had presented to the Union a demand for a 50 hour-work week and for a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. In the course of the conference the injustice of these demands were made perfectly clear to the manufacturers, and it was agreed to retain in force the old agreement with the work hours and scales prevailing as at present, except for a few minor amendments. According to the understanding between the Union and the Association, working cards will be indispensable now before any worker can be engaged by an employer to do his work, and the Union's control over the membership will thus be given strengthened. On Wednesday evening, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia held a meeting which was attended by President Schlesinger. The terms of the agreement were gone over in detail and approved.

On Monday, December 27th, a membership meeting which crowded the big hall of the Labor Lyceum to the doors, discussed the agreement approved by the Joint Board. President Schlesinger, who attended this meeting, delivered a lengthy and forceful speech, in which he explained the urgency of the acceptance of the new agreement and proved to all the workers present that it is the best settlement under prevailing conditions. Next week the agreement

will be taken up for final discussion at the branch meetings of the Philadelphia locals.

### Situation in the Waist Industry

The state of affairs in the waist and dress industry of Philadelphia is still unsettled. The waist and dress manufacturers, too, demand a longer work week and decreased wages. As reported last week in these columns, the workers have decided unanimously to reject the demands of the employers.

On December 20th President Schlesinger sent a letter to the Waist and Dress Association of Philadelphia suggesting that a conference be held between the Union and the Association at some early date to take up the demands and counter-demands presented by both sides. On the following day, the General Office received notice from the Philadelphia Association that they would be ready to confer on Monday, Dec. 27th. On that day a conference took place between representatives of the Association and Local 45. President Schlesinger went to Philadelphia and took part in the conference, which lasted for more than four hours.

In the course of the discussion, the union's position was made clear: that under no circumstances will the workers give up any of the standards that they have gained in the industry, and that there is no vestige of justice in the demands of the employers.

For the time being the matter is left in abeyance as the representatives of the Association have made it known after the conference that they would have to consult the entire membership of the Association before they could decide upon their stand.

## Mass Meeting for Trade With Russia in Madison Sq. Garden Next Sunday Afternoon

On Sunday, January 2nd, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be held a great mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the "American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia," a body of trade unions and progressive organizations recently formed to work for the complete lifting of the blockade against Russia and for the resumption of trade relations with her people.

The mass meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent

speakers, among them, United States Senator Joseph I. France, Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman of the War Labor Board; Miss Harriet Stanton Blatch, representing a number of women's organizations; Wm. H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Union, and Joseph Scholberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

The purpose of the meeting is, first, to demand that America lift

## N.Y. Dressmakers Form New Local Number 22

In the course of last week, Vice-President Seidman has called together a meeting of dressmakers, members of Local No. 25, and a new local in this trade was finally launched. A provisional committee of nine members has taken over the management of the new local, until a permanent administrative committee and executive board will be elected later. The following members were elected on the provisional committee: L. Shapiro, S. Sandler, H. Weinglass, Fannie Jekel, M. Shapiro, L. Tarin, M. Wiener, J. Dubester, M. Katz and J. Leibowitz. On Tuesday, December 21st, this committee held a meeting in the office of Local No. 25 and elected a chairman and a secretary, J. Leibowitz and S. Sandler, respectively. A committee was also elected to make all the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the dressmakers of Local No. 25 to the new local. Of course, as soon as this local will be fully established, it will become a member of the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, where, together with the other locals, it will form the new great power for the protection of the workers' interests in the industry.

the still existing blockade against Russia and to resume free commercial relations with her, and, second, to protest against the deportation of Martens, the Soviet representative in this country.

The meeting is expected to be a rousing success and it will express fittingly the volume of protest and indignation felt by every honest worker in this country against the stupid and heartless policy of strangulation inaugurated by the capitalist governments of the world over against the people of Russia.

## TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

### Wage Cutting Wave Spreading

WHILE the cost of living is still high, as high as in the worst periods during the last five years, — all paper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, — the process of wage cutting, started several months ago, is spreading far and wide throughout the country, affecting one industry after another, and carrying with it the lengthening of the work day in mills and factories. A day does not pass without columns of press reports reciting wage reductions in every important industry. A reduction of 22½% for the 55,000 operatives employed in the 100 plants belonging to the Fall River Cotton Mills Manufacturers' Association will become operative on January 3rd, and this will bring the Fall River textile district in line with reduced scale of wages in other cotton-making centres of the United States. Reductions are announced on railways, copper mines, smelting works, flour mills, etc., etc.

In connection with the wage cutting so prevalent at present in all industrial districts, it is interesting to note the following incident: The workers of the Newbern Iron Works in North Carolina, one of the largest plants of its kind in the South, have decided at a meeting called to discuss a disagreement over a 20 per cent reduction in wages, to adopt a suggestion by one of the workers: that they be permitted to operate the plant and distribute the profits among themselves. This decision was concurred in by the company. Salaries of the office force were immediately reduced 10 per cent as the plant was turned over to the wage-earning employees for operation. Until the new system gets under way, officials will continue in charge of their respective departments.

### A Bigger House of Representatives

REPORTS from Washington indicate that the Republican Party has decided to pass at this session a reapportionment law which will increase the membership of the lower house from 435 to 483. This will give the States one representative for about every 219,000 of population. 25 States will have their representation increased, and no State will lose. As a means of providing a basis for action by the House, the Census Bureau has already sent to the Speaker the revised figures of population for the country.

The total for the continental United States is 165,708,771, and the population of outlying possessions is 13,148,788, giving a total for the entire United States and its possessions of 177,857,559 as compared with 101,146,580 in 1910.

The additional 48 congressmen will be distributed largely among the bigger and more industrial states in the East and Far West. No matter what one may think of the merits of district representation in Congress and what little the workers as a whole may expect from the House of Representatives as now constituted, it is nevertheless a matter to be welcomed. There is probably no more important in the world where greater inequalities, as far as representation is concerned, exist as

in the Congress of the United States. The great industrial districts where the population is counted in hundreds of thousands are represented in Congress to no greater degree than the sparsely settled districts of the North and the South. It is therefore no more than a matter of justice that additional representation, on the basis of the increase in population, should be given to districts whose population has far outgrown the apportionment they were granted 20 or 30 years ago.

Of course, if the workers persist upon being misrepresented in Congress through congressmen who do not represent their interests, no increase, however great, will be of any aid to them. As a matter of principle, however, it is something to be welcomed, as it might give, eventually, the workers a greater weapon for the defense of their interests in the hall of Congress.

### A "Living Wage" to Workmen

IN Kansas, as is well known, workmen in essential industries are prohibited from striking. An Industrial Court has been established in Kansas last year by an act of legislature, which is to pass upon all grievances and disputes between workers and employers in such industries in that State which come under the very elastic term of "essential." A number of employees in some Topeka flour mills have recently brought a complaint against their employers for having shut down their mills to about half their capacity.

In an opinion handed down by the presiding judge of the Court of Industrial Relations, the court admonishes the employers to be mindful of the fact that workers engaged in any essential industry in the State of Kansas must at all times receive a fair wage and have healthful and moral surroundings. The judge goes on to say that in the reduction of the hours of operation the mills should be very careful and solicitous concerning the matter of labor. He concludes, nevertheless, that the evidence before the court shows that the mill warehouses were full of flour and the elevators were full of wheat and that the mills were actually operating at 60 per cent of their capacity. The court found, therefore, that as the markets for wheat and flour are unstable at present and the buyers are buying in very small quantities, 60 per cent of capacity was reasonable continuity of service.

Of course, it is only too obvious that this dictum of the court, which is not legally binding upon any of the employers in Kansas, was made only to save the face of the Court of Industrial Relations after the drastic action by the same court against the miners of Kansas during the past year. It is also quite interesting that the court has found nothing in its investigation of the claims of the workers, which would indicate that the mills are closing in an effort to maintain prices or to curtail production; whereas it is a matter of common knowledge that the wheat growers' associations of the North and Middle Western States are withholding flour and wheat in order to maintain the present high prices and in the expectation of the passing of a new

tariff law by Congress which would shut off the importation of food products from abroad, and particularly from South America.

### New Harbor Strike Voted

THE Harbor Boatmen's Union voted, during last week, not to accept the 1921 agreement presented by their employers, organized as the New York Towboat Exchange. This action is, of course, tantamount to the declaration of a strike, unless some eleventh hour compromise is reached between the workers and the boat owners. Coincident with the decision of the boatmen, the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association announced that it had also rejected the owner's proposal and would strike with the boatmen on January 1st.

The strikes will involve about 11,000 harbor workers. There are about six thousand men in the two unions, and their action automatically will throw the engineers and other help out of employment. The strike will be directed against about 500 independent owners for an all-around increase in pay that amounted to about \$30 a month and for retaining the ten hour day. In place of the latter, the owners offered a sixty-hour week, and this is the main cause of the split. With the sixty-hour-a-week clause in the new agreement, the owners could work the men longer stretches at a time and then lay them off, so as to evade payment for the overtime.

If ever men had a just cause for a strike, these harbor men, underpaid, and overworked as they ordinarily are, certainly have one in their fight against a sixty-hour work week, which has been relegated to a long forgotten past in most industries and occupations in the country.

### A New Committee to Organize Steel Workers

THE new labor committee organized at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, charged with continuing the effort to organize the steel industry plants, will hold its first assembly early month in Washington. The first meeting will probably be devoted to a survey of the de-

velopments of the year which has passed since the last attempt, and the laying of ground to continue the fight at the first opportune time.

The chairman of the reorganized committee is M. F. Tighe, and the secretary now is WILLIAM HANST. William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists is a member. Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. is expected to participate in the committee, as he is the trustee of the \$700,000 fund which remained in the hands of the old organization committee when it was dissolved.

When the election of Tighe was announced last month and it became known that John Fitzpatrick and W. Z. Foster, chairman and secretary respectively, of the former committee, had not been chosen for places, some of those who identify themselves as conservatives in the labor movement permitted the impression to go out that Fitzpatrick and Foster had been "eliminated" from the organizing forces on the issue of radicalism. The press of the country, of course, hastened to pick up this "news" and spread it far and wide on the front pages of every important paper in the land.

The fact, however, is that far from being eliminated, neither Fitzpatrick nor Foster was even represented at the newest organization meeting, and that Foster resigned from the old committee in January, 1929, and was succeeded by Jay G. Brown. Fitzpatrick, who is also President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, served with Brown until June, when he recommended to the Montreal Convention of the A. F. of L. that the committee be dissolved and both presented their resignations. Fitzpatrick and Foster, and their host of friends in the labor movement resent any implication that the action of the new committee in choosing new officers was a repudiation of their leadership of last year's strike. Fitzpatrick has issued a statement that while he expects to have no connection with the new movement, it has been demonstrated that the steel industry can be organized and that any inference that he and Foster had been "eliminated" on the issue of radicalism is merely an attempt to discredit the new movement.

## PIROSHNIKOFF, CONCERTINA VIRTUOSO LEADS A UNITY CHORUS FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

Chorus Meets Friday Evening, January 7th at Waistmakers' Center

Do you remember the wonderfully inspiring Unity House concert? Don't you long for them? Do you remember how gay you were, sitting there in that large happy group in the attractive Ball Room, and spontaneously bursting into song?

In arranging for the program for the big winter Unity Festival, the immense two-day Pageant, Ball and Bazaar, the Committee remembered this and decided that not even a Kreidler or a Zimballist could surpass a Unity Concert as a delightful musical treat. It arranged therefore to make Washington's Birthday a Unity Day in Star Casino. A Unity Chorus of 500 happy voices would thrill the large audience of its own

friends, with popular Yiddish or Russian songs.

Mr. Piroshnikoff, the concertina artist, who is so beloved by our people, has consented to lead such a chorus. The enthusiasm that prevailed at the first chorus meeting was evidence of promise and accomplishment. The faces of the chorus beamed happiness as they sang the new song, while Mr. Piroshnikoff played, "Ich bin ein Derenburger Chasen."

If you want to enjoy the rare treat of studying under Mr. Piroshnikoff as well as helping the Unity, you are welcome to join the Unity Chorus. It meets Friday, January 7th, at 8 P. M. at Public School 40, 314 East 56th Street. Men and women of our Local are welcome, providing they register at once. After this coming Friday, registrations for the Unity Chorus close. Join now.

# THE SENATE'S HOSTILITY TO LABOR

By M. KOLCHIN

Governor Allen. Kansas is not the first one to invent a law against strikes. Perhaps he is the first governor who was responsible for the enactment of such a law, but long before he became the executive of an important State, this tendency to introduce anti-strike legislation in America has already assumed considerable proportions. In the good old days, when people in America still believed in democracy and freedom, in the days before Mr. Wilson has come out with his new freedom, such things were of course openly. There was, to be sure, discussion in the press; here was everlasting pointing to New Zealand as a land where everything was nice and serene because strikes in these blissful lands were not permitted,—until it became apparent that in spite of the fact that New Zealand was officially a non-strike country, here disturbances did occur there quite frequently. There was another reason why New Zealand became less and less of a model for American conditions. Australia had a labor government, that it be government was in the hands of the Labor Party. And the Labor Party of Australia, while not a party of revolution, was nevertheless the party of the trade unions. And that of course, was not something for America to emulate in the eyes of the ruling classes of this country.

Subsequently, the agitation for anti-strike legislation affecting workers in public utilities began. This agitation was made to appear to be in harmony with the prevalent theories of democracy. It was argued that the public, the community, is to be placed in a preferable position to individual employers or workers, and that the prohibition of strikes and the right to strike in public utilities is therefore within the allowable. Thereupon the questions arose: What industries are public utilities?

In Europe the definition of a "public utility" is very simple; industries which belong to the community, that is, such which are the property of a city or a state, all within that definition. In most of the European countries, railways, street car lines, electric and gas stations, and in some places such enterprises as the telephone and the telegraph are the property of the national, provincial or city governments, just as the post office is the national property of the United States, and as fire departments belong to municipalities. The common "public utilities", therefore, has in Europe a definite and legally circumscribed meaning.

In the United States the situation is, however, quite different. Here public utilities may be taken to mean almost everything, and in the words of the Second Industrial Conference, convened by President Wilson last year, public utilities are defined as "industries that are frequently essential to the very existence of the public." The question arises, what industries are not essential, with the exception of the luxury industries? The banking industry, for instance, is much more important for the public than even the railways. The clothing industry is more essential than the telephone, and the coal

industry is, of course, more important than the telegraph.

The fact that "public utilities" were not clearly defined in this country, or that the definition of it could be easily adapted to all industries, was particularly pleasing to the employing class of this country. Once a law against strikes in all public utilities is adopted, they could easily, after that, place any interpretation upon the meaning of it to suit themselves. We see, indeed, that this Second Wilson Industrial Conference has very earnestly discussed the question of strikes in public utilities and has even recommended that such strikes be not permitted. And it is quite remarkable that even though the report of that conference has provoked but little interest, and its plan to "eliminate disputes between capital and labor", has drawn but little attention, its plan to forbid strikes in public utilities found favor with every capitalist agency in this country.

It is understood that the workers were strongly opposed to it. Under certain circumstances, the agitation for the enactment of such a law could have easily split the American working class into two sections. (The American worker is as yet very individualistic in his point of view and if anything does not concern him directly, it affects him very little). The agitation, however, was so absurd on its face, and the subterfuge of the term "public utilities" was so obvious, that the proposition of renouncing America into a "happy land without strikes" could not mislead anybody. In addition to that, the time when this movement was launched was not altogether propitious for antagonizing the workers. They were still united and "prosperity" was still in the land, and right after the war there still was a great deal of restlessness in the ranks of labor.

Now, times have changed. Unemployment is growing and the workers are not as badly needed as before. The capitalists are beginning to dare to do things that they were afraid of attempting two or three years ago. Nevertheless, it is still quite dangerous to attempt legislation against strikes in general. The subterfuge of prohibiting strikes in "public utility enterprises" has proved a failure as it was too threadbare a snare and the workers would not be fooled. A decision, therefore, was made to begin on a small scale and to limit the industries in which strikes may not be called.

Let it be said right here that years ago, as well as today, the powers that be as a rule never bothered much about laws. When necessary, a strike was forbidden whether lawful or not, and when the occasion required, strikes were being broken whether they were conducted in a public utility enterprise, or not. The railroad strikes, the miners' strike, the strike of steel workers are eloquent examples of what can be done even with the cloak of legislation, as long as there is the will and the power to do such things. America is, nevertheless, a land of law-abiding citizens. It is a "free democracy" and all here is being done according to law, if convenient. Then again, it is quite dangerous to either prohibit or break

strikes without the color of law, as it might in the end exhaust the patience of the workers. Accordingly, last year, when the Esch-Cummings Transportation Law was enacted, an attempt was made to forbid strikes on railroads. This law, however, was enacted before the national elections, and it was not quite safe or convenient to undertake such a drastic act at that time.

The elections are over now. The workers have voted and reaction is in the saddle. Now is the right time to demand a law against strikes on the railroads, and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has even had the temerity to make such a law applicable to the coastwise shipping trade which they control. On Thursday, December 16th, the Senate of the United States adopted without much hawking or ado the Poindexter Anti-Strike Bill. This bill demands not less than ten years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for anyone who would either advise, incite or participate in a strike on railroads, ships, ports, etc. If this law is finally adopted, the railroad workers,

longshoremen, sailors and all connected with transportation all over the country will be prohibited from striking. Moreover, this is only a beginning. If it should succeed, almost anything imaginable can be built upon the structure of such a law. It can be easily interpreted that all essential industries come within the law. Railroads and steamships want coal, and a strike in a coal mine is likely to interfere with the operation of railroads. Engines and ship motors require oil. A strike in a Standard Oil refinery might easily be considered as one interfering with this law, etc., etc.

Senator Poindexter's bill, if it should ever become a law, will be a law not only against strikes by workers in transportation industries, but a law against strikes in general. Such a law was attempted under various pretexts on many occasions, but failed invariably. Will it succeed now? It is hard to say. The times are, of course, not favorable to the workers. The reaction in the land is bitter and determined. The labor movement is facing a struggle against the closed shop, and the clamor against unionism in general is well organized and far-reaching. In addition to that American labor has not proved itself capable of wielding political power as yet and is politically at the mercy of the the old corrupt machines.

## With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

(Minutes, Meeting December 17)

Brother Sidney Rothenberg in the chair.

The Board of Directors submitted the following report:

A committee from the Daily Waist Co. appeared and stated to the Board that the firm had laid off all of its employees five weeks ago and had only their cutters and sample makers. The cutters still work full time, but the firm is having its work, all hand made, done in Porto Rico. They request the Board that they be given preference of reemployment when the firm will commence its regular line of work. The Board decided that in all shops where the workers are being discriminated against due to the fact that the employers have out-of-town shops, that the Joint Board shall not permit any cutters or sample makers to work on such premises, with the understanding, of course, that the merits of each case shall be considered.

The communication from Local No. 50, applying for membership in the Joint Board referred to the Board of Directors, was tabled, to be taken up again at an early date.

It was decided, upon the report of Brother Sigman, that a committee of three consisting of Brothers Riesel, Wolinsky and Friedman, in conjunction with the grievance manager, be empowered to look for a suitable person to place in charge of the Organization Department to place this work on a more satisfactory basis.

Brothers Hochman and Horowitz reported the assignment of the various business agents in the Independent and Association departments.

Brother Sigman stated that Brother Rosenfeld has agreed to

take charge of the Brownsville office; that he is having under advisement with counsel the question of taking to a higher court the decision rendered by Judge Mac Arvey in the Piermont injunction case, as it would involve an expenditure of \$2,000 or more. Brother Sigman reported further that he, together with Brother Hochman, Horowitz and Mackoff, were preparing suggestions to be presented to the employers for the renewal of the agreements. A shop chairman's meeting for the purpose of informing the membership of the contemplated activity of the joint board and to discuss the general situation in the industry has been called.

Brother Wolinsky, manager of Local No. 66, reported that conditions in the bonnet embroidery industry have, of late, improved immensely, about 35 per cent of the trade being fully employed and about 15 per cent being partly employed. There have been, however, a number of new non-union shops opened and they constitute a menace to the organization. As the by-laws of the Union prohibit members to work in non-union shops, those employers have opened trade schools from which non-union operators are supplied to the shops. He pointed out that the Joint Board, through its control of the dress and waist trade, can eliminate this evil.

It was decided to have the next meeting of the Joint Board on Wednesday, December 29th.

M. N. Mackoff, Secretary.

# JUSTICE

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## EDITORIALS

### THE PRESENT HOUR

These are favorable days for the employers of labor in America and they are fully aware of this fact. The labor market is overflowed with 3,000,000 unemployed, and the general public, so easily influenced by an unfriendly press, is very antagonistic towards the labor unions, in the belief that the unions are responsible for the high cost of living. The man in the street, as a rule, does not stop to analyze deeply the real causes of profiteering; he does not stop to ask himself the question: If the union workers have really been the profiteers, where is the evidence of their riches and their huge profits? The ordinary man has neither the patience, the time, nor, perhaps, the ability to delve into a complex problem of this kind.

The so-called public opinion, erstwhile so sympathetic with the trade union movement and its demands for higher standards and collective bargaining in dealing with employers, has undergone a considerable change. It takes a great deal of civic courage these days for one to declare himself for the principle of collective bargaining. This swing of the pendulum is quite an eloquent indicator of the instability of our public opinion and how capricious and unreliable it is.

There is another factor which must be taken into consideration in appraising the present social and industrial situation of the country, a factor which exerts a strong influence. It can be epitomized in a few words: The fear of Bolshevism. A long and sustained propaganda has succeeded in poisoning the minds of millions of Americans to the end that even an insignificant demand on the part of labor is regarded as a spectre of Bolshevism. The mind of the public has become panicky. We have heard the cry of "Bolshevism" two years ago, during the waitmakers' strike in New York City. The same cry is being raised now during the tailors' lockout, and the press is deluged with assertions that the workers are bent upon introducing Simon-pure sovietism, and that the employers, in having declared war upon the workers, are saving the country from the doctrines of Lenin. It is quite plausible, indeed, that while the leaders of industry, of the press and of public opinion in general may not be inclined to accept these calamity howlings at their face value, they, nevertheless, are determined to give battle to every concrete demand of the labor movement, whether it emanates from the conservative or the radical part of it, lest the labor movement, strengthened in its position and clarified in its purposes, may not grow as militant and revolutionary as the labor movement in the European countries has become in recent days.

This is the battleground upon which the struggle is being fought out just now along the entire line. Capital, the autocracy of America, regards the present moment as the most favorable for itself to win back its former power which it had lost to an extent during the war, when labor had to be cajoled and patted in order to make it work its hardest for the success of the war. And inasmuch as the present period is favorable for capital, it is unfavorable for the workers. We are faced with a difficult problem. What shall the workers do today? Shall they lie low and permit themselves to be robbed of the gains of many years, acquired after strenuous fighting? Or shall they stand firmly for what they have gained, and even demand an ever greater share of the goods of the world?

This is one of the cardinal problems confronting the labor movement today. The clearest answer that we have so far heard to this question was given at a mass meeting of cloakmakers in Philadelphia on Monday last, called together to discuss the new agreement with the Philadelphia cloak manufacturers, by President Schlesinger of our International. The substance of his talk, which lasted for over an hour and a half, was as follows: It is true, the workers are far from having reached the millennium at present. Yet it would be sheer irresponsibility to contemplate today new demands, no matter how justifiable they may be. A fight for such demands would be, at best, adventuresome and would very likely result in a fiasco. On the other hand, organized labor must not recede one iota from the position occupied by them at present. What they have gained, they must retain. The employers demand a forty-eight hour week; to this the reply of the workers must be firmly and steadfastly in the negative. The employers have the temerity to speak of a reduction in wages, ever before there is even a sign of a lowering in the cost of living. To this talk the workers must give a determined "No". The manufacturers speak of a return to the system of piece work; the Union must definitely say that piece work shall never come back and be ready to wage an eternal fight against it.

When, however, the employers insist that the workers employed by them at the agreed union scales and wages give an honest day's work in return and desist from shirking while on the job, as some of them have been accused by the employers, the union will not resist such a demand, but will aid in the carrying out of it. Nor

will the union resist, at present, small changes in the system of work, changes which have been adopted in most of the factories in the clothing industry, even though they might entail some difficulties for the workers at first.

This was the sum total of President Schlesinger's speech at the conference with the waist and dress manufacturers in Philadelphia, and at the Labor Lyceum meeting in that city. The locals of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers' Union will have to decide these problems for themselves. It is up to them to either reject or confirm the terms which were reached in the agreement. We hope, nevertheless, that they will vote by a great majority for the acceptance of the new agreement. Not a single right or gain acquired by the Philadelphia cloakmakers through their union is being sacrificed in the new agreement. We are confident that the Philadelphia workers will duly consider the fact that in these exceptional times the retaining of present conditions, even though without additional gains, is a sufficiently important victory.

### LOCAL NO. 22

We announce with a sense of delight the birth of the new local, No. 22, the New York division of the workers in the dress trade, chartered recently to maintain an individual existence by the General Executive Board.

Readers of *Justice* are familiar with the fact that until now the dressmakers and the waitmakers of New York have together formed one local, No. 25. In the early years of its existence Local No. 25 has done some remarkable work. Its membership composed of waist and dressmakers, worked harmoniously together and fought inspiring battles for the improvement of trade conditions and for the uplifting of working standards and environments in the industry. These achievements have made Local No. 25 beloved and respected by all.

Times, however, have changed and conditions have changed accordingly. These changes have made a division between the two trades within Local No. 25 imperative. Our readers are acquainted with the compelling motives responsible for the decision to divide the waist and dressmakers into different locals. Nevertheless, the act of separation proved in itself to be quite an arduous task. The sentimental factor of having lived, worked and fought together for so many years, stood in the way.

Finally this division became a fact. We have now two locals in the waist and dress trades, both sound in spirit, unity and purpose: Local No. 23, consisting exclusively of waitmakers, and Local No. 22 consisting of dressmakers only. Of course, the separation is not yet a fully accomplished fact. Thousands will yet have to be transferred from the old local into the new organization. This, however, will be accomplished in a short time and without any friction. To be sure, this separation is not at all a basic one: As a matter of fact, both these locals are already closely bonded together in the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry of New York.

### A HALF YEAR OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

Mid-winter marks the close of the first semester of the educational activity of our International. Most of the courses have already been substantially covered and every subject outlined fully for the rest of the year. It would not be amiss, therefore, at this time, to devote a few retrospective remarks to the general nature of the work of our Educational Department and to weigh in the balance its initial steps and achievements.

Without any desire on our part to exaggerate or gloat over shortcomings, we may conscientiously state that 1920-1921 is going to be the banner year of the educational activity of our International. For the number of subjects taught, the selection of teachers and lecturers, the extension of the work to new districts and cities and the marked improvements in management, our educational activities of this year surpass everything done in preceding years or the work conducted by any other labor organization in this field anywhere. We must add thereto that the work of our educational office has never been as highly appreciated and has not drawn such merited attention to itself in the past.

The winter of 1920-1921, has proved to be a hard winter in an industrial sense. Our organization, as well as other labor bodies, is beset with vexing and trying problems. The general economic situation the country over is upset, unstable and uncertain. Small wonder that this uncertainty reflects, in a very telling manner, upon the minds of the workers in general. It is, therefore, still a greater feat which must commend the admiration and the unchallenged tribute of all who are interested in the cause of adult labor education, that amidst this stirred sea of economic depression our workers exhibit such unquenchable desire to learn and to understand. It is an even greater testimony to the intelligent and persistent leadership of our organization whose far-sighted and intelligent vision is not dimmed even for a moment in these trying days of industrial reaction.

# Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

VII.

BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

Our conversation turned to the Socialist and Communist parties of America and to the presidential campaign. I understood from his words that he was under the impression that the Communist party in America was a strong organization and the Industrial Workers of the World were similarly strong. He regretted very much that the communists have decided not to support the candidacy of Debs for president. "If I were in America I would vote for Debs. His action in the amnesty agitation and his declaration that he does not want to be treated differently from any other of the political prisoners, was so fine, honest and truly Socialistic that he deserved the confidence of all the communists. I regret," he said, "that the communists of America do not see this matter from this point of view. And while we are at this subject, may I ask you why the Socialist party of America did not nominate Hillquit for president? The Socialist party is reputed to be a practical organization, so why did it not nominate its ultra-practical representative? I know Morris Hillquit very well. I met him at two International Socialist congresses. He is a very smart person, and is very practical."

"I understood that he was twitting me with this practicality of the American labor movement. Nevertheless, I reminded him that a candidate for president is required to be a native and that Hillquit was not. This was new to him."

"So your son may be the president of the United States," he said, "but you cannot. Where is the logic of it, tell me!"

"It is not a question of logic," I said, "the constitution says so."

I spoke to him of the campaign of 1917 when Hillquit received as many votes as the Republican candidate for Mayor. He felt very sorry when I informed him that Hillquit was suffering from a very serious malady and that he was confined to bed for a long time. It was easily discernable that Lenin had soft spot in his heart for Hillquit. In the course of our further conversation I mentioned the names of Spargo and Walling. Lenin almost trembled with indignation. "These are vermin," he said, "recently someone showed me their books about Russia. I could not proceed further than the first two pages. It nauseated me; they are traitors of the worst kind."

"The Socialists in America will probably have no quarrel with you regarding your definition of these men," I said, "but I am under the impression that you have called Kautsky 'traitor' too. I know Kautsky, and I wish to confess that every time I read you calling Kautsky 'traitor' it grievously pained me."

"We never impute dishonesty to Kautsky. He is doubtless very honest in his opinions," Lenin said, "but we do say that he went off the right course, and that his attitude towards Russia is unfavorable."

We spoke about the reaction in America. Lenin knows of the persecutions suffered by the "Call," the "Forwards" and all other Socialist papers in America. He read several numbers of the "Call." According to him, it is somewhat

"pale" as a Socialist paper. But he expressed his sympathy towards it for the hounding it had received during the past several years.

The clock showed two. I felt that I had no more right to keep Lenin up, notwithstanding his obvious desire to continue our talk. We rose from our seats. Lenin called over the Red Guard who stood watch outside and asked him to telephone to the sentries outside to pass us without further questioning. We parted just cordially and warmly as we greeted each other.

"My greetings to all our friends in America," I heard his voice after I had closed the door of his room behind me.

Russia is a Socialist Republic without a trace of a capitalist class left in it. There are no employers in the country and yet the workers are organized in unions. It is clear, therefore, that the aims of the labor unions in Russia cannot be and are not the same as in America, or any other capitalist country. The principal purpose of a union in this country, and elsewhere, is to achieve better working conditions for the workers, and the fight is directed against the employers. In Russia this purpose does not exist. The union has no individual employers to fight against; the workers are all employed by the Government, and the latter is a workers' government.

Nevertheless, the workers are organized in Soviet Russia in unions, as well as they are here. What is therefore their aim, and what are they striving for? The answer thereto is that the unions in Russia are not fighting organizations. The aim of the unions is to help in the reconstruction and control of industry, and this work they are doing in connection with, and under the supervision of, the Soviet Government. Occasionally it occurs that the workers in a certain industry forget for a time that they are employed by a workers' government and they put forward to this government demands as they would to private employers. A large number of the longshoremen's union, of the printers' union and of the union of government employees have thus acted in such an antagonistic way towards the Soviet rule. These acts have brought about a sharp conflict which almost culminated in the Soviet Government declaring many active members of these unions as counter-revolutionists. Thanks to the leaders of these unions, who are orthodox communists, however, these conflicts did not reach such a point.

Let me cite a few of the most important purposes of the unions in Russia. First, they are charged with the keeping of a complete record of all the workers in their respective industries, the distribution of the workers in the various localities. Second, they are to establish bureaus for the transferring of the workers from city to country, and from the villages into the city. Third, when the situation in the country demands that in certain industries there be established "compulsory" labor, that is, to compel the workers to work

in certain factories or to work long hours, etc., the unions are charged with the duty of enacting these measures. Fourth, to aid the Government in enlistment for the Red Army. Fifth, to combat such groups of workers who regard the Soviet Government as a private employer and who are seeking to take advantage of it. Sixth, to determine, together with representatives of the Soviet Government, working conditions in the shops such as wages, hours, etc. Seventh, to obtain raw materials for the industry and to divide it among the factories, and later to ship the finished product from the shops to the various governmental warehouses. Eighth, to establish new factories when the Soviet Government finds it necessary to build more industrial establishments in the interests of the country. Ninth, to see that the factories have the necessary machinery, are heated, lighted and live up to the required sanitary rules.

Labor unions in Russia, therefore, have wider and more important aims than labor unions in all other countries. They devote themselves not only to the interests of the workers, their members, but to the interests of the entire nation, the entire country. The whole industrial structure of Russia is thus founded upon the labor unions. Small wonder that in comparison with the offices of our unions the offices of the unions in Soviet Russia are housed in tremendous buildings and subdivided into big departments. Suffice it to say that in one single department of the tailors' union, the one that is charged with the duty of obtaining raw materials for the clothing factories and of the distribution of the made garments the government depots, there are employed, in Moscow, about 10,000 persons. The union office of the textile industry in Moscow occupies a building is equal in size to our Madison Square Garden.

The unions in Russia are charged with the duty of enforcing the new law of the land, the Socialist law, that "he who does not work shall not eat." This is done in the following manner:

Everyone who works gets from his union a card which entitles him to all living necessities which the Government is in a position to give him. From this card he obtains every day free lunch in a Soviet restaurant, or in his factory, wherever the establishment of such a factory restaurant is feasible. The lunch hours are between 12 and 2, and the workers in the big shops are taking lunch in turns, shift after shift, as the restaurants are not big enough to accommodate all of them at the same time. These cards are also being used for purchasing articles in the Government stores at fixed prices. In comparison with the prices that are being charged by the "speculators," the Government charges are negligible. For instance, a working card entitles each person to obtain in a Government store a pound and half of bread daily. The Soviet price is 1 rouble and 80 kopecks per pound. The price of bread in the open market reaches 300 roubles per pound. A

worker is also entitled to purchase in the Government store a pound of salt each month at 1 rouble per pound. If one, however, attempts to get a pound of salt in the open market, that is from "speculators," he is compelled to pay for it 1400 roubles. This card entitles each holder to buy in the Soviet stores 2 pounds of herring each month at 1 rouble per pound. "Speculators" charge 800 roubles for one herring. The card entitles its holder to a half pound of sugar each month at the rate of 4 roubles per pound. In the open market a pound of sugar brings 4000 roubles. All workers can obtain 10 eggs for 10 roubles, on his card. The "speculators" charge 1000 roubles per egg. The card entitles its holder to 3 boxes of matches each month at 1 rouble a box. The "speculators" charge 250 roubles per box of matches.

In speaking of these food cards and food prices, it must be remembered that children under 16 and elderly persons get a certain amount of food and clothing daily absolutely without charge. Each child under 16 is entitled to the following articles gratis, no matter whether he is living in a Soviet institution or with his family: one pound of bread daily, a half pound candy each month, a half pound of sugar each month, 5 eggs per month, a pound of butter per month, in addition to all other articles of food to which everyone is entitled. The children are entitled to these articles in preference to and in advance of the grown-up.

The food cards are distributed to the workers through the union. Anyone who does not belong to a union, that is, one who does not work, is not entitled to a card, and in order to exist, he or she is compelled to buy in the open market and pay the immense sums which we have mentioned above, prices which in reality mean the sentencing of the idlers to early death from starvation.

I visited in Moscow the office of the All-Russian Tailors Union and had a long conversation with Osol, the President of this union, and his assistants. One of these assistants is a young Jew by the name Bogoradov, who had spent several years in America, before the Russian Revolution. While in this country he was an active member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Baltimore. This Bogoradov accompanied me on a tour through several garment factories and gave me the opportunity to take a close look at the regulations and working conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia.

There are all over Soviet Russia about 300,000 persons employed in the various lines of garment making. Of these only a half, about 150,000, are organized. The others work in their homes and are not acceptable as members of the union as they are not recognized as true proletarians. The Soviet Government would have abolished this home work were it not for the special conditions created by the war. Military activities have created a tremendous demand for clothing for the Red Army. And the Government is compelled to obtain clothing wherever it is possible to make it. There is no doubt that as soon as these special circumstances will disappear, the

# THE WEEK'S NEWS IN CUTTERS UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

small home shops will be abolished.

I visited two big tailor shops in Moscow. In one of them 400 people are employed on civilian clothes and in the other 800 persons work on military overcoats, shirts and caps. 95 per cent of the workers in both factories are women. The contrast between these two factories is astounding. One is located in a great big structure and is well lighted, roomy and clean. The other factory is located in the famous prison, "Butirka," behind iron bars, is overcrowded and terribly neglected. This prison always had a garment shop where its inmates used to work. Today all the workers in that shop are free persons, but the old shop has become as before. I inquired of Bogdanov why the bars were not removed from the windows, and he explained to me that this factory is only of a temporary nature and that it will be removed to another place as soon as possible. The great demand for clothing for the Red Army makes cessation of work for the purpose of moving the shop impossible, even for a few days.

This factory produces 2500 soldiers' top coats daily, in addition to a large amount of shirts and hats. The first factory, where civilian clothes are being made, has turned out during the month of October 100 men's suits, and 500 women's coats. For a shop of 400 workers this is, of course, a very poor output. The following facts, however, need to be taken into consideration: First, the workers, with few exceptions, are not real mechanics. As stated above, practically all employed therein are women. Even the pressers in that shop are women, something that is quite unusual for a garment factory. Secondly, the system of section work is only partially developed and is far removed from the sort of section work which is prevailing in American shops. Thirdly, and this is the principal reason, they lack machines and tools.

The sewing machines they work on are old and used up. The blockade prevents the purchase of new machines and it is just as hard to obtain new parts for the fixing of the old. The same is true of the cutting knives, scissors and pressing irons: they are old and dilapidated and can produce, naturally, but a very small amount of work.

The shop in the "Butirka" prison turns out more work, not because the workers in that factory are more skilled, or their machinery is better, but because the work there is of an inferior grade and little attention is paid to quality and workmanship.

The leaders of the Tailors' Union in Soviet Russia are well acquainted with our International Union and know of the influence we exert upon the industry in this country. They are also familiar with the spirit pervading our organization and know that we have always responded warmly to every appeal for aid. They know, for instance, that we have done in the way of financial assistance for the striking garment workers of Poland.

They did not ask for any aid from me. They have declared though that if our International and the other progressive garment workers' organization of America should decide to stretch out to them a hand of brotherly aid, that we could do that best by supplying them, insofar as possible, with sewing machines and tools.

The installation of all the newly-elected officials of our Union was held on Monday, December 27th, 1930. The invited guests for the evening were Brothers Morris Sigman and Israel Fineberg, General Managers of the Joint Boards of the Waist & Dress and Cloak & Suit Industries, respectively. Short addresses were delivered by them to the members, explaining the present situation in the trade, and emphasizing the need for united action of all the locals, so as to withstand the contemplated attacks on our unions by the organized employers. They urged upon the outgoing officers to co-operate with the incoming administration in maintaining the reputation of Local 10 as a fighting organization and as the vanguard in the ladies' garment industry. Both were heartily applauded at the conclusion of their remarks.

Thereupon the outgoing president, Brother Rothenberg, administered the oath of office to the newly-elected President, Brother David Dubinsky, who in turn obligated all the other officials. Before finally obligating them, the chairman made the following appointments: To the Executive Board from the Cloak and Suit Department, Charles Gutwiler; to the Executive Board from the Waist and Dress Division, Max Stoller; to the Executive Board for the Miscellaneous Division, Sam Dunsieff; to the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Division, a complete delegation, Brothers Harry Berlin and Julius Levine were appointed; to the Central Trades and Labor Council where we are entitled to three representatives and only two were on the regular ballot, the President appointed Brother Max Spiwack; on the Examination Committee for the coming year, the President re-appointed the same committee consisting of Brothers Charles Herrington, Nathan Saparstein and Moses Davidoff. All these appointments were approved of unanimously by the members present.

A rising vote of thanks was then given to the outgoing President, Brother Rothenberg, and to the other officials, in appreciation of the conscientious services rendered by them to our local.

The Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry, under the leadership of the First Vice President of the International, Brother Morris Sigman, has begun to function, and proper arrangements are being made for the renewal of the agreements for the coming year. While no serious trouble is expected, still, knowing the present attitude of employers generally, the Joint Board is not taking any chances and all preparations are being made to meet any situation that may arise, and should any manufacturer or group of manufacturers try to break down union conditions in their shops, they will be fought to a finish. It is important that the members of the Waist and Dress Division keep themselves posted with what is going on in the trade, and they can best do it by attending their branch and general meetings.

The next meeting of the Waist and Dress Division will be held on Monday, January 10th.

The next meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division will be held on Monday, January 2nd, at Arlington Hotel, 22 1/2 Mark's Place, where the newly-elected manager of the Cloak and Suit Division, Brother Sam Perlmutter, will tell about conditions in the industry at present.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the Executive Board of the past week:

Lester Leibowitz appeared, requesting permission to join the Waist and Dress Branch. Mr. Leibowitz is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and was employed by Mark Arnheim, which firm locked out its people ten months ago, and Mr. Leibowitz has not worked since. Miss Lillie Schwartz, 941 Simpson Street, Social Worker, appeared in his behalf, stating that his father and sister worked for the same firm and that all three are out of employment. She further appeals that he be given that permission. Brother Leibowitz also presented a letter from Brother Abraham Baroff, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. L. G. W. U., pleading in his behalf. On motion this case was referred to the office.

Morris Ringelheim No. 9927 appeared on summons, charged with being a member of the concern of H. Kleinman, 246 Sixth Avenue. Brother Ringelheim denies the charge but was confronted with evidence secured from Bradstreet's, proving that he is a member of the above concern. On motion Brother Ringelheim was instructed to either resign from the union or the firm by Saturday, December 25th, or else he will stand expelled.

Sam Dornfest No. 3460 appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Scharp with having accepted day work at the shop of Friedman & Simon, 44 West 23rd Street. Brother Dornfest admits to the charge but claims that owing to the fact that he was out of work, he wanted to make a few days' work when the opportunity presented itself. In connection with this case, the question was raised by Business Agent Scharp as to whether Brother Dornfest is entitled to a share of work in the shop during this present slack season, as the other cutter employed in that shop by the name of Samuel Kreis No. 5153 claims that Brother Dornfest worked in another cloak house during the slack season and in fact took his tools away. Brother Dornfest denies the latter allegation and states that he worked during the slack season in a store on Stanton Street. However, he could not give the name and the address of the store. On motion the Executive Board decided to dismiss the charge of day work against Brother Dornfest, but further decided that Brother Dornfest is not entitled to an equal share of work in this shop but will be entitled to the job when the season begins.

Frank S. Burke No. 5999A appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Simon with having permitted the firm of Levine, 6 West 32nd Street, to lower his wages. A collection of \$25.16 was

made in this case. Brother Burke worked the previous season two and a half weeks at \$55 per week. When he started to work this season for the same concern he took out a working card for \$50, and upon investigation, he was discovered by Business Agent Simon to be actually receiving only \$45 per week. Brother Burke admits that he was receiving only \$45 per week, but claims that when he came to get a working card, the office being busy, gave him by mistake a working card calling for \$50, and he was so anxious to go to work that he did not look at the perforation on the card. He further states that last season he worked there only two and a half weeks, and the firm having been very busy, they were compelled to pay him \$55 per week. Since then he has been out of work for a considerable length of time and being that he is the sole supporter of a family, he was forced to hire himself at the \$45 rate. On motion Brother Burke was instructed in the future not to permit the firm to reduce his wages, was censured, and the case was dismissed.

A communication was received from the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Makers' Unions, with reference to individual contributions that locals affiliated with the Joint Board are giving to different organizations which have occasion to ask for aid, stating that it is impracticable that these contributions be duplicated by both the Joint Board and the affiliated locals, and asking if it would not be advisable to have all contributions come from one central source. After considering this matter, the Executive Board instructed the secretary to inform the Joint Board that we perfectly agree with their view and that in the future we will refer all those who will apply for contributions to the respective Joint Boards.

## WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR THE UNITY BAZAAR

"What are you doing for the Unity Bazaar?" is the question which all enthusiastic workers for the Unity House ask their friends.

Just the other day, someone walked into the office, and said, that although she was the mother of a child and was very busy, she would make it a point to visit Workmen's Circle branches and ask them for ads and cooperation. So much Unity meant to her. She did not want to be written to; she came to us.

Another member was securing a full page ad from the students of the Bronx Center and is also getting up a few dresses and waists.

Other workers, filled with the spirit of Unity, are getting their shops to give ads, to make dresses and waists, and are volunteering to help at booths and in every other kind of work.

And more than that, they have converted themselves into publicity agents for the Bazaar. They speak to their friends about the Bazaar, and right after "Hello" they ask "What are you doing for the Bazaar?" That is the best form of publicity we can get.

THERE ARE SO MANY THINGS TO BE DONE. WHAT ARE YOU DOING!

## Educational Comment and Notes

### Workers' University

Our Workers' University will reopen next Saturday afternoon, January 8th, at the Washington Irving High School, at 1:30.

Dr. Leo Wolman will resume his course in "Trade Union Policies," at 9:30. Miss Grace Scribner will continue her class in "Modern Economic Opinion," at the same hour.

On Sunday morning, January 8th, at 10:30, Mr. Alexander Fickler will begin a course in "Applied Logic and Psychology." In this course the class will study and discuss the most important laws of psychology and logic, and will find illustrations for those laws from their own daily experiences.

At 11:30, Sunday morning, Dr. F. J. Melvin will continue his class in sociology.

At the same hour, Dr. Gustave F. Shulz will have his class in public speaking.

At 12:30, Mr. A. L. Wilbert will again have his class in "Current Economic Literature."

### Outlines

The outlines for all these classes will be prepared by the teachers and will be mimeographed by the Educational Department, and the students will be able to secure them at the University. During the Christmas vacation, the teachers have had time to work on their outlines for the second semester, and it is hoped that all of our students will avail themselves of the opportunity to keep these outlines in a carefully arranged order and will take occasion to consult the references and to do the reading recommended by the teachers.

At the request of many of our members, additional courses at the University will be organized. For more information, Union members are urged to come to the Educational Department, Room 906, 31 Union Square, or at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School, 10th Street and Irving Place.

Members of Dr. Melvin's class in sociology are informed that the Educational Department has on hand copies of McDougall's "Introduction to Social Psychology," which is the text-book to be used in this course. The price of the volume is \$1.50, the wholesale price.

### More Students for Second Term

Encouraged by the unusual success of the educational activities of our International, the students of the Workers' University and of our numerous Unity Centers have unanimously decided to extend the advantages of the educational opportunities offered by the Educational Department, to a larger number of our members. Each student has pledged himself to bring three more students at least for the second term.

The students have also organized themselves into committees to attend to business meetings of their locals, shop meetings, and even visit the homes of their fellow-workers to interest them in our educational work.

### High School Class in English at the Bronx Unity Center

Several requests have been made on the part of our members who reside in the neighborhood of the Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and

Claremont Parkway, to have a class in high school English formed. We are glad to inform our members that such a class will be organized next week, if the registration will warrant it. We advise all who are interested in such a class to visit this Unity Center and consult our supervisor, Miss Frances Wolfson.

There has been expressed a desire on the part of many of our members to have organized a class in advanced public speaking at our Workers' University under Dr. Gustave F. Shulz. Steps are now being taken to have such a class formed, and we advise all of our members who are qualified to take up this course, to register at once at the office of our Educational Department, Room 906, 31 Union Square.

The first session will be held on Sunday morning, January 9th, at 11 o'clock.

The students who attend courses at the Workers' University all agree that this year more than ever, the classes are a success. We have every reason to believe that the second term of this educational season will be even more successful. To accomplish this, however, two things are necessary: first, that every one who has joined any of the courses will regularly attend each lesson. This is the only way to acquire knowledge. One learns not by dropping in once or twice into a classroom, but by systematic study. Our students who follow up their courses regularly are becoming steadily aware of the fact that their minds gradually and unfailingly what they are being taught.

The second way is by increasing the attendance. We feel that none of us should be selfish and keep the educational activities offered by our International Union to ourselves. Each of us should feel duty-bound to increase the attendance, and our Educational Department will be happy to form more classes to accommodate our new students.

### Probable Changes in Our University.

It is probable that some changes will be made at the Workers' University for the second term, but we are unable to make any announcement at the time this issue of Justice goes to press. We advise our members to look for particulars in the *Call*, the *Forward*, and the *Zett*.

### Meetings of Students' Councils

During this week's vacation, the Educational Department has called meetings of the students' councils of our Unity Centers, and has consulted with them about their studies and about necessary changes to be made so as to make their work more profitable to them. The members of these committees demonstrated a keen interest in the direction of the Unity Centers and were very helpful in furthering these activities.

### Conference of Faculty

The Educational Department has worked out a plan by which representatives of the Students' councils, together with the Educational Department, will cooperate with our Faculty. The councils in our different Unity Centers are requested to meet and elect two

members from their midst to represent them at the conference of our teachers, which will be held on Saturday afternoon, January 15th, at 4 o'clock, at the Union Health Center 133 East 17th Street.

It is quite fitting that this important conference should be held at the Health Center, and we hope that closer cooperation will be made between the two important departments of our International, the Health and Educational Departments.

### EDUCATIONAL NOTES LOCAL 25

Mandolin Class meets next Friday. The mandolin orchestra of Local 25 which has recently been formed, will meet for the first time Friday, January 7th, at Public School 40, 814 East 20th Street, under the leadership of Mr. David Hais. All those wishing to join this class should make application to Miss Gluck not later than that date.

### RAND SCHOOL MUSICAL PROGRAM FOR JANUARY

Jan. 7—Joint Recital

JACQUES GORDEN

*Violist*

SAMUEL LIPSHEY

*Violist*

Jan. 14—Concert by the  
RAND SCHOOL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Jan. 21—Russian Trio

EUGENE BERNSTEIN

*Pianist*

MICHEL BERNSTEIN

*Violist*

VICTOR LUBALIN

*Cellist*

Jan. 28—Joint Recital

SARA GUREVITCH

*Cellist*

HARVEY LOHR

*Tenor*

Tickets now on sale

SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 Cents  
\$1 FOR SERIES OF 4 CONCERTS

RAND SCHOOL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
7 East 15th Street.

### MR. B. J. STOLPER WILL TEACH AGAIN AT WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

At 1:30, Saturday afternoon, January 8th, Mr. B. J. R. Stolper will commence his course in "Tendencies in Modern Literature," at the Workers' University, Washington Irving High School. Last year his course included the Russian and French Writers, dealing with Maupassant, Flaubert and Zola. This year the first group taken will comprise the Scandinavian dramatists and novelists: Ibsen, Bjornson, Strindberg, Lagerlof, Hamson, Nexo, Jacobsen and Boller. Mr. Stolper intends, for his second group, to discuss the work of the German and Austrian writers: Hauptmann, Sudermann, Schnitzler, Wasserman and Wedekind.

### THE DANCE AND PAGEANT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

An international dance pageant will be the biggest feature of the Rand School Ball, which is to be held New Year's Eve at Madison Square Garden. Folk dances of all nations will constitute the pageant, each group being in appropriate costume for the country represented.

The English folk dances will be interpreted by dancers under the direction of Cecil Sharpe, of the New York English Folk Dance Society. The Merrie Morris dancers are perhaps the best known group of these dancers who will appear at the ball and they will give the beautiful wild wood dances as well as the suite of dances from the days of Robinhood.

The Chinese dances are being trained by Miss Ann Axelrod, who was connected with the Neighborhood Playhouse for several years and who is now appearing in "Mecca." Sam Gluck, who is connected with the management of the Metropolitan ballet, is training the Russian dancers, who will appear in the garb of costumes of Russia. They will include a Russian village dance in their suite of dances.

The exquisite rain dance will be given by a group of trained dancers. The chorus which will furnish appropriate music is being trained under Mrs. Carl Rogge, wife of the musical director of the school.

### LECTURE FORUMS

#### BRONX COMMUNITY FORUM

YOUNG DEMOCRACY

#### DEBATE

Subject—Resolved: That the League of Nations will benefit the American People if the United States Joins the League.

AFFIRMATIVE

HAMILTON HOLT,

Editor of the Independent

NEGATIVE

SCOTT NEARING

Of the Rand School

PAUL U. KELLOGG (Editor the Survey) Chairman

Sunday Afternoon, January 2

COOPER UNION

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS

RESERVED SEATS, \$1.50

Tickets for sale at: The Young Democracy, 51 Greenwich Ave.; The Independent, 211 Sixth Ave.; The Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.; New York Call, 115 Fourth Ave.; New York Forward, 175 E. Broadway; Democratic Labor League, 219 Madison St., Brooklyn.

## OUT-OF-TOWN LOCALS

## Philadelphia

The Wasmaken Union, Local 8 has arranged an interesting program of lectures for its members. On Friday evening during the month of January, Prof. John Cowper Powys will deliver a series of lectures on modern writers and their works. The first of these takes place Friday evening, January 14th, at White's Auditorium, 124th and Chestnut Streets, when Prof. Powys will talk on "Literature and Life."

## Boston

On Wednesday evening, January 14th, International members in Boston will conduct appropriate exercises to celebrate the success of their educational activities in that city.

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LOCAL No. 3

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

All members of the united Local 3 (locals 3 and 80) will please take notice that the offices of Locals 3 and 80, previously at 9 West 1st St. and 725 Lexington Ave., have been combined and are now located at 12 West 29th St. Complaints and all other union matters should be brought to the new office.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF LOCAL No. 3.

## CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10, ATTENTION.

Elections for all offices will take place Saturday, December 18th, 1920, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. Polls open at 12:30 and close 8 P. M.

## NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, January 3rd.  
WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, January 10th.  
MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, January 17th.  
GOOD AND WELFARE: Monday, January 24th.  
GENERAL: Monday, January 31st.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.

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