

"My righteousness  
does 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.

Vol. III, No. 3.

New York, Friday, January 14, 1922

Price: 2 Cents

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD WILL MEET IN BOSTON NEXT THURSDAY

The last quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, second in number, was held in November 1920 in the city of Baltimore. Ordinarily, the following meeting should have been held in February, 1921.

The pressure of business and the number of important questions that have to be considered and acted have impelled the General Office to call the Third quarterly Meeting at an earlier date. Accordingly, this meeting will be held in the city of Boston beginning January 20th,

at 10 A. M., at Hotel Bellevue, 121 Boston Street.

The "most important questions to be considered at this meeting are the waist and dress situation in Philadelphia, the waist and dress situation in New York, the cloak situation in Toronto, the organizing campaign in Baltimore, the work of the Out-of-Town Department, the cloak settlements in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, the situation in the miscellaneous trades in New York, and the raising of a home building fund for the International.

## N. Y. LOCALS INSTALL EXECUTIVES

During the last two weeks a number of our big locals in New York have installed their new executive boards for 1921. The installation of an executive board is usually quite a solemn affair in the life of a trade union inasmuch as it vests a new set of men with the responsibilities and frequently strenuous duties of conducting a labor organization. In these times of industrial depression and uncertainty, the task of an executive board of a large union is by no means light in particular.

The Italian Cloakmakers' Union, Local No. 48, held an installation meeting of their Executive Board on Thursday, Jan. 6th, at the headquarters of the union, 231 E. 74th St. General Secretary Duffell, General Manager Pelnberg of the Joint Board and a number of other invited guests delivered speeches and reminded the incoming board of the Italian Cloakmakers' organization of the onerous task ahead of them. It is quite an interesting task of the 59 members comprising the Executive Board of the Italian local, 24 were re-elected old members, and only one is a new addition. The chairman of the Executive Board of Local No. 48 is Edmund Molinaro, and the manager of the local is Vice-President Salvatore Nijafe.

Local No. 23 had an installation meeting, which was followed by a supper at the Haskins Workers' Lyceum, 210 E. 6th St., on Saturday, Jan. 6th. The meeting was attended by President Schlesinger and the officers of the Joint Board. On Saturday next, Jan. 13th, the officers of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will be installed for the year 1921. It will be recalled in this connection that the relations between the workers and the employers in the cloak industry have never been so normal and so prosperous as they are today. The agreement between the Protective Association and the Union is abrogated. A number of shop strikes is going on con-

ditionally, and the feeling is rather strained. The new Joint Board is taking over the management of the Union under these abnormal conditions which require an unusual amount of vigilance and sound leadership.

The most important subject on the order of the day before the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union is the Million Dollar Reserve Fund. During the cloak period, which is just about to end, the Union has not urged the workers any too strongly to continue their contributions. It is true that the New York cloakmakers need no be reminded of their duties. It would nevertheless, serve their interests best to bring about the consummation of this fund as soon as possible. The shop chairmen in the cloak, skirt and reefer shops know only too well the importance of such a reserve treasury under present conditions, and it is up to them, more than to anyone else, to aid in the finishing up of this big drive and to create for the organization a bulwark of strength that could not be overcome.

## NEW YORK DRESS SUB-COMMITTEES CONTINUE CONFERENCES

In the course of last week there were held in New York several conferences between the sub-committees of the workers and employers in the dress industry on the subject of the removal of agreements in the trade.

As the readers of "Justice" already know, the first conference between the committee of the new Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry and a committee of the Dress Manufacturers' Association, resulted in the election of sub-committees for the purpose of discussing, and if possible agreeing, upon the details of the proposed agreement. At the time of this writing, the sub-committees have not succeeded in coming to an understanding upon the most important items, and further meetings of these sub-

committees are expected to take place these days in an effort to come to a settlement. 1st Vice President Maria Wigman is chairman of the sub-committee of the Union.

Will it come to a fight in the Waist and Dress Industry, or will the discussions end peacefully? Hard to give a definite answer to this question as yet. The Union does not look for a strike. It will, nevertheless, insist that the rights of the workers in the dress shops are scrupulously guarded. The Union will certainly not permit any reduction of standards in the shops, and should it come to a conflict, it will not be found unprepared. The next few days will probably decide the outcome of the present dispute in the dress industry of New York.

## PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER IN BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

President Schlesinger visited during last week Philadelphia, and on Tuesday morning, Jan. 11, he left for Boston. Monday he spent in Philadelphia in the interior of the Walcmakers' Union, Local No. 15. Another conference between the committee of the opposing interests in the waist and dress industry of that city took place, and the burning questions of the pending dispute were gone over and over again. Regrettably, no satisfactory conclusions have as yet been arrived at, and more conferences are expected to take place by the end of this week.

It is very difficult to foretell what these numerous meetings may end up with. One thing is certain: that unless

the manufacturers have made up their minds to severance strength with our Philadelphia Waist and Dressmakers' Union, the Union will agree to accept an equitable and reasonable settlement. If, however, the manufacturers insist upon a wrong-headed attitude and will disregard the fact that the workers are entitled to make a living under all circumstances, the Union will be compelled to defend the position of the workers by every means at its command.

The trip to Boston was made by President Schlesinger in order to take counsel with the Local Joint Board and with the members of the Cloakmakers' Union of Boston regarding the present situation in the ladies' garment industry of that city. Officers' meetings and general member meetings of all the International locals have been arranged to meet with Mrs. Schlesinger and to discuss the situation.

Boston is not an exception to the general state of affairs prevailing in our industry all over the country. Boston has troubles of its own; yet like everywhere, our workers in Boston will not be found wanting in courage, loyalty and determination, should the local situation ripen to a state where they might be called upon to repel the attempt of the employers to reintroduce old time conditions in the industry.

## FREE SPEECH FIGHT IN GARFIELD, N. J. WON

The fight for the right to hold meetings in the city of Garfield, N. J., which the 'Out-of-Town Department of our International has been waging for, the last several weeks, has finally been won. With the aid of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, the International has succeeded, in the course of last week, in obtaining a permit to hold a mass meeting in that city. The meeting will be held on Thursday, Jan. 12th at Grosvenor Hall, 124 Harrison Avenue, in Garfield. Some of the employers are still threatening that the meeting will not be held and they have notified their workers that those who will attend the meeting will lose their jobs the following morning. Nevertheless, it is more than certain that the meeting will be a success, as the fight conducted by the International in Garfield has aroused the entire city, and the antagonism of the bosses has only helped to increase the interest among the garment workers of Garfield towards our union.

There are in Garfield a large number of shops, employing over 1000 cloak, skirt and dressmakers, and these are working under inferior standards that is any other New Jersey city.

One of the speakers at the meeting

on Jan. 12th will be the Italian priest, from Hackensack, Father Giustino Tassin, who stood loyally by the workers throughout the fight of our Union for free speech and assembly both in Hackensack and Garfield.

## VICE-PRESIDENT CORENSTEIN TO MANAGE LOCAL 49

Vice-President Max Corenstein, until recently the General Organizer for our International on the Pacific Coast, has returned to New York last week, pursuant to a call from the General Office to come East.

It became known in November 1920, that Brother Samuel Jacobson, who has for years been the manager of the Boston Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 49, and was one of its founders, has made up his mind to leave the office of the Union and to return to the shop. Local No. 49 has since been calling upon the General Office to select for it a manager, and it was decided to offer this post to Vice-President Corenstein.

**ARTHUR GLEASON**  
will give a course on the  
**LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND**  
AT THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY

The subject will be subdivided as follows:

1. Workers' Control — a study of Shop Stewards, pit committees, district and national committees.
2. The Triple Alliance — Mines, Railways and Transport Workers.

## CONTENTS

Notes of the Day	1
Topics of the Week	5
Out-of-Town Task	3
Editorials	4
Five Weeks in Soviet Russia	5
Editorial Comment	5
Waist and Dress Notes	7
Cutters' Page	8

# TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

## Sinn Fein Plan to Redistribute Land in Ireland

**S**HOULD the Irish succeed in setting up a republic of their own, according to the testimony of a number of witnesses presented to a Vinted Committee of 100 investigating at present the background and the cause of civil war in Ireland, the Green Isle will become the first agricultural country in Europe, having Russia, where land is equitably distributed among the direct users and tillers of it.

Land in Ireland, apportioned under British legislation, has been leased to favorite cattle raisers and is owned, like in most of Great Britain, by land barons who sublease parts of it to farmer tenants and cultivate the rest in bulk through local administrators and managers. The land owners, however, as a rule, do not live on the land but derive their profits from the land while absenting themselves in the large cities. Like in most other countries in Europe, this system of land distribution has been the cause of the land title, limiting him to small parcels from which he could hardly eke out an existence. For centuries every movement on the part of the Irish farmers for a proper distribution of land has been met with obstinate and resolute resistance on the part of the English and Irish landlords who own the bulk of the soil. According to the testimony presented at the hearings of the Vinted Committee, the ancient laws of the land are to form the basis for Ireland's form of government, should the efforts of the republican leaders to gain independence from Great Britain prove successful. The large tracts of land in Ireland, now used for grazing, will be broken up and distributed in smaller parcels to farmers and land tillers.

There is enough in this prospect for the landlords of Ireland to rally them, like one man, against the Sinn Fein aspirations to form a new republic in Ireland. It should surprise no one, indeed, that the backbone of the opposition to the Sinn Fein movement, and its plans for making Ireland a free and democratic republic, is recruited largely, as for as Ireland itself is concerned, from the ranks of the land-owning aristocracy, always powerful and influential in that country.

## An International Disarmament Conference

**T**HE Federal budget for 1921 calls for a sum amounting to over \$5,000,000 for every working day in the year. That is a figure sufficient to stagger the mind of every right-thinking person, and to awaken the public to the fact that if the world does not disarm it will go bankrupt, and perhaps wind up civilization with a still greater world war than that just ended.

A strong current of public opinion, increasing in volume and influence every day, has been rising in this country against the increase in armaments and for the inauguration of a "naval holiday" on the basis of an understanding between the principal maritime powers of the world, England, United States and Japan, for a fixed period of years. Senator Borah of Idaho has in fact introduced a resolution to that effect in the Senate, where it received an unusual amount of attention. Simultaneously, a proposal for the calling of an international disarmament conference is to be held at an early date in connection with Washington, and it is an open question as to whether this call will be seconded by President Wilson before his retirement, or will be left to Harding upon his assumption of office.

From Europe the response to the plea for disarmament has been naturally wide and uniform, with the exception perhaps

of France, where the true basis of the war has not been learned. In Germany, the late home of militarism, the proposal is greeted with enthusiasm by all who stood out against the Kaiser. In England there is a surprisingly unanimous approval for the naval holiday plan, and a deliberate delaying of naval buildings to save what the immediate future will bring forth. Even in Japan authoritative voices proclaim that they would be willing to enter such a conference.

The initiative, however, will have to come from America. The masses of the people here, like everywhere, are of course for disarmament and peace. The labor movement is just as unopposedly pledged to a peace program. Will the interests who always gain from war, armament making and preparations for war, prevail over the desires of the masses of the people, and will those interests succeed, even in case such a conference is called, to emasculate it and make it ineffective and stillborn in advance?

The immediate future will give an answer to this.

## Immigration Alarm Subsiding

**O**PPPOSITION to the bill to prohibit immigration for a year is developing from day to day, and if present signs do not fail, the Johnson project will be shelved for a time, at least.

In the course of last week there was held at Washington a hearing before the Senate Committee on Immigration, which has the bill for the year. Among the chief witnesses at that hearing, there were John L. Bernstein of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of New York, Louis Marshall, representing the American Jewish Committee, and Max Plo, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades. These spokesmen denied specifically that there was any cause for alarm over immigration prospects and have proved to the Senate Committee that there existed no emergency which would warrant such a bill, because the United States was not threatened with an invasion of immigrants, as has been asserted by the proponents of the bill in the lower house of Congress.

Among the reports delivered by the witnesses were the widespread statements that 250,000 Jewish immigrants were expected to arrive in the United States in 1921 and that 25,000 Jews came in October, 1920. Mr. Marshall held particular stress upon the unfounded propaganda conducted by some misguided and unscrupulous interests against the foreign-born elements of our population and pointed out the great contribution made by these elements in every field of endeavor and industry. Max Plo opposed the bill on behalf of the organized Jewish workers and stated that the trade unions were not afraid that the new immigrant will undermine or lower the American standard of living.

It is interesting to observe in this connection that the New York Chamber of Commerce, at its last meeting, voted not to accept the recommendation of its subcommittee on immigration, which presented a report in favor of the Johnson bill banning immigration for one year. The consensus of opinion was against such a drastic measure and for a more careful and considerate handling of this all-important problem to the interests of industry and of the workers of this country.

## The Machinists Charge Morgan Interests with Conspiracy

**T**HE International Association of Machinists, the third largest organization in the American Federation of Labor, with a membership of over 200,000, filed formal charges with

the Interstate Commerce Commission against certain railroad interests for attempting, in collusion with J. T. Morgan & Company, the United States Steel Corporation and other financial and industrial combinations, to disrupt union labor and bring about conditions that will favor "Big Business" to the detriment of the workers.

The petition alleges that certain railroads are closing their own repair shops, throwing thousands of machinists and other employees out of work, and are giving their locomotive and their car repair work to large private equipment companies at a cost sometimes three and four times in excess of the sum at which the work could have been done in their own shops. The amount involved is alleged to be \$750,000,000 annually.

The petition further states that as many as 25,000 men have been laid off at railroad shops and that these workers are reemployed only if they surrender their union cards. It is pointed out that in the shops of the railroads, these workers have certain protection and rights under the Transportation Act, legislation which does not govern the private shops. It is furthermore charged that certain large banking groups which control the railroads are financially interested in these private equipment companies in such a manner that they are not controlled by the Clayton Act.

The machinists asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to stop the practice and to make the railroads show why they cannot keep their own shops open and do their own work. While the Machinists' union takes it for granted that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no jurisdiction in regard to disputes between labor and capital, in this instance it is held that funds which are paid by the public are being used through the carriers to fight organized labor and that under such circumstances it is a matter for official investigation. The petition requests the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit railroad companies to enter into contracts for repair work on locomotives or cars by outside companies unless given a permit to do so by the Commission. Such a permit, again, should be predicated upon the condition that the railroad company itself cannot do the work which it wishes to contract for, or that it cannot do it at as low a cost as it can have it done by outside companies. In that at least some conditions of employment will be observed by the contractors as are recognized and guaranteed to railroad workers by the Transportation Act of 1920.

These charges have created a profound uneasiness in Washington and throughout the country. The disclosure brought forth recently in connection with the Lockwood investigations in New York City; the disruption of the Inter-Church World Movement because it prepared a report advocating collective bargaining in the steel mills; the recent refusal of the companies entering into the synthetic coal combination controlled by the Morgan interests to grant recognition and collective bargaining to union workers, and a number of other acts hostile to union labor committed by these interests, have made the organized labor movement realize that it is face to face with its strongest, most relentless and unscrupulous enemy. It is to be hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will take up these charges and order a public hearing at which the charges of the machinists will be aired before the entire country.

## The Prohibition Enforcement Scandals

**T**HE columns of the daily press have been filled of late with disclosures and charges pertaining to graft practiced by federal agents entrusted with the enforcement of prohibition in various states and cities, including New York. They cover a very wide range of activities and implicate several enforcement agents and members

of their staffs, and involve operations to the extent of millions of dollars.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act has, indeed, met from its very inception, with a number of insuperable obstacles. To say the least, it was by far not a popular piece of legislation, and it offered a number of loopholes for those who wanted to evade the law, and to whom the evasion of the law became a source of lucrative revenue.

There is no doubt that the banishment of the saloon was a desirable matter and of innumerable benefit to some classes of people. The quasi-political suppression of drink in every shape or form was, however, a gross invasion of popular rights, and the public at large took the enactment of the prohibition amendment in an ungracious and resentful mood. Violations of this law are, therefore, to be expected, and they will probably continue on a large scale until some sensible regulation of its enforcement is enacted. Until this law is modified, however, graft and corruption are likely to remain just as flagrant and widespread as at present.

## RAND SCHOOL BUYS SUMMER CAMP NEAR UNITY HOUSE

Complete title to 2,500 acres of land for a summer camp for the Rand School has been obtained by the People's Educational Society, according to the announcement made recently by Mrs. Bertha Mallory, executive secretary of the school. Morris Hilligoss represented the society in the legal transactions.

The site for the Rand School summer camp is a rough horse shoe encircling the summer estate owned by the New York Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers Union, Local 25, International Ladies' Garment Workers, which comprises 700 acres of the same picturesque, rolling country. The two organizations are expected to cooperate to make the two great estates the summer vacation home for thousands of workers in all industries.

The site occupied by the Rand School has, like the site occupied by Local 25, hundreds of acres of timber, two lakes, one of which is a mile long, with sandy bathing beaches, numerous streams and many hills. The property is already being prepared for camp buildings.

A drive to secure the \$35,000 necessary to establish and equip the camp will be started on January 18. This drive will be carried on by groups of friends in Washington, D. C., Milwaukee, Wis., and other cities as well as by the Rand School of Social Sciences in New York City.

## The Second Term of the RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

will begin on FEBRUARY 4TH

and will include a New Part-Time Class

and classes on the Cooperative Movement

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL TRAINING FOR WORKERS

Get information at RAND SCHOOL 7 East 15th St., N. Y.

# Our Out-of-Town Task

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG  
Research Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

## THE COSTUME DRESS-MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 90

By A. REINATKEY

Pursuant to a decision of the Chicago Council of the International, the General Executive Board established an Out-of-Town Department for the purpose of organizing the shops in the small towns in New York and adjoining States. The Department was established during the first week in August, 1919, and Vice President J. Halpern was placed in charge of the work. Altogether nine organizers were employed by the Department since its formation. Contemporaneous with the organization work undertaken by the Department, a survey was made of the prevailing conditions throughout the various sections of the organized territory. For convenience the territory was divided into thirteen districts as follows:

### NEW YORK

District I: Jamaica as a center, including Corona, Maspeth, Flushing, Prospect, Hempstead, Astoria, Farmingdale, Ridgewood, and other towns of Long Island.

District II: Mt. Vernon as a center, including Yonkers, New Rochelle, White Plains, Perinton, Mamaroneck, Nyack, and vicinity.

District III: Poughkeepsie as a center, including Newburgh, Kingston, Wappinger Falls, Hudson, Spring Valley, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, and intermediate points.

District IV: Troy as a center, including Albany, Glen Falls, Schenectady, Watervort, Watervort, Hudson Falls, Saratoga, Bakers, and other upstate points.

### NEW JERSEY

District V: Passaic as a center, including Bergen, Greenville and surrounding territory.

District VI: Jersey City as a center, including Jersey City Heights, Union Hill, West New York, Hoboken, and West Hoboken.

District VII: Camden as a center, including Atlantic City and nearby points.

District VIII: Newark as a center, including Harrison, Elizabeth, Rahway, Orange, Bloomfield, Plainfield, and Caldwell.

District IX: Perth Amboy as a center, including South Amboy, South River, and Staten Island.

District X: Hackensack as a center, including Garfield, Paterson, Lodi, New Brunswick, and Passaic.

District XI: Long Branch as a center, including Asbury Park, Red Bank, Belmar, Freehold and nearby points.

### CONNECTICUT

District XII: New Haven as a center, including Hartford, Bridgeport, Stamford, Danbury and Norwalk.

### PENNSYLVANIA

District XIII: Scranton as a center, including Carbondale, Danmore, and Pottsville.

In all but District VII, information was obtained regarding the extent of the ladies' garment industry. In addition to original information obtained by the organizers, the results of a survey made by the Dress and Waistmakers' Union during their strike last year, with regard to the existence of dress and waist shops in the various outlying sections of New York City, were used in connection with the investigations. In most cases only a cursory observation could be made, and while the basic facts can be considered accurate, it was impossible to secure complete data regarding the prevailing conditions of employment in the investigated shops.

The following table gives the results of the survey regarding the towns investigated, and the shops found in operation, closed, not located or extinct:

Distribution of Towns and Factories in the Twelve Districts Investigated by the Out-of-Town Department.

### SHOPS

Districts	No. of Towns Investigated	In Operation	Closed	Not Located	Out of Existence	No. of Workers	Percentage of Total
<b>New York</b>							
I. Jamaica	7	19	19	—	—	577	3.4
II. Mt. Vernon	6	82	2	2	4	4731	27.5
III. Poughkeepsie	5	19	2	2	1	992	5.6
IV. Troy	5	12	—	—	3	1299	8.1
<b>New Jersey</b>							
V. Passaic	1	10	—	—	—	250	2.
VI. Jersey City	3	13	—	—	—	261	2.
VII. (Not investigated)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Newark	8	35	10	5	—	4339	25.2
IX. Staten Island	1	4	—	—	—	84	.5
X. Hackensack	4	31	—	2	—	1058	6.1
XI. Long Branch	3	15	—	—	—	695	4.1
<b>Connecticut</b>							
XII. New Haven	4	23	—	—	—	2274	13.2
<b>Pennsylvania</b>							
XIII. Scranton	3	6	7	—	—	530	1.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17804</b>	<b>100.</b>

From the above table it will be observed that altogether 59 towns were investigated in the twelve districts. In these towns 271 shops were found operating when visited; 21 shops closed during the period of investigation; 11 shops, about which information was obtained last year, were not located be-

cause of inefficiency of address; while eight shops were found to have gone out of existence. The total number of workers in these shops was 17804.

This does not represent the full quota of workers which the 271 investigated shops may actually employ. Their capacity probably far in excess of the

number of workers, and in busy seasons we may estimate the number which they can employ to be about 35000. It should be noted that our survey was made during a slack period, and that in why the number of workers disclosed is below the capacity of the shops. It may readily be assumed how disastrous a weapon is the hands of the New York employers these shops might be during a general strike, when they could be employed to full capacity and do the work for the striking shops.

### Branches of Industry

Out of the 271 investigated shops, data were obtained for 264 shops regarding the branches of the ladies' garment industry which the shops represented. Accordingly, it was found that twelve out of the total number, or 4 per cent, were engaged in the manufacture of coats and suits. Thirty-one, or 11 per cent, were skirt shops; 162, or 61 per cent, were making dresses and waists; 4, or 1.5 per cent, were working on house dresses; 12, or 4.5 per cent, were manufacturing children's dresses; 4, or 1.5 per cent, were manufacturing wrappers and kimonos; 2, or .7 per cent, were manufacturing raincoats; 18, or 6.8 per cent, were engaged in the manufacture of white goods; 14, or 5 per cent, were making wrap-ups; and the other 4, or 1 per cent, were making aprons, bathrobes and oddie blouses.

Accordingly, more than half, or 61 per cent, of the investigated shops are engaged in the manufacture of dresses and waists. The next largest group are the shops working on skirts, or 11 per cent of the total, and the remaining shops are distributed as described above.

### Sex and Nationality

Out of the total 17804 workers found employed in the investigated shops, information was obtained only about 11000 regarding sex distribution, and only about 14500 regarding nationality distribution. Based on our estimate on the information obtained, we may estimate 16430, or 95 per cent to be women, and 774, or 5 per cent, men workers. Similarly we may estimate that the distribution according to nationality is about as follows:

Italian, 8774, or 51 per cent.  
American, 5677, or 35 per cent.  
Hebrew, 1695, or 11 per cent.  
Polish, 688, or 4 per cent.  
Miscellaneous, 172, or 1 per cent.

### The Extent of the Problem

The Out-of-Town Department of the International has indeed an Herculean task before it. The evidence of a large number of shops in the vicinity of New York, Boston and Philadelphia in which workers are employed under unhuman conditions is a constant menace to the Union. An extensive organization campaign throughout the unorganized territory can also produce the necessary results. The plan of the Out-of-Town Department to establish central stations in the various districts from which the educational and organization work would radiate throughout the district, promises effective results. It is planned to work in each locality until it is thoroughly covered and a solid organization left to take care of the workers enrolled as members of the Union. It is well that these plans are being mapped out and work started during times of comparative peace in the industry.

The data presented above regarding the localities in which the shops are situated and their distribution according to the various branches of the women's

The women in the costume dressmaking trade is not yet at an end. Nevertheless, the employees in our trade have already made several attempts to get into a conflict with the Union. Our organization seems to be a thorn in their side, and they would like to make an end of it. We hope, however, that they will never succeed in that.

One of these employers is Herman Carnegie, at 86th St. and Broadway. In the Carnegie shop they make the most expensive clothes for the rich, up-town ladies. Not a dress in that shop costs less than \$200. There are 60 workers employed by that firm at the lowest wages in the city, ranging from \$18 to \$20 a week, and turning out very expert work at that. In spite of this, the firm attempted recently to cut the wages of the workers, and when the representatives of the union informed him that the earnings of his workers are small as it is, he broke the agreement with the Union and demanded individual reductions from each of the girls employed in the shop. The workers, of course, refused and went down on strike. This strike is being joyfully supported by workers of other shops, who come around and help do the picketing. At a recent meeting of the Union, it was decided that each member be taxed \$5 to finance the strike to a victorious end.

Two weeks ago, Local 90 had an installation meeting of its new Executive Board, which consists at present of the following active members: Lela Leibowitz, chairlady, Irene Dufferin, Secretary, Ray Levine, Sophie Rubin, Sarah Alexander, Clara Bolard, Mianle Chalkin, Vera Kobolevsky, Anna Kupin, Sarah Caxner, Ray Paley, Ida Stein, Sarah Packer and Sarah Agran. Brother Throff, General Secretary of the International, installed the new Executive Board and in a brief speech declared to them their duties and obligations under the present unusual industrial conditions in the country. He advised them of the possibilities of a struggle in the trade and the utmost necessity of constant vigilance in the interests of the workers. Sister Bella Metz, the former chairlady of the local, assured the newly elected members of the Executive Board that her leaving the Board does not mean her severance of relations with the Union, and promised the Board her aid and help upon every occasion.

We want our members again not to take up any "green" hands into the shops without the knowledge of the Union. Such an act on the part of an individual member does no good either the new arrival in the shop or the workers, who have been there before. As a rule, the employer drives a hard bargain with the "green" girl, who starts to work for \$8 or \$10 a week. It is a different story when the Union itself brings these new workers into the shop, secures for them good places and settles their wages for them.

garment industry, the number of workers employed and their distribution according to shops as well as sex and nationality is a blue print of the material with which the Out-of-Town Department will have to deal. It is well to have intelligent information concerning our problems before we plan to grapple with them. Our survey gave us the facts. We can now proceed with our work intelligently and with confidence in the lasting results of our endeavor to secure a 100 per cent organization in the Women's Garment industry of this country.

# JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly  
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
Office, 11 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Tel. Stuyvesant 1135.  
R. SCHLESINGER, President R. YANOFFSKY, Editor  
A. BAROFFY, Sec'y-Treas. ABRAHAM TUVIM, Business Mgr.  
MAX D. DAVIES, Managing Editor  
Subscription price paid in advance, \$1.00 per year.

Vol. III, No. 3. Friday, January 14, 1920.  
Entered as Second Class Matter April 18, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.  
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1102 of Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on January 25, 1919.

## EDITORIALS

### SPIES AND PROVOCATEURS IN THE UNIONS

The existence of the labor movement in America is not in immediate danger of extinction, as some are inclined to believe. Neither the subsequent capitalistic press, nor the Supreme Court with its anti-labor interpretations of each law designed to protect labor; nor all the dark conspiracies of Big Business to smash the unions and to inaugurate the "open shop," can inflict upon the organized labor movement any material damage.

The kept press, always at the beck and call of capital, has too well an entrenched reputation as a cesspool of calumnies and baseless fabrications, to convince any one endowed with a degree of common sense of the sincerity of its motives. On the other hand, it is when these professional lackeys of the employing class occasionally lose a word of praise for the labor movement, that the organized workers may do well to look around suspiciously and investigate the matter closely.

The Supreme Court with its regular anti-labor construction of legislation cannot retard the forward march of the organized workers either. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Machinists' case was not unexpected. The Supreme Court of the United States is an institution for the defense of property rights first and above all. It is essentially here for the defense of "society" in general. But society in the minds of the members of that court means invariably the interests of the property-owning classes of society.

Nevertheless, the decisions of the Supreme Court, inimical to labor as they had been, have not succeeded in weakening the labor movement. On the other hand; they seem to have strengthened it, and it is to be hoped that the last decision intended, no doubt, as a blow at the organized workers, will eventually turn out to be a boon for them. It will probably awaken them to the realization of the truth; that in order to defend themselves against the onslaught of their adversaries they must rally around their own organizations with greater firmness and more determination than ever. We may also add that this last decision has, probably, given to the labor world the best lesson of the futility of certain legislative efforts and lobbying upon which the labor movement has spent so much energy and effort in the past, and for which the labor movement has had to sacrifice a great deal of its militancy and aggressiveness.

The conspiracies of the organized employers to break down the unions, too, contain nothing new to the students of the American labor movement. The recent disclosures only tore off the mask from some agencies of organized wealth who have pretended in the past to be friendly and tolerant to the labor unions. For our part, the fact that these combinations of capital stand today bare before the world as the sworn enemies of labor, is a more welcome phenomenon than their former subtle and poisonous attitude of good-will and peace-making between capital and labor. It will compel the labor movement, too, to shed a good deal of its former insincere garb which had interfered so much with the freedom of its movements and with the frankness of its avowals. The labor movement can now state, more openly than ever, its immediate aims and its ultimate aims, and will wage a more courageous and open fight for these aims.

No; we entertain no fears of a danger to the labor movement from these outside dark forces. There does, however, exist one other menace, still insignificant in size, yet one which must be rooted out in time, lest it demoralize the ranks of the workers before long. We have in mind the spies and the hired provocateurs with which, according to reliable reports, our unions are infested. Of course, this spy virus is also a contribution of organized capital to the labor movement, an old, contemptible method for breaking up labor unions from within. It was one of the methods employed by capital against labor, a method which in the past amounted to the hiring of some contemptible souls in the shop, or in the organization, for spying on the legitimate work of the labor body, and for reporting all its plans and preparations to the employer.

This spying was, generally speaking, of little aid to the employers. The American labor movement is not an underground movement; it conducts its activities in the open and has no one to fear and nothing to hide. In recent years, however, there has been added to this spying, the abomination of the agent provocateur. What means does this specimen employ in pursuance of his work for the employers? His first method is to sow the poison of lack of confidence and to cast suspicion upon the leaders of the union, leaders who have, through loyalty and service, risen to the head of the organization. These provocateurs as a rule declare these leaders as "reactionaries." They do not stoop before accusing them of open treason to the labor movement. No reputation is too sacred and too great to be maligned and calumniated by them. Later, after the air is filled with such words as "fakes," "bureaucrats," "reactionaries," etc., a campaign for new organization forms, with new would-be slogans, begins. "Why, indeed this 'old' trade unionism! It is a mere invention on the part of capital to hold the workers in chains. The 'old' trade unionism is reactionary, without principles, treasonable; ergo, the labor movement must be rebuilt from

its foundation up. It must be first smashed to pieces, and upon its debris a new movement must be erected."

All this may sound like old, trashy phrases. Yet, they have not lost their hold completely upon some immature minds. The result of this phrase-slinging is that the unity of the organization is undermined, and instead of discussing pertinent and important matters, the union meetings become full of rancorous and heated debates about "communism," "bolshivism," and almost everything else except the subjects that are most important for the organization. The third step is the building of a union within a union, a state within a state, a series of separate meetings, of private caucuses, of underground activities which cap the climax of their destructive methods.

These are the tactics which the bosses are employing indirectly at present to smash the unions. They probably can do it now with greater success than before, because the air today is saturated with such high sounding words as "communism," "Leninism," etc. It is so much easier for these provocateurs to wrap themselves into the cloak of "communists" and to sail out to destroy the labor movement in this disguise.

This modern evolution of the old-time provocateur must become the immediate concern to our organizations. There is danger in it, particularly among unions which contain a large woman membership. Women are perhaps more glib in this respect and fall easier victims to the phrase-mongers, to those who speak with ostensible heat and fire about the "immediate destruction of the capitalist system," "the inauguration of revolution," and "the complete emancipation of the working class." Indeed, this pest, which threatens today some of our powerful organizations, presents a great problem to our labor movement. It must be met in a rational and far-seeing manner, and these tools of capital, under the mask of "communists" and "world redeemers," must be made to appear before their deluded followers in all their ugliness.

The French unions have, according to a report from Paris, solved this difficult problem by expelling all communists from their organization. They don't want to have these groups within their ranks, groups that go there only for the purpose of destroying the unions anyway. The French unions have seen the menace to their existence from these new "revolutionists," and they have decided to get rid of them in a very simple and definite way.

Shall our unions follow their example? We refrain from answering this question. This is not our duty. It is our duty to point out this menace that is threatening our unions, and we believe that our unions will know how to act in this event with all the determination that this situation commands.

### THE DISARMAMENT PROPAGANDA AND LABOR

The "New York World" has started an intensive disarmament agitation. Were it only possible of achievement, we should have welcomed in all sincerity such a campaign to wipe out the bloody spectre of war, with its accompaniment of armaments, men-of-war, poisonous gases and submarines. Europe, too, on the threshold of bankruptcy, would have heaved a sigh of relief, after its greatest joys, taxes for war-making and for the maintenance of standing armies had finally been lifted from its overburdened shoulders.

For, beautiful and great as this idea is, it is not altogether new. It was the dream of the prophet to "beat the swords into plowshares" and the instruments of murder into tools of peace. Each century had its protagonists of this noble idea, and in our days the slogan of "Down with Arms!" rang in pre-war days throughout the world in Baroness Suttner's powerful book. Nevertheless, the World War came to happen and demanded a toll of tens of millions of lives, which mankind paid in pangs of anguish and tears. Even now wars are still being waged and the nations are still feverishly arming themselves.

It is, therefore, impossible to entertain any real hope that the campaign conducted by the "World" will terminate more successfully than the anti-war agitation in the past. The reasons are not difficult to find. Our modern economic system cannot get along without armaments. Our present day governments, even those which pretend that they derive their strength and sustenance from the governed, subsist after all upon organized force, the principal factor behind every social and legislative activity of modern society. Can a disarmament agitation have any tangible effect under such environments? And if armies are maintained nowadays for "domestic use," what is there to prevent the ruling powers from increasing the size of such armies in proportion to the increase of the "domestic demand" for the suppression of the potential "domestic enemy"?

No, it would be futile to expect disarmament from the ruling class. The only class that could effectively and sincerely carry out such a program would be the working class. The workers could refuse to produce arms and war accessories, thus carrying out into effect a quiet and far-reaching revolution which would bring freedom and peace to mankind. But we do not wish to delude ourselves. Our workers, the men and women from the rank and file, are not yet ready for such an earnest, radical step.

To expect true disarmament from the ruling class would be to expect suicide from it. We cannot lay too much hope, as yet, upon the working classes, either. We cannot, therefore, avoid the conclusion that the present disarmament propaganda will yield no concrete results. Not until the element of force will have been eliminated from the fabric of our social life will genuine disarmament become possible.

# Five Weeks in Soviet Russia

IX.

By BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER

Under the rule of the Tsar unions were forbidden in Russia altogether. According to Trotsky, the President of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation, there was in Russia until February 1917, the first month of the revolution, not more than three unions, with about 1500 members, and even these unions had to maintain an underground existence. To belong to a union that believed in strikes was tantamount in Russia to taking part in a conspiracy against the government.

Today Russia has 23 industrial unions with approximately four and one-half million members. There is not a trade or profession that is not organized, including physicians, nurses, actors, circus acrobats, writers. Nevertheless, the number of workers who understand the purposes of a union and who come to union meetings is very small. Kiselev, the President of the Third International, recently published a pamphlet in which he bitterly complained of the indifference of the masses to the unions:

"The general meetings of the unions," Kiselev writes, "are being attended only by an insignificant number of members. Only a very small percentage of the workers take part in the life of the unions. The great masses come in little contact with the organizations and as a result we frequently witness very earnest conflicts between the unions and the workers."

That the great masses of union men and women have no clearer conception of political and economic questions than workers in other countries (and perhaps even less), one can not without any particular effort. A trip through governmental garment shops in Moscow would convince even a man of ordinary intelligence that the women workers in these shops understand no more of labor solidarity than their sister workers in the unorganized shops in America. The reason why these Russian girls pay their dues promptly to the union is explained very simply on the ground of the food cards which the unions supply them with and with which they can obtain fresh lunches and whatever there was to be had in the Soviet depots for a mere song.

I am convinced that if these women workers were to come today, after three years of Bolshevism, to America and go to work in such big union-shops as the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, the Frigate Builders' shop of Cleveland, or Ford's factory in Detroit, or any other factory where the employers have established so-called "welfare departments," that these girls would have been just as marginalizable as the women who are employed at present in these shops, for whom even the American Federation of Labor is too radical.

In Russia the entire work of the union is done by a small group of active members. All that is expected from the large masses is that they come once a year, or once in a half year, to a meeting of their shop or elect shop committee. After they have elected these committees their work for the next year, or half a year, is done, until they will have again come to a shop meeting to elect a new committee.

From time to time general meetings of the membership are called, but as these meetings are primarily called for propaganda purposes, their attendance is very low. General meetings, for instance, are being called to agitate among the members for enlistment in the Red Army. With the approach of winter the union calls the members together and speakers explain to them that as wood is scarce they are to be satisfied with whatever little the government is able to provide. *See VII.* Questions upon which the mem-

bers would have to make decisions are not being proposed at such meetings.

The size of the shop committee depends upon the number of workers in the shop. There are shops where the committee consists of 25 persons. In small shops it consists of a lesser number, etc. The shop committee is not supposed to interfere in the management of the shop. If they are not satisfied with the manner in which the shop is being managed, or the shop rules, they can appeal to the officers of the union. By themselves, however, they are not permitted to take any action.

The principal duty of a shop committee is:

1. To take care that the workers use every effort to produce more work.
2. To take care that each worker lives up to the discipline of the shop.
3. To collect from the workers dues and to turn it over to the office of the union.

One member of the shop committee is relieved from work entirely, in each shop, and he, or she, directs all the working cards to needs of the shop. He is what we call in our vocabulary a shop chairman. In larger shops more than one is relieved from work for the above mentioned purpose, and there are some shops where as many as 15 persons are called upon to devote all their time exclusively to union work in the shop. These shop chairmen are paid by the other workers in the shop. A certain percentage of their earnings is deducted to cover the wages of the shop delegates.

The dues paid by each member to his union amounts to 2 per cent of his earnings and they are paid on the day when wages are being received by the workers. Such workers who are not paying their dues regularly and cannot offer any legitimate excuse for it are automatically expelled from the union, and their working cards are taken away from them, which simultaneously means that they can not obtain any food. They can only be taken back into the union after they had paid up all their dues and the price of new initiation fees.

I have mentioned in the previous article that of the 300,000 men and women who are employed at garment making in Soviet Russia, only a half are organized and the other 150,000 are working in their homes and are not admitted into the union. Knowing what a curse home work is and remembering the bitter fights which we have conducted here in America against home sweating, I became interested to know why the Socialist Rev. of Russia has not abolished this evil in the three years of its rule. I was also interested to learn how these 150,000 home workers could make a living without working cards being compelled to buy everything in the open market.

I spoke concerning it to the officers of the All-Russian Trade Union, and this is what Bogaderov (a young man from Baltimore, who is at present an officer in the Moscow Tailors' Union) had to tell me about it: "The home workers," he told me, "can be divided into three classes. There are households among them who would gladly give up their bed-room shops and come to work in our shops. The trouble is that we have no space for them. Owing to the inclement weather that we have to wage and to the blockade, we cannot manufacture our own sewing machines and we cannot buy them elsewhere. As soon as we shall have these machines, we are going to build new shops, and at least 50,000 of the present home workers will joyfully come into our factories. We are at present working out plans for taking in these men into our

union and for supplying them with working cards.

"Then there is a second class. We have in Russia about 75,000 tailors who like to work in their homes as a matter of habit. They work day and night like ants, and yet they would do their work at home rather than in a shop. Their fathers and grandfathers have worked and slept on the same tables that they are working on now and they want to do the same. Hygiene, sanitation, an eight-hour working day do not appeal to them. It will take some time before we will succeed in driving these men and women into a clean and healthy factory under rational conditions.

"The third class of home worker is the smallest in number, but the most dangerous of the three. These are the tailors who work at home merely because that gives them an opportunity to do some crooked work. Of these we have about 25,000. They are all good mechanics and former employees in a small way. They take out contract work from the government in the form of rolls of goods. They cut it up at their homes and deliver to the government the ready-made garments. It is in the course of these operations that they get the opportunity to do some underhand work. For instance, they get a

roll of goods from which ten overcoats can be cut out. These fellows cut the roll into ten overcoats, but deliver to the government only nine, and sometimes eight. The rest they sell in the market to 'speculators,' and of course, that gives them an opportunity to make more money than what the workers in the government shops with working cards can make."

"Is there no way of stopping that?" I asked Bogaderov.

"What can you do if the tailor proves you by more or less plausible evidence that he could cut no more than eight or nine coats from the roll of goods? It remains only to station a guard in the house of every tailor to watch him. Of course, this is quite impossible, particularly in view of the fact that the people to watch them would have to be tailors too, as otherwise they could be just as easily deceived that the rolls of goods could not yield more than eight or nine coats."

"And what about the Extraordinary Commission?" I asked him.

"The Extraordinary did attempt, about a year ago, to stop this crookedness. It sent out a staff of men to watch these home workers. As a result of this raiding, six tailors were caught red-handed and they were shot. But quite naturally this did not put a stop to the swindling," replied Bogaderov.

## Local 48 Turns Over Cooperative Grocery to Amalgamated Strikers

At one of their last meetings, the Italian Cloakmakers' Union has voted to turn over the entire stock of their co-operative grocery store to the commissary office of the Amalgamated strike headquarters for the duration of the strike.

It will be recalled here that the Italian Cloakmakers' Union has, for the past three years, conducted a chain of co-operative grocery stores in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn for their members. These stores have been maintaining an existence in spite of the unusual price-levens of the grocery market and the inflated prices. The Manhattan store has prospered and thrived and was highly supported by the Italian members of our union.

A more eloquent example of the spirit of solidarity than this fraternal aid extended by the Italian Cloakmakers' Union to their fellow workers in the men's clothing trade in their hour of need could hardly be given. The large stocks owned

by the co-operative store are to be turned over to the Amalgamated strikers at 50 per cent of their initial cost. The headquarters of the store will, in addition to that, be made a commissary center for the strikers.

We have mentioned in these columns that the Italian Local No. 48 has bought the building in which it is at present located for the sum of \$100,000. This building houses in addition to Local No. 48, Local No. 23, our Skirmishers' Union. At present, extensive alterations and additions are being made in this house, and it is expected that by May 1st the remodeling of the building will be finished. The entire cost of the remodeled house will amount to about \$400,000. The investment is well worth, however, because as a result of it the Italian Cloakmakers will be in possession of an imposing and comfortable building for all its activities and will be able to accommodate also a number of other union offices.

## Entire Labor World Condemns Duplex Supreme Court Decision

The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, rendered last week, which prohibits sympathy strikes and puts the ban on secondary boycotts, has created a veritable storm throughout the organized American labor movement. It is regarded as the most partial decision rendered in years in a controversy between labor and capital, and one that is meant to nullify all efforts to protect labor by legislation.

The labor press all over the country has carried during the past week articles breathing anger mixed with astonishment, commenting upon the staggering blow from the Washington tribunal.

President Samuel Gompers of the

American Federation of Labor, has made a statement last week, in which he condemns the decision of the Supreme Court characterizing it as a "death blow" for progress and freedom. He concluded his statement by a very serious remark: "That the protest of a minority today can become the decision of a majority tomorrow."

It is not yet definitely known in what practical form the American labor movement will attempt to counter this blow. At the next meeting of its Executive Council of the A. F. of L., which will be summoned in Washington soon, this question will be one of the most important topics on the order of the day.

# Educational Comment and Notes

## WORKERS' UNIVERSITY.

Last Saturday our Workers' University at the Washington Irving High School, resumed for the second term, and we were glad to notice that not only did the students who attended the first term return but that many additional members registered for the classes of the second term.

## COURSE IN "TENDENCIES IN MODERN LITERATURE"

Last Saturday afternoon, the students of our University welcomed the return of Mr. B. J. R. Stolper to the class of "Tendencies in Modern Literature." He began his study of Scandinavian authors with the life and works of Henrik Ibsen, discussing the seriousness and sincerity of Ibsen's purpose, his plays of social life, and his employ of symbolism throughout.

Next week Mr. Stolper will devote the period to a discussion of five plays of Ibsen: "Brand," "Peer Gytt," "A Doll's House," "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler."

Members interested in this course can register now at the office of the Educational Department, or at the Washington Irving High School next Saturday at 1.30.

Dr. Wolman's course on "Trade Union Politics" will be continued on Saturdays at 1.30. In addition to the outline which Dr. Wolman prepares for this lesson, he gives the summary of the previous lessons. These are mimeographed and distributed to the students of the class to serve as a medium of refreshing their memories.

Miss Reinher in her class on "Current Economic Opinions" took up last week the question of unemployment as discussed in the press last week: "The True Cause of Unemployment," in the "London Nation"; "Remedies for Unemployment," in the "Manchester Weekly Guardian"; The "Labor Party's Scheme," in the "Manchester Weekly Guardian"; and "The Situation in the U. S.," as reflected in the "Survey."

This course keeps our students in touch with current economic and labor questions, and the class carries on a very interesting and lively discussion at every session.

## NEW COURSE

On Sunday morning, at 10.30, our Educational Director, Mr. Alexander Fleischer, has started a course on "Applied Psychology and Logic." In this course Mr. Fleischer discussed last week psychology as the science of the mind, and as the analysis of human consciousness and behavior; logic as the science of reasoning. The aim of this course will be to study some important psychological and logical truths—those which can be of greatest use in helping to "think straight" and act accordingly, and to apply scientific psychological and logical methods to daily life.

The course in sociology at our University with Mr. Melvin will be continued on Sundays at 11.30. Last week Mr. Melvin discussed the extent to which our social conduct is due to imitation and to suggestion; what is meant by "imitation"; whether it is expressed in inconvenient or ridiculous fashions in dress, manners, or social behavior.

An advanced class in public speaking was formed last Sunday. This class will be taught by Dr. Gustave Bialik and will be given at our University on Sundays at 11.30.

Mr. Wilbert discussed in his class in "Modern Economic Literature" the "Meaning of National Gold" by Messrs. M. B. Becklin and C. E. Beckhofer,

in which they say that the idea of national gold is a challenge both to the capitalist and to the Collectivist. It decides that man's labor can justly be hired at a "standard rate," however high; it decides that his industrial life must be regulated by superior authority from above or from outside; and it decides that society can be moved, or the worker set free by the initiative in industrial affairs transferred to the State. The establishment of national gold involves the abolition of the wage system and the attainment of self-government in industry.

It was emphasized by Mr. Wilbert, however, that the conclusions drawn in this book are based on the industrial life of England. To apply these conclusions generally to the United States or to any other country, without careful examination, would be unsound and hence untrue. The discussion of this book will be continued next week.

Registration is still open in a few of these courses. The others are already filled. For information apply at the office of the Educational Department, Room 906, or at the Washington Irving High School, 18th and Irving Place, on Saturday afternoons at 1.30, or Sunday mornings at 10.30.

## ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL UNIONS

The Examblers' Union, Local 82, will have Mr. Max Levin give a lecture on the "Place of Organized Labor in Modern Society" before their members on Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 7 P. M. at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142-2nd Ave.

Members of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 8, have resumed their course in economics for Saturday afternoons at 1.30 with Max Levin. His subject this term will include the economics of our present industrial system, and the group meets at the office of the Local, 228 Second Avenue.

Members of our International residing in different sections of the city are showing great enthusiasm in the series of lectures arranged by the Educational Committee of the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 1 and 2. Their lectures are given in Yiddish by men who are authorities on topics of vital interest to our members, both as men and women and as workers.

On Friday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, "The Jewish Question and its Possible Solution" will be discussed at great length by Mr. H. Burgin.

On the next Friday evening, Jan. 21, in Harlem, Mr. M. H. Long will discuss the "Industrial and Political Struggle of Organized Labor." This lecture will be held at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East 106th St., at 8 P. M.

## OUT OF TOWN ACTIVITIES

Another one of our Locals to follow suit in organizing educational activities for its members is the Cloakmakers' Union, Local 21, of Newark. A group of four lectures has been arranged by the Educational Department to be given on the third Tuesday of every month, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the local headquarters, 100 Montgomery St., Newark, at 8 o'clock. The lectures will be Mr. H. Long, and he has chosen as his subject, "Tendencies in the Organized Labor Movement in the U. S." We wish our Newark members much success in their undertaking.

## PHILADELPHIA

The course of lectures being now given to our members by Professor John Cooper Pears on the modern European writers and their works has created much interest and enthusiasm among them. On Friday evening, Jan. 14, at White's Au-

ditorium, 13th and Chestnut Street, Mr. Pears will give his second talk on "Bernard Shaw and the Importance of *John Galsworthy*." On the following Friday evening, Jan. 21, Prof. Pears will discuss the lives and works of the two great Scandinavian authors, Strindberg and Ibsen.

## OUR BOSTON UNITY CENTER—AN ANNEX TO THE TRADE UNION COLLEGE

The Boston Unity Center of the International held its grand opening exercises last Wednesday, Jan. 7, at the English High School, Montgomery St., Boston. A splendid musical program was given by professional artists under the direction of Mr. R. Nagel, formerly of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Prof. Harry W. Dana, who is so well known to the New York and Boston members, addressed the audience and described the course to be given during the winter term. Michael Murphy, President of the Boston Trade Union College and a member of the Staff Union's Union, gave an inspiring address, urging the audience to attend the classes offered by the college and Unity Centers.

Miss Pamela M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the International, and Mr. Alexander Fleischer, Educational Director, represented the International and addressed the meeting, emphasizing the importance of workers' education and urging the Boston workers to emulate the enthusiasm, energy and success of the New York Unity Centers and Workers' University.

The Boston Unity Center which was organized last year as an annex of the Boston Trade Union College, was planned along lines similar to those of the New York Unity Centers of the International. Classes in English, labor and socialism, economics, literature, recreation, etc., are open to all members in Boston.

The members of our Waistmakers' Union, Local 49, will assemble every second and fourth Monday of the month at the headquarters of the Local, 919 Washington Ave., where special courses will be given on economics and socialism. It is expected that members of our other Locals in Boston will attend these courses.

Miss Cobb, secretary of our Educational Department, met with representatives of our Joint Board in Boston, and with the Educational Committee of the Waistmakers' Union, Local 49, on Thursday, Jan. 4, at the office of the Waistmakers' Union. Plans were discussed for organizing a joint educational committee to carry on educational activities in Boston. Miss Cobb assured our Boston members that our International is very eager to develop educational activities among our members there, but that the success of the activities there depends upon our members in Boston.

## MEMBERS ADVISED TO BECOME CITIZENS

The Educational Department will advise members who wish to become citizens. For information apply at the office of the Educational Department, Room 906, 31 Union Square.

## CLASS FOR BUSINESS AGENTS

The classes for business agents commenced last Friday afternoon, Jan. 7. Classes in English were formed for our agents, and Mr. Harry Jalcik gave a talk on "Strikes and Boycotts."

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 15th, at four o'clock, the Faculty meeting of the teachers at our Unity Centers and Workers' University will be held. Prominent educators are expected to attend this important conference at which questions concerning the curriculum of courses will be discussed. Members of the Students' Councils of each Unity Center and of the Workers' University will also attend.

## ENTERTAINMENT FOR UNEMPLOYED TO BE RESUMED BY LOC. 25

### To Be Given Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons in the Rand School Auditorium

Entertainments for its unemployed members are again to be given by Local 25. These entertainments have been set for Tuesday and Thursday afternoons beginning Tuesday, January 18th, 2.30.

The services of well-known musical artists have been secured for these entertainments. The Educational Committee of Local 25 is co-operating with the Union Labor Education Committee, to interest in this unemployment work, not only pianists, singers and violinists, but members of the Actors' Equity Association as well. These dramatic artists will, on occasions, present entire plays. A nominal admission charge of 10 cents will be made to cover expenses of hall and publicity.

Besides these numbers, every program will include a well-known and eloquent speaker, who will discuss the present industrial situation.

This plan of providing entertaining afternoons for the unemployed was begun by Local 25. Educators and labor leaders throughout the city are enthusiastic over it. "It is a splendid and novel idea," commented one, "and has vast possibilities for expansion in periods of unemployment and strike."

All members of the International are welcome to come. Come next Tuesday at half past two.

## UNION HEALTH CENTER BUSY

The last week in January is to be a memorable week in the Union Health Center. The New York Tuberculosis Association will give in the Center an exhibit, consisting of models, pictures, illustrations, etc., on the subject of "Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis." Professor R. Adolph Knapp and a number of other experts on tuberculosis will make addresses.

Next Saturday the faculty of the Educational Department of the I. L. G. W. U. will hold its meeting of the Union Health Center. On the same Saturday there is to be a lecture for the Sanitation Committee by Dr. Louis I. Harris of the Department of Health, which shall later be followed by a lecture by Dr. McCrory of the American Red Cross on "First Aid."

Both the Medical and Dental Departments in the Union Health Center are getting to be very busy. The Medical Department is overcrowded and has practically reached its limit. Four doctors were working last Saturday in order to answer the needs of those who applied for medical aid. The Dental Department is exceedingly busy and had its second week during the last week of January, having taken in about \$1,000 during that week.

## MRS. RETTING TO LEAD UNITY PAGEANT FOR BAZAAR

Lucy Retting has consented to lead and train the Unity Pageant for the Bazaar to be given on Washington's Birthday in behalf of Unity House. This will come as welcome news to the hundreds of our members who witnessed her splendid pageant at the Rand School Hall, and to many others who know her work.

Her wholehearted response is an indication of the sort of enthusiasm Unity can arouse in its followers. The pageant will be symbolic of the meaning of Unity and its significance to workers in the Labor Movement.

Applicants for this pageant must register with Miss Oluk at 16 West 21st Street, between Sunday, January 23rd. The first meeting will be held on that date at 8 o'clock at the Rand School Gymnasium.

# WITH THE WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Minutes of Meeting Friday, Jan. 7th.)

Brother H. Berlin was elected President of the Joint Board, and Brother N. Reimel as Vice-President.

A communication was received from E. Auerbach, delegate from Local No. 66, in which he preferred charges against David Aber for conduct unbecoming a union man at the last shop chairman's and members' meeting. He stated, among other things, that at that meeting Aber actively aided and abetted a certain group, which came to disturb the meeting and had called the chairman abusive names and kept up uninterrupted noise so that the meeting could not be held. Upon motion, a committee of five from the five different locals was appointed to investigate the charges and try Aber, with instructions to submit their report to the next meeting of the Joint Board. The following are on the committee: Shapiro, Local 25, Rahmowitz, Local 54, Reisel, Local 66, Ostsky, Local 10, and Galsano, Local 80.

The report of the Board of Directors was taken up and it was decided to approve same with some minor changes. The following is the report of the Board of Directors:

A committee of Mrs. Fromer's Branch appeared in reference to their previous communication in which they had asked for an organizer. The Board decided to deny the request of the promoters upon the ground that if this request should be granted, the Joint Board would have to engage people for each and every craft in the industry, instead of the entire organization as a whole.

The case of the shop of Gross & Weiss, involving a demand by the firm for a reduction of prices, was taken up for discussion. It was decided that in all cases where prices are reduced, the shop shall be declared on strike.

The case of the firm of Robert L. Davis, who laid off all their workers some time ago and have later transferred their entire shop to their former cutters, was taken up for discussion. It was decided to refer the matter to General Manager Sigman for action.

The Board of Directors considered the aggressive stand taken by some manufacturers and decided that a Committee on Immediate Action be appointed to take up each case on its merits and act upon same. The following were elected for this Committee: Rignosa, Hochman, Horowitz, Portney and Markoff.

A communication was received from Local 25, in which it was requested that the Joint Board take over the management of the Unity House so that its financing and supervision be placed in the hands of more than one local, as at present. Upon motion, matter was referred back to the Joint Board of final action.

A communication was received from the Trade Union Immigration Bureau, submitting a plan for the distribution of immigrants among the various industries. Decided to approve of this plan except for the clause regulating the admission fees of newly arrived immigrants into local unions. It was also decided to write to this Immigration Bureau, informing them that while the Joint Board is willing to consider the newly arrived immigrants on par with all other unemployed, it is not ready to go on record as giving preference to these immigrants.

Brother Sigman reported about the disturbances which occurred at the last meeting of shop chairmen and active members called for the purpose of taking up for discussion the new changes in the agreement and to report the recommendations of the conference committee. He pointed out the serious situation which has arisen in connection with these disturbances by a small group of individuals whom aim it is to destroy that which had taken a generation of workers to build up. A lengthy discussion ensued in which all the members participated and expressed their indignation

and anger against these evil spirits within the organization.

Vice-President Sigman also reported about the last conference held between the conference committee, of the union and the committee of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry on Friday, Dec. 31st, at which the union presented the demands worked out by the conference committee to the manufacturers. After a discussion at that conference, sub-committees were elected to meet again in the early part of the coming week, to take up all these demands and also to listen to the counter-demands that the manufacturers have announced they would present to the union.

## PINSKI TO LECTURE ON LITERATURE

David Pinski, editor of "Die Zeit" will address the Bronx Community Forum this Sunday evening, January 16th, in the Auditorium of the Morris High School, on "Yiddish Literature." Mr. Pinski has achieved unique distinction as a dramatist. His tragedy "The Treasure" was recently presented at the Garrick Theatre in English. His "The Dumb Messiah" was produced by The Jewish Art Theatre last fall, and prior to the war was presented by Max Reinhardt at the Schiller Theatre in Berlin. Mr. Pinski is also the author of "Isaac Raffel," "The Stranger," "Marry Pagelone" and numerous one act plays.

Mr. Pinski will be introduced by Ludwig Lewisohn, the famous critic of "The Nation," who translated "The Treasure," who will critically survey the drama of David Pinski, in his introduction.

This lecture is one of a series of Literary Evenings presented by the Bronx Community Forum which will include lectures by Walter Hampden, Robert Whittier, Charles Rann Kelsch, Percy Mackaye, James K. Hackett. Mr. Pinski's lecture will begin at 8:15. The Morris High School is at 166th Street and Boston Road, two blocks from the 166th Street Station of the Third Avenue R.

## DAVID PINSKI

Editor, "Die Zeit"; Author of "The Treasure"—playing recently at the Garrick Theatre, "The Dumb Messiah."

WILL SPEAK ON

"Yiddish Literature"

HE WILL BE INTRODUCED BY

## LUDWIG LEWISOHN

Dramatic Critic of "The Nation"; Translator of Pinski's "The Treasure."

WHO WILL SPEAK ON  
"The Drama of David Pinski"

This Sunday Eve., Jan. 16th  
Auditorium of the Morris High School, 166th St. & Boston Rd.

A Nominal Admission of Twenty-Five Cents is charged to defray the expenses of the Forum.

DOORS OPEN 7:30 P. M.  
LECTURE BEGINS 8:15

Amplified  
BRONX COMMUNITY FORUM

## THE STENOGRAPHERS ARE HAVING A BALL!

There is just this to remember about the Stenographers' Ball — if you have young ladies you like to dance with — or if you haven't — Friday night at 8 P. M., Jan 23rd in Tannan Hall, Room 14th St. there will be more fun than anywhere in the city.

Since tickets are only 50 cents and can be easily secured from 23 Union Square, Room 806, there is no good reason on earth why you should not be there.

## UNITY BAZAAR TICKETS CAN BE BOUGHT AT LOCAL OFFICES

Work for the great Unity Bazaar to be held February 21st and 22nd is going on encouragingly. Arrangements are now being made to have tickets for the Bazaar on sale at all local offices of the International.

The committee in charge announces many attractive numbers on the program

of the Bazaar, in addition to general dancing and the sales at the booths. Lucy Ritting's students will present several folk dances—Russian, Italian and Spanish. There will be a splendid Unity Pageant on Monday night.

On Tuesday afternoon, besides the folk dances, the Unity Chorus will sing under the leadership of Mr. Friedlander. And besides all this, and Mr. Friedlander's solo, there will be many surprise numbers.

## SALE

Books and Pictures  
15—30% REDUCTION

at the

Pagan Book and Art Shop  
23 W. 8th St., N. Y. C.

## DR. BARNETT L. BECKER

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

\*215 E. Broadway

\*100 Lenox Ave.

\*1709 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn

895 Prospect Ave., Bronx

\* Open Sunday until 8 P. M.

Eyes examined by the best specialists

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15TH

IN THE BIG

## "ZEIT" MASK BALL

in MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Beautiful Costumes—Handsome Prizes

FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

BY THE

## RAND SCHOOL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

CARL RUGGLES, Conductor

Friday Night, Jan. 14, at 8.30 o'Clock

ADMISSION, 35 CENTS

TICKETS ARE NOW ON SALE AT

The Jewish Daily Forward  
The New York Call

The Rand School,  
7 West 16th Street

## Amalgamated Clothes System A CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZED  
CLOTHING WORKERS OF NEW YORK

Buy Direct from the Workers!  
Help Defeat the Open Shop!

SUITS & OVERCOATS \$32 TO \$50

Ready to wear and made to measure,  
of the best woolsens, all custom tailored.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN SAVES  
NEEDLESS EXPENSE AND PROFIT

## Amalgamated Clothes System

827 BROADWAY,

Second Floor



# THE WEEKS' NEWS IN CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN.

The Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., with whom the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry has been negotiating the renewal of the agreement for the last few weeks, has finally "let the cat out of the bag" as to what they meant by hinting that they had "a few demands of their own" to propose to the union.

At a conference held with representatives of the union, the following changes in the new agreement were submitted to the union by the manufacturers:

1. Wages are to be decreased twenty per cent.
2. The union is to post a \$10,000 bond to guarantee the faithful performance of the new contract.
3. The union is to be fined for any violation of the agreement.
4. There shall be no resettlement of prices at any time after they have been settled, and last but not least—
5. An employer shall have the right to hire and discharge his workers as he sees fit.

The manufacturers must know full well that it is impossible for the union to accede to any of the above demands. In 1919 a strike lasting for over thirteen weeks to place the main issue of which was the demand of the manufacturers to have the full right to hire and discharge their workers as they pleased, and merely the union will not relinquish a right that has been gained through great sacrifice on the part of its members. Furthermore, it is more than ridiculous to ask the union to agree to a twenty per cent reduction in wages, knowing, as the manufacturers do, the long slack season that our members have just gone through, and the privations they have endured.

If a statistician were to figure out the earnings of the workers in the Waist and Dress Industry for the year of 1920, he would find that their average earnings are very far below the requirements of a decent standard of living, and at this time more than any other, wages in the industry should be increased instead of decreased. As to the argument that the cost of living has gone down, it can hardly be said that this affects the workers very much, for even if the wholesale price of some articles has gone down, nevertheless, the retailer demands for his wares practically the same prices as a year ago.

From our personal experience with the members of the Association of Dress Manufacturers and their leading spirits, we feel that the entire controversy will be settled in a peaceful manner, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At the meeting of the Waist and Dress Division held on Monday, January 10th, Business Manager Shaskan rendered a detailed report on the present situation in the industry and the progress of the negotiations between the Association and the union. A very lively discussion took place with regard to the

different demands proposed by the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, as affecting the cutters.

Conditions in the Clock and Bell Industry are becoming more normal in spite of the fact that the agreement between the Union and the Protective Association was abrogated some time ago. Of course, the trade is not as busy as it should be at this time of the year, and at the time of writing a number of cutters are still idle or doing work in their shops, but it seems that in a week or so the trade will be in full swing. The manufacturers belonging to the Protective Association by this time have become used to the state of affairs as it exists at present and are settling individually all complaints lodged against them, for they know that Association or no Association, the grievances of the workers must be adjusted.

In the Miscellaneous Division, the recently-elected Business Manager Weinstein and Business Agent Fischer are at present busily engaged in the conduct of a strike in one of the largest shops in the children's dress industry, that of Borgwaldt & Sons Company, 1315 Broadway. Some two months ago the head of the firm called together all its workers and delivered to them a speech, the substance of which was that they either sever all connections with the union or else they would find themselves locked out.

The workers, naturally, indignantly refused to give up their affiliations, with the result that the girls in the shop and a few cutters were discharged. The balance of the cutters, eleven in number, were retained. However, two days later, the union declared a strike against this firm and all the cutters responded to the call. The strike is going to be waged against this firm until such time as it will be made to realize that it does not pay to fight the union.

A report on this strike and general conditions in the industry will be rendered by the Manager of the Miscellaneous Division at the next meeting of this branch, on Monday, January 17th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

For the first time in many months, our union is going to hold a Good and Welfare Meeting on Monday evening, January 26th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place.

There are a number of important issues that concern the cutters which ought to be taken up and discussed by our members. Our members are, therefore, advised to attend this meeting, because the settlements that will be expressed at that meeting will direct the policies of our union for the future.

The main topic for discussion will be announced in next week's issue of "Justice".

## DESIGNING Pattern Making and GRADING Taught Strictly Individually

DURING DAY AND EVENING HOURS  
Our method is specially designed for the wholesale line of women's, misses', juniors', children's and infants' garments.

SEE US BEFORE MAKING A MISTAKE

## LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building  
PROP. I. ROSENFIELD, Director.  
222 East 14th Street, New York.  
Det. 2nd and 3rd Aves.  
Tel. Stuyvesant 2817.

## Attention of Dress and Waist Cutters!

THE FOLLOWING SHOPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED ON STRIKE AND MEMBERS ARE WARNED AGAINST SEEKING EMPLOYMENT THEREIN:

- Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Ave.
- Son & Ash, 105 Madison Ave.
- Solomon & Metelker, 33 East 33rd St.
- Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 36th St.
- Mack Kanner & Millican, 135 Madison Ave.
- M. Stern, 33 East 36rd St.
- Max Cohen Metelker, 135 Madison Ave.
- Julian Waist Co., 15 East 33rd St.
- Drewell Dress Co., 14 East 33rd St.
- Regina Kobler, 359 Fourth Ave.
- Deuts & Ortenberg, 9-16 West 35rd St.
- J. & L. Cohen, 6-10 E. 32nd Street.

## DESIGNERS OF LADIES' GARMENTS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND!

A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN!

Easy to Learn, Pays Big Money  
Become a Successful Designer

Takes a Practical Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools



In designing Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel a Course of Instruction in the Mitchell Schools Means an Immediate Position and Bigger Pay. The Mitchell Schools of Designing, Pattern-making, Grading, Draping and Fitting have been established for over 50 years and have achieved NEW IDEAS, NEW SYSTEMS, BEST METHODS, BEST RESULTS, Individual Instruction. Day and evening classes. Reasonable terms. Write, phone or call for free booklet, demonstration and full information.

Evening Classes: Monday, Wednesday & Friday

## MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

912-920 BROADWAY (Cor. 21st), NEW YORK

Phone, Stuyvesant 8303  
Boston Branch: 433 Washington Street, Dexter Building.

## LADIES' TAILORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS, 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.

## NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

- MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, January 17th.
- GOOD AND WELFARE: Monday, January 24th.
- GENERAL: Monday, January 31st.
- CLOAK AND SUIT: Monday, February 7th.
- WAIST AND DRESS: Monday, February 14th.

Meetings begin at 7.30 P. M.  
AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place  
Cutters of All Branches should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.