

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

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. V, No. 2.

Friday, January 5, 1923.

Price 2 Cents

NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' UNION INSISTS ON WAGE SURVEY

PRESIDENT SCHLESINGER MAKES POINTED DEMAND FOR WAGE SURVEY IN LETTER TO PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—POINTS OUT OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS OF EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVE ON WAGE BOARD

As our readers already know, Mr. William R. Bassett, the representative of the Manufacturers' Protective Association on the Cloak Wrgc Commission in New York, has constantly placed obstacles in the way of the work of this Board, pursuing a policy of obstruction which made it impossible for the wage board to make even a beginning.

The agreement between the New York Cloakmakers' Union and the employers' association prescribes that a commission be appointed to investigate the average annual earnings of the cloakmakers and their average annual length of employment. The representative of the Association, Mr. Bassett, however, made up his mind to smuggle into the New York cloak industry a "standard of production," by the back door, if necessary. He has, therefore, insisted right along that the wage board investigate also the "productivity" of the cloakmakers in addition to the wages and terms of employment.

President Schlesinger, the representative of the Union on the Wage Board, steadfastly refused to permit this unwarranted widening of the scope of the Board. Mr. Bassett, however, obstinately stuck to his point, and as a result, Mr. Norman Haggood, the impartial chairman of the commission, was compelled to resign, placing

the blame on the representative of the Association for these obstructive tactics. Now Mr. Bassett has forwarded a letter to President Schlesinger suggesting that they begin "looking" for another impartial chairman. To

make the situation clear once and for all, Mr. Schlesinger has now forwarded the following letter to the Protective Association on behalf of the Cloakmakers' Union.

(Continued on Page 7)

Cleveland Cloak Agreement Renewed for a Year

NEW AGREEMENT CONTAINS SEVERAL IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE WORKERS

On Saturday and Sunday last these came to an end in New York City the series of conferences between the Cleveland Cloakmakers' Union and the Manufacturers' Association of that city. Together with representatives of both sides there were present at this final conference the Board of Referees consisting of Judge Julian W. Mack, Professor Jacob M. Hollander and John R. McLane.

The result of the conferences was an agreement for another year in the trade containing several important improvements for the workers. Several clauses of the new agreement, upon which both sides could not reach an understanding, had to be referred to the Board of Referees for decision, and the decisions of the Board, given out at the end of the two sessions, resulted finally in the drawing up of the agreement. The contested clauses were the following:

1. The question of outside shops. The Union insisted that the manufacturers send work only to union contractors. The employers maintained that they wanted a "free hand" in this matter. The Board decided in favor of the Union. The contracting

shops must observe union rules as well as the inside shops.

2. The question of dues and fines. The union insisted that the agreement contain a clause that if a worker is fined by the union for violation of rules, he should not be permitted to work in the shop unless he meets the obligation imposed upon him. The employers resisted this clause, but the Board sustained the contention of the union.

3. Raise in wages. The Board decided to take up this question in April when it will give a final decision in the matter. Meanwhile, however, those shops in Cleveland which have benefited by a former decision of the Board and have reduced wages 10 per cent by increasing the payroll guarantee fund from 7½ per cent to 25 per cent, have been ordered to restore the former wages and to raise payroll guarantee fund throughout the trade from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent.

The April meeting of the Board of Referees will also take up the other demand of the Union,—equal scales for men and women in the cloak and dress shops.

NEW YORK DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS VOTING NOW ON WEEK-WORK REFERENDUM

Results to Be Known Early Next Week

As these lines are being written, long lines of workers, members of the locals of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union, are crowding the sidewalks in front of the polling places assigned by the Union for the casting of ballots by the workers in this industry on the question of whether week-work is to replace the present system of piece-work in the shops. There is naturally a great deal of excitement and animation in the trade on account of this general balloting. It is the principal topic of conversation in the shops, accompanied by a lively exchange of opinion, pro and con. In some dress and waist shops the employers have deemed it necessary to deliver "speeches" in which they warned the workers not to vote for week-work.

There is a reason for it. But such agitation on the part of the employers is likely to have quite the opposite results. If the employers do not want week-work it must be something of a benefit to the workers. That is the logical conclusion, and it is quite likely that the workers, in following out this inference, will vote overwhelmingly for it.

At any rate, if we are to judge by the temper of the employers and their attitude towards week-work, it looks as if a fight is imminent should the workers decide for a change in the work-system.

This question will also occupy a great deal of the attention of the members of the General Executive Board which assembles early next week in Montreal.

NEXT THURSDAY AT THE I. L. G. W. U. AUDITORIUM

Local G. E. B. of the National Industrial Conference Board will present the subject of "Internationalization of Capital and Finance" before a group of our members on Thursday evening, January 11th, in the I. L. G. W. U. Auditorium. The lecture by Mr. Gottlieb, who is an expert on this question, will, we are certain, be most interesting and instructive. We advise our members to attend Thursday evening, January 11th, and to watch these columns for further announcements.

LOCAL 10 OFFICERS RE-ELECTED BY BIG MAJORITY

On Saturday last, December 30, the annual election for officers in Local No. 10, the Cutters' Union of New York, took place. Like the elections of many other of our organizations, the contest in the cutters' local was accompanied by hectic agitation emanating from a group in the local, which, styling itself as "lefts," had issued one leaflet after another reciting "horrible" deeds on the part of the administration of the local and making a "strong" appeal to elect a slate of its own.

The result of the balloting was the re-election of the old administration of the local by one of the largest majorities ever polled in Local No. 10. The Cutters' Union is divided administratively into three divisions,—the cloak division, the waist and dress division, and a miscellaneous division of the smaller branches of the garment industry. All told, there are about forty paid and unpaid officers

in the local and of this large number, the "lefts" have not succeeded in selecting even a single person.

Vice-President David Dubinsky was re-elected as General Manager of the Local.

RAINCOAT MAKERS ELECT OFFICERS FOR 1923

The Raincoat Makers' Union of New York, Local No. 20, has had an annual election for officers for 1923, on Saturday, December 23,—with the following results:

Louis Wexler was elected as Manager, defeating the former manager of the organization, Arthur S. Samuels, by a vote of 297 to 110. Samuel Friedman was re-elected as secretary-treasurer and David Gindgold as chairman. Hyman Goldstein was elected as vice-chairman of the local.

Members of G. E. B. Leaving for Montreal on Saturday

AN UNUSUALLY IMPORTANT ORDER OF THE DAY BEFORE QUARTERLY MEETING

As reported last week in these columns, the third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board, since the Cleveland Convention, will open next Monday morning, January 8th, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Canada.

In the interval between the last meeting in New York and the coming session of the Board, the International has launched a number of organizing campaigns in many centers of the country. In Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Toronto, Montreal, Toledo, New Jersey and Connecticut, numerous drives have been undertaken to either strengthen the existing organizations or form new ones. Secretary Baroff will give a review of this organization work and will also render

an exhaustive report on the financial status of the International.

President Schlesinger will report on the organization tour he had made recently throughout the country and will also lay before the Board the new phases of the situation in the cloak industry of New York, the result of the clash between the Union and the Association with regard to the scope of the cloak wage board in New York.

Vice-President Seidman will report on the Toronto situation; Vice-President Reiberg on the campaign in man on the situation in Chicago and vicinity; Vice-President Monahan on the organization campaign in Boston, and Vice-President Halperin on the activities of the International Organization Department.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By N. S.

THE MINERS' PROGRAM.

CHRIST J. GOLDEN, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, in an address the other day, made public the miners' plan for rescuing the coal industry from complete and irreparable ruin. The program, which will be urged upon the government to adopt, is not a hasty make-shift, but the outcome of long and searching investigation conducted by the Nationalization Research Committee, which has been created by the 1919 convention of the miners' union.

At their convention, in their negotiations with their employers, in the hearings before the various governmental commissions, the miners made it perfectly clear that no amount of patching would cure the coal industry. They had insisted that nothing short of nationalization would put the industry on a sound and equitable basis. Their stand is being reinforced by the growing disorganization and chaos under private management.

"The coal industry," the miners say, "has been so disorganized and mismanaged that the situation in recent years has approached what big business men and stand-pat Senators describe as a 'catastrophe'. Intelligent men, with the welfare of the industry at heart, agree that the 'frame is up'—the old game of speculative profit, over-production, shortages, sky-high prices, unemployment, gunmen, spies, the murder of miners, a sullen, desperate public. Unless unified and order enter the industry, there will be a blow-up somewhere. The American Kingdom of Coal is today in as chaotic and explosive condition as the States of Europe. No single constructive suggestion has come from the operators. No large leading idea has come from the public."

This description is indisputably true. The only large, constructive program has come from the workers. And it is not the repetition of a vague shibboleth. Neither is it a substitute of government bureaucracy for the oppression of private coal barons.

The salient points of the program are as follows: The coal mines must be publicly owned. But in order to achieve this "confiscation, in any form, is of course unthinkable. All those holding an investment in mines, equipment, and coal beds will be recompensed at a just figure." And the figure is estimated by the miners' experts to be 4½ billion dollars. Then as the basis of our organization for operating the mines and fixing prices a Federal Interstate Commission of Mines, at the head of which would be a Secretary of Mines with a place in the Cabinet. This commission would be appointed partly by professional and industrial organizations and partly by the President. It would include fact-finding, scientific determination of costs, price fixing and other similar duties.

The work of administration, of actual operation, would be done by a National Mining Council, composed of three groups, representing the financial, technical and administrative heads of the industry; the miners and the coal consumers. They would be appointed by the Federal Commission from the nominations made by the groups represented.

Wages would be made a first charge upon the industry, with a national basic wage as a foundation for determination. "For the first time in the history of the industry," the miners declare, "disputed wage questions will be removed from the administration of the industry where they do not belong, and placed under the economic control of the industry, where they do belong."

The statement outlining the miners' plan contains the following conditions as essential to the success of nationalization:

1. Administrative organizing minds in the public service.
2. A competent technical staff.
3. A 100 per cent organized union.
4. Collective bargaining publicly accepted as the basis of wage agreements.
5. A large labor representation in all departments of government.
6. A political labor party.

The miners fully realize that in order to safeguard themselves as well as the industry they will not only have to stick to their union, but that they will have to get busy building a political labor party. In order to safeguard their interests they will not only have to be organized industrially but politically as well.

"CONVERSATIONS" BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SENATOR BORAH's resolution urging the President to call an Economic Conference for the purpose of resuscitating the economic life of Europe was bitterly resented by the Administration. For did not such a resolution imply doubt in the wisdom of the President and his advisers? To advise the government on European affairs, when Secretary Hughes is officially thinking and scheming on all European affairs, is nothing short of an insult. This was the sense of the President's letter to Senator Lodge as well as of the Administration Senators who for days sternered against the Borah plan.

The resolution forced the Administration to say whether it has any European policy. The Senators tried hard to be diplomatic, that is, non-committal. Senator Borah was invited to go to the back door of the State Department and find out. Information, it was hinted, would not be withheld, provided he kept his mouth shut on affairs diplomatic. Borah, however, found no earthly use for knowledge which cannot be communicated or discussed. After days of debate in the Senate a compromise was reached, and Borah withdrew his resolution.

What is the compromise? The Administration Senators barely lifted the curtain which hides the secret and sacred plans of the State Department. Very little was visible to the naked eye. But the practical statesmen say that they could discern actual movements, real efforts to come to an understanding with Europe. The government, it was authoritatively stated, is not conferring, or negotiating with European governments. Not yet. But it is certain that "conversations" are going on. In view of these "conversations," Senator Borah withdrew his resolution.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL GETS BUSY.

SINCE Attorney General Daugherty assumed office he was repeatedly threatening with prosecution those who defrauded the American people during the war and after. In reality, however, he was shielding and protecting them. Only when some particularly unsavory act of his was exposed would he actually make a show of going after the guilty.

TO ALL CLOAK AND SKIRT MAKERS OF BOSTON

The Cloak and Skirtmakers' Union of Boston has leased for its new headquarters a three-story building at 15-17 Essex Street, Boston.

This milestone in the life of our Union coincides with the 15th Anniversary of the Boston Cloakmakers' Union. We realize keenly that there are still a number of cloakmakers in the city of Boston who have taken part, fifteen years ago, in laying the cornerstone of our present union but who, at present, are, for one reason or another, outside of its ranks.

The Boston Cloakmakers' Union decided to make a drive for a complete 100 per cent organization. We have decided to admit all operators, finishers, cutters and pressers who are not onw members, upon the payment of a \$15.00 initiation fee, beginning from December 15th until January 15th, 1923.

Application for membership can be signed in the new office of the Joint Board, at 15-17 Essex Street, where a committee of the Joint Board, consisting of one member of every local, will sit every Wednesday evening.

We hope that you will utilize this opportunity and become members of the Union.

We remain, with trade union greetings,

JOINT BOARD CLOAK AND SKIRTMAKERS' UNION

A. TZUDICKER, Business Manager.

When Congressman Keller brought the impeachment charges against him, Daugherty got busy in earnest. But in going after the criminals he did not forget his party interest. The evidence that the Department of Justice presented to the Grand Jury led to the indictment of a group of high officials under the Wilson Administration. One of them is Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War. This group of men, who were engaged in making the world safe for democracy, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for fraud in contracts made during and after the war for erection of army cantonments, port terminals, warehouses and fortifications.

In presenting this evidence Daugherty has done a service but the fact that there were plenty of crooks under the Democratic Administration does not in any way absolve their Republican brothers. And the Attorney General is not unaware of this truth. Reports have it that at the earliest opportunity, when nobody will be looking, Daugherty will give up his job and turn to something more congenial.

FRANCE REJECTS GERMAN PEACE OFFER.

WILHELM CUNO, the German Chancellor, in a speech a few days ago, made some startling declarations. He told how the German government had recently undertaken serious steps to placate French war fears, and to dispose of their recurrent accusations that Germany was arming for a new war. Germany proposed to France a non-war pact, and provided for a solemn pledge by all powers interested in the Rhine that none of them should wage war on the other for a generation, without active authorization of their people as expressed through a popular referendum in all the countries involved. "To my regret," said the Chancellor, "France has seen fit to reject our proposal."

The French rejection of the German peace offer is an indication of the stand France will take at the Allied conference which opened in Paris on January 2. Despite the hints of Secretary Hughes that America will not tolerate coercive measures against Germany, France will not change her policy. Because of British dependence upon French support in the Near East, England will not strenuously oppose French designs in the Ruhr. Another indication of the strong position of France is her victory a week ago in the Allied Reparation Commission when the commission over the vote of Great Britain, declared Germany in voluntary default in her wood deliveries for 1922.

France does not look for peace with Germany. All efforts toward a German loan, or the reduction of German reparations will be blocked. The French rulers are convinced that efforts toward the reconstruction of Germany are directly intended against France.

CLOAKMAKERS, ATTENTION!

BROTHER SLUTZKY'S DEPARTMENT, WHICH CONTROLS ALL INDEPENDENT AND AMERICAN SHOPS ABOVE 25TH STREET, AND ALL REEFER SHOPS, HAS MOVED FROM 23RD STREET TO THE JOINT BOARD BUILDING AT 130 EAST 25TH STREET, CORNER LEXINGTON AVENUE, 2ND FLOOR.

CLOAKMAKERS ARE REQUESTED TO BRING ALL COMPLAINTS TO THAT OFFICE.

L. LANGER, Secretary.

JOINT BOARD CLOAK, SKIRT AND REEFER MAKERS' UNIONS.

Among the Boston Locals

By FRED MONOSSON

IN LOCAL No. 7

The raincoat makers, Local No. 7, have had a good season, and the local has taken advantage of it to fortify and strengthen its position.

First, it collected the \$4.00 assessment levied by the Cleveland Convention for organization work by the International; Secondly, it has carried through an assessment of \$6.00 per member for organization work of our own local. And let it be stated that it had no difficulties whatever in carrying through this tax, as our members fully understand that before a union can amount to anything it must conduct a lot of practical and hard work and that this cannot be done without financial means. Now Local No. 7 is beginning its activity to organize the unorganized workers in the trade.

This local has taken one step further in safeguarding the interests of the workers. Heretofore the local concerned itself with the affairs of its members when they were healthy and employed. It would fight to get better working conditions and a bigger pay for them; when, however, a member became sick and would require aid, the local had nothing better to fall back upon than small affairs and entertainments, the income from such calls for assistance. Of course, the results were very unsatisfactory. First, the aid would come too late and, secondly, it required a lot of work and a great waste of energy. Local

No. 7 has now come to realize that it would be best to establish a sick fund, and its executive board is now working out the details of this plan.

Let it also be mentioned here that while Local No. 7 is taking care of its own members, it does not neglect others who are in need of help. When the Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society (HIAS) had recently issued an appeal for money, our Union has contributed \$250, and has also taken part in the campaign to raise money among other labor organizations.

Two weeks ago Local No. 7 had elections for officers and the following were elected: A. Carman, Chairman; H. Wiener, Vice-Chairman; B. Berman, Secretary; S. Forman, Treasurer; F. Monossion, Manager; M. Weiner, Custodian.

The Executive Board consists of the following members: L. Hozmrich, H. Lipton, M. Rosenthal, A. Fishman, M. Griffin, S. Sigal, F. Marsh, J. Sternberger, A. Yvner, A. Bashonsky, A. Laskovitch. All these men are active workers in the Union and can be relied upon to continue to be active on behalf of the organization.

Local No. 7 is now getting ready for its annual ball which will take place on February 6th at the Scenic Auditorium.

THE WAISTMAKERS' LOCAL 49

Local No. 49 is anticipating the coming of the spring season with a great deal of interest. Members of the local are beginning to realize that

their union is ever to exercise an influence in the industry they must beset themselves and do some work. Before they can do any organizing work they must, of course, have some financial means, in addition to men and women who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel. The local, therefore, decided to raise its dues from 25 to 35 cents per week and it is now calling upon all its members who have been lagging in paying their dues to meet all their obligations promptly before January first; else they will have to pay up their arrears on the basis of the raised dues. The members of the Union who have retained their loyalty and a warm feeling for the organization, will surely help the local to carry out this decision.

Local No. 49 has now decided on a very important step, one that will have an effect on all the other locals of our International in Boston. It is becoming more and more evident that Local No. 49 must come in steady contact with the Boston Joint Board and with the other locals as the waist shops are beginning to make dresses and the waist firms are therefore compelled to employ members of Local No. 24, which is affiliated with the Joint Board. Local No. 49 has, therefore, decided to join the Boston Joint Board and also to negotiate with Local No. 24 about a complete amalgamation.

against our employers, both in the Association and outside of it, before we succeed in obtaining a new contract under which the workers will be able to make a living. That is why we are making all the necessary preparations for the strike now—not because we are eager for a strike but because we feel that we shall be compelled to go through with it.

During the last few years, there have been added a great number of shops in the industry that are not under contract with the Union. In these shops the veritable conditions of semi-slavery prevail. In these shops there isn't even a trace of a minimum scale, of double-pay for overtime, or for legal holidays; the workers are compelled to take whatever the employer chooses to give them. There, the foreman or the foreman are the veritable lords, at all Jewish, English and Italian. We have held two district meetings, one down-town and one up-town, and we are trying to get the members of the Union closer to the office of the organization and to enlist their assistance in making this organization drive a success.

Several months ago we had a big member meeting at which an assessment of \$10 per member was pledged to make the organization campaign

possible. It is the hope of all of us that this decision will be carried out. Local No. 49 is also getting ready for its annual ball which will take place on February second, in The Mechanics Building. Local No. 49 has also had an election for officers in all the branches of the trade and a set of devoted and energetic members have been elected to office.

LOCAL No. 78, WORCESTER

I have recently visited our Local No. 75 in Worcester, Mass. They have had a pretty good season and the local impresses me as a live and active organization. The meeting which I attended was a very interesting one and discussed the terms for the renewal of the new agreement in the trade.

As it appears to me, they will have no difficulty in reaching an understanding with the local employers.

LOCAL No. 12

On Tuesday evening, December 19, there was an installation of officers in the Pressers' Local No. 12. The writer of these lines installed the officers for 1923.

It was an interesting affair; there was music, refreshments, in addition to a package party and a dance. The installation took place in the new home of the Union, at 15-17 Essex Street, Boston.

This assessment is now being paid up readily and cheerfully by the members of Local No. 62, and this serves as a very promising augury for our present activities. There can be no doubt that when the day will come when the workers will be called out on strike, that they will all flock to the banner of the Union and will lead the fight against the planned changes of the work conditions in the trade and for the safeguarding of this Union.

Those of our members who wish to study the History, Problems and Aims of the Labor Movement, Trade Union Politics, Applied Economics, Literature or Psychology, should register at once for the Workers' University or Unity Centers.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street.

*Ready-made
Capitania &
Restaurant
7 East 15th St.
—
where workers gather
for the noon and
evening meals & talk—*

Local 62 Getting Ready for a General Strike

By A. SNYDER, Manager

The agreement entered into two years ago between the White Goods Workers' Union, Local No. 62, and the Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association of New York will expire in March. Simultaneously there will also come to an end the agreements which the Union had signed with the independent manufacturers in the trade. Local No. 62 is consequently now quite busy with making all the necessary preparations for the renewal of the agreement with the Association as well as with the individual employers. The present preparations are of particular importance to the members of the Union owing to the peculiar situation which has been created during the last few years and which developed strained relations between both sides. It came to pass in the following manner:

Soon after the prosperity which prevailed in the industry for a few years had passed, giving place to widespread idleness and unemployment, which has affected the workers in the needle industry in general, the white goods manufacturers have decided that the time had come for them to treat the agreement between themselves and the Union as a somewhat superfluous document if not as an actual scrap of paper. In short, they decided to treat their workers as if there was no agreement in the trade at all. During the period of comparative prosperity, the workers had raised their wages and gained a number of trade improvements such as double pay for overtime, pay for legal holidays, etc. It was these conditions that became particularly unpalatable to the employers and they obviously were waiting for an opportunity to do away with them.

This opportunity was afforded to them with the arrival of the slack period. Shop after shop was being closed down and some firms have not done a stitch of work for months. It appeared that the bigger the shop

and the wealthier the owner of it, the longer it remained closed and inactive. As a result, whatever savings the girls had made during the former seasons, had all been eaten up, and the workers in the trade began to suffer very keenly from the ravages of idleness. The employers then came with a proposal to cut wages, at first ostensibly only for a short time but later as it developed, as a permanent reduction.

Another thing which the employers did to break down the morale of the workers was the following: When the shops were opened they did not call in all the workers who had been employed by them before the shop closed down, but conveniently "forgot" to summon back to work some of the most active and better-paid workers. Instead, they had hired new girls imagining them the smallest wages imaginable under the pretext that they were learners and were not entitled to good wages. The Union, naturally, has fought hard against this pernicious method and has frequently succeeded in hindering an employer from carrying out such a plan. There were cases, however, where the Union was helpless and in these shops there have accumulated a number of workers who are employed below the scale.

In short, the employers have sought every means possible to change the work-conditions so that they might sell their products as cheaply as possible at the expense of the workers. Moreover, they don't even make a secret of it. Every employer with whom I have had to discuss work conditions in his shop stated to me quite openly that when the time comes for signing the new agreement, he will have to be more "careful" and will not so easily concede the demands of the Union but would rather seek to safeguard himself. Because of these facts we cannot escape the conviction that we will have to wage a fight

JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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Health Education — Union Health Center —

To All Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

This is the beginning of a series of articles on health education. It is inspired by years of study and experience not only in the supervision of sanitation and fire protection of shops in our industry, but in its capacity as doctor and confidant of tens of thousands of workers who have availed themselves of the clinical advantages of the Union Health Center.

Some of you may be unfamiliar with the existence and the functions of the Union Health Center at 131 East 17th Street. To you I desire to say that the Union Health Center is a purely

UNION INSTITUTION

built and supported by the Union and its members. It is an off-spring of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. My connection with it dates since after the strike of 1910, when upon the suggestion of Meyer London, I was chosen, together with Bro. Schlesinger, by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control to represent it at the Joint Board of Sanitary Control for the supervision of sanitation and fire protection in the shops of our industry. We, however, soon realized that clean shops are useless unless the workers are healthy, and that the health of the worker is just as important as the sanitation of the shop.

This thought led to the establishment of tuberculosis and sick benefits at first, and later to the organization of a medical clinic of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control at 31 Union Square. Still later the dental clinic was established at the same place.

In the early stages of this work the responsibility for the institution was divided between the manufacturers and the locals through the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, but in 1919 the work of the medical and dental departments had grown to such an extent that it was felt that the only effective way to care for the health of the workers was for the workers to assume the entire responsibility. While it is understood that the employers should be concerned on matters of sanitation, there is no debate as to the fact that an institution caring for the health of workers should be controlled solely by workers. Therefore, in 1920, Locals Nos. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 23, and 35 bought the house in which we are at present situated at 131 East 17th Street. Not only did they pay the sum of \$50,000 for the building, but invested an additional \$50,000 to reconstruct and equip it for the purpose of maintaining it as a Union Health Center with medical and dental departments.

The last few years have seen a phenomenal growth in our general and special clinics. The medical department alone maintains a staff of twenty physicians and has treated about 15,000 workers annually. Our clinics are being continuously enlarged. We have a complete medical laboratory and an X-Ray department where laboratory and X-Ray work for our members may be done at nominal rates.

Our dental department which has grown from three chairs in 1917 to ten chairs at present, has increased its business 400 per cent between 1918 and 1922, is unquestionably one of the most unique institutions in the country. It is the first and only workers' dental clinic that is run on a purely cooperative basis, and when it is considered that in the current year its business will amount to about \$50,000, and that it is run on a co-operative basis. It may be readily seen what a tremendous saving this department has been to the membership of the International. A saving not only in health and the care of the teeth but in money as well.

This is our introductory statement to you. Each week for the next three or four months we will continue to speak to you through the *Gerechtigkeit* about some new phase of our institution.

For the present, acquaint yourself with the following facts: Our medical department is open from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. every day except Friday and Sunday. Special clinics are held from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. The dental department is open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day except Sunday.

The aim of our Union Health Center is to become a medium for all health information and for medical assistance to you and your family. In subsequent statements to you we will develop more at length on the individual and collective advantages of your Union Health Center. For the present let us hope that the day is not far off when the Union Health Center will serve every member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and his or her family.

DR. GEORGE M. PRICE, Director.

HARRY E. WANDER, Chairman.

A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP
(London Daily Herald Service.)

December 20, 1922.

MAKING FUTURE WAR

Unless a miracle happens between this and tomorrow (December 21), when the Turks are to be forced to reply by an ultimatum from Lord Curzon (who represents Great Britain at Locarno), the needs of a future naval war in the Near East will be beyond all doubt have been shown. For Lord Curzon's demand of the Turks is that they must consent by tomorrow to the Allied proposition for the free passage of warships through the Straits, both in peace and in war, or the Conference will break up. There seems little probability that Turkey will feel herself strong enough to resist Great Britain's ultimatum.

OTHER SIGNS IN EUROPE

Elsewhere also, signs of unrest prevail. The assassination of the new Polish Premier has led to a shifting of appointments by which Marshal Pilsudski has once more become military chief of Poland, and martial law in Warsaw is now ordered. For, in spite of democratic sympathies, Pilsudski is a confirmed militarist. In Moscow, the Disarmament Conference, which promised so well, has broken up without an agreement being reached; for Poland and the other border States refused to enter into any discussion of disarmament until a non-aggression treaty had been signed by Russia; and to this the Soviet declined to agree. The Workers' International at the Hague passed their resolution for a general strike in case of a declaration of war, and their conference for the first time had an air of reality that is not always attached to conferences and their resolutions. Whether the general strike would take effect or not when the war fever set in, one cannot predict at this stage of European development. But it is certain that unless it does, nothing else is likely to stop the next war.

OUR INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES

Parliament dissolved last week amid protests, led by George Lansbury at its prorogation until next February while the unemployed situation was still scarcely touched by the relief measures voted. Previous to the prorogation, the Labor members, moved by distress known to them as to any other party in the House, and also by the indifference of many members on the Government Benches to their representations, kept up a running fire of interruptions with the determination to obstruct Parliamentary business until the crying grievances of

unemployment and bad housing should be dealt with effectively—the tactics of the old Irish Party, in fact. It is significant of the effect already made on the country by the debut of the official opposition in the House of Commons, that these tactics should have been so slightly condemned either inside or outside Parliament. More serious newspapers have talked—as they would be expected to talk; and Tories in the House have tried to howl down the opposition. But the consciousness of the mass of suffering people on whose behalf these Labor tactics have been undertaken have robbed them of their sting and the Government of an effective reply to their critics.

Still, Fascism here and abroad is sufficiently strong to remain a danger in face of Labor minorities. That it is spreading outside Italy, where Mussolini has just been given even fuller powers than before by a trembling cabinet and a jubilant middle-class, is evident. That Lord Curzon enjoys "shaking hands with murder" when the despot, whose position rests upon force, is the protector of middle class interests and not of Russian workers, is also evident. And the welcome that a black-shirted corps to control British would have from the middle classes in this country may be guessed from the attack made once more upon Labor's political funds by the National Unionist Association that met in London last Saturday. Here a resolution was adopted with acclamation, expressing satisfaction that the government intended to institute an inquiry into the working of that clause of the Trade Union Act, 1913 (which allows Trade Unions to make a levy on their members for political purposes, unless they contracted out), with a view to its amendment. It will be remembered that a bill to amend this clause and render it ineffective was withdrawn in the late Parliament, owing to Labor indignation; and also that Mr. Bonar Law, when seeking the suffrages of working men at the late election, promised that nothing should be done in this direction without consulting both trade unionists and employers. Well, the Association that represents his policy and controls his party funds, have given him his marching orders; and Labor is on the watch.

New Courses Beginning

- Jan. 5—8:40 P. M. Alexander Goldenweiser "Psychoanalysis and Life"
- Jan. 6—8:15 P. M. August Claessens "Socialism and Social Problems"
- Jan. 9—8:40 P. M. Walter Prichard Eaton "The American Theatre"
- Jan. 9—8:40 P. M. David P. Beisenberg "American Government"
- Jan. 9—8:40 P. M. Algernon Lee "Studies in Socialism"
- Jan. 10—8:40 P. M. Joshua Lieberman "Political Organization Methods"
- Jan. 12—7:30 P. M. Sol Brannen "Elements of Physics"
- Jan. 12—8:40 P. M. Louis Untermeyer "Modern Poetry"
- Jan. 15—8:40 P. M. Harry W. L. Dana "Social Forces in World Literature"
- Jan. 16—7:30 P. M. Algernon Lee "Theoretical Economics"

Register Now

Saturday, January 6th—1:30 P. M.—
"What Can the Radical Do?" . . . SCOTT NEARING

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NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO ALL FIGHTERS

Oh, you who stand grim and steady in the sudden eclipse of your day,
 You with the rudderless heart, rovers of uncharted seas,
 Whose compass is the lightning, whose goal is the heart of the storm,
 Listen to us, listen! for ours alone is today and we make all the tomorrows.
 We know you will not be dismayed if fierce and obscure to the placid ear is our message.
 For your lips are parched and split with desperate battle calls,
 And your blood has not been infected with the sacred vaccine of submission,
 But foams like a young new wine that is ready, for mighty libations,
 To warm the cold heart of the earth and redden the cheeks of the gods.

Whatever the name of your Cause, whatever the form of your service,
 If nobler your flag seems to you when nearer you are to those whom the rabble calls fools today, and tomorrow shall call heroes;
 Nor any reward you desire, save that your corpse shall lie straight, face-forward to point the way when all your footprints are stamped out;
 Then you are even as we, and surely one day we shall meet and clasp our gauntleted hands on the main highway of life.
 May you, then, with or against us, know all the furies and struggles of the spirit that never weakens, of the flesh that all hardships endures;
 And all the pains and the blows and the woes and the wounds of the world;
 And hunger and thirst and cold that make the body twin to the earth.
 May you see on the lips of your bride the same anguished smile that first chained our destiny to that of our warrior women,
 And the cowardly fear of your shadow on the brow of your best trusted friend,
 And the tears of your mother, the most terrible army to rout, and the blank stare of your children, the thickest wall to break through,
 And your dread of the loneliness of him who leads and can never turn back,
 Nor stop, nor ask anyone for the road to the summit, The only place where is rest.
 Let the long hours of waiting come to you, and the impatience of unleashed desires;
 And let yourself find hope when hope is mightier than despair, And despair when its weapons strike harder than the hammers of faith.
 And may you also, Brave Friend (cruel or craven is he who denies this)
 In those collected hours when return to you the silent messengers of your heart that have tarried behind your lusts and your feet,
 May you also know the tears that are neither sorrow nor weeping, Nor regret, nor remorse, nor any desire of the past,
 But the richest booty of the soul that has surrendered nothing in the red sunset of defeat,
 Nor aught has gained in the chilly dawn of victory
 Save a sharp stone to sit on and the view of a vaster horizon.

Strange Friend, whoever you are, gregarious or solitary,
 Preserver of antique lore or wrecker of ancient wrongs,
 Or asserter of earth-born rights, or confessor of newfound truths, If you receive this message and return it even as it came,
 You shall not have the peace of the peaceful, nor the happiness of the happy,
 But you shall have FORCE and with FORCE you shall be nearer to Wisdom,
 And you shall find your great comrade, your guide and your servant,—Yourself,
 And feel no longer alone,
 And FORCE shall guard you from the evils of being one thing,
 And shall keep unclouded, intangible, whatever is eternal in you.
 And, lo! you shall eat black bread and bitter olives with the simple hunger of the athlete,
 And you shall drink in the hollow of your hands the rain of the tempests and the water of the cataracts with the magnificent thirst of the Titans;
 And you shall sleep on the hard earth, watched by red sentinels of fire, the ample sleep of the Cyclops;
 And in your dreams you shall walk with the gods, and in your waking hours you shall discourse with the heroes;
 And you shall have whole and unsullied the body and the soul of your woman, forever;
 And your children shall grow around you nimble and swift like the colts and the wolfkins,
 And you shall be unafraid of the heights and the depths, like the eagle and the shark, being of unseatable flesh.
 Aye, the men shall lay traps and nets for you, and you will not live long nor placidly,
 But you shall be forever one, and forever above all dark fears.
 For what imports the most, Brave Friend, you shall not die in your bed amidst flickering tapers, and odors of sanctity, and cries, and wailings, and lamentations and benedictions.

For New Year's Day

By ALEXANDER FICHandler

I ran into a friend and comrade some time ago. After the usual greetings, we drifted into a discussion of the present social situation. He was bitter and hopeless. The events of the past few years brought disillusionment after disillusionment. He was certain that our efforts to bring about social readjustment are futile. He saw nothing but reaction and decided that it was only social and economic forces that will finally bring about radical changes in our social and economic structure.

I left him depressed. A few moments later I met another comrade. His face was beaming. His eyes were smiling. I told him what I heard just a few moments ago.

"How do you feel about it? Isn't it disheartening to see everything stand still or go back?"

"Why, on the contrary," said he, "the world is moving forward at such a rapid pace, so fast, that I am getting dizzy watching."

And he went on talking about the tremendous changes which are taking place in Europe and America. He spoke confidently of the future, and principally of the increasing power of labor.

I listened. I saw that both of my friends were right. From the point of view of immediate, present day conditions, perhaps the outlook is discouraging. But from an historical point of view, when one considered the general trend of events, and the unmistakable progress in our economic life, there is plenty of cause for optimism.

And it is not out of place to ask what part does Labor Education play in the march of events. For example, to what extent is the recent triumph of the British Labor Party due to the many years of intensive educational activity among British labor unions? Is it too much to claim that the classes in Economics and Industrial History of England, with their hundreds and thousands of earnest students drawn from mines, shops and railways, strengthened the class consciousness of the British workers and trained them to reach and influence their fellow workers effectively?

Tremendous changes are at the door. They are inevitable. But they must be controlled and directed. They must be met by intelligent, well informed and clear thinking men and women, and not by a blind mob led by primitive instincts.

Labor Education is the only organized, direct effort along this line. This year will see a redoubled attempt on the part of organized labor to increase its strength and hasten its development. The movement for Labor Education is out of the hands of a handful of idealists. It has become the common property of the rank and file. It will grow as surely as the Labor Movement itself grew, is growing and will continue to grow.

Let us all join in the mighty effort for the emancipation of the working class. May the coming year bring nearer to realization the final aim of the workers of the world—the establishment of Industrial Democracy!

Union Health Center News

The program of health education carried on at the Union Health Center, 131 East 17th Street has been one of the most successful.

This last year has marked a decided increase in the attendance at both the Health School and the Friday Health Nights—in fact the small auditorium has been so overcrowded that we are compelled to look for larger quarters, for we expect the year 1923 to be still more popular.

Health lectures are very evidently filling a big need, and members of other unions as well as of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are beginning to realize it. Upon the request of several students of the Health School an excellent course of four lectures has been arranged on "Foods and Diets" for the Tuesday night course beginning January 9th, at 8:15 P. M. promptly and to be given by Dr. Zachary Sagal, Gastro-enterologist of the Union Health Center.

Dr. Sagal has just recently returned from several months research study in Vienna under competent specialists there, and is well fitted to give the course.

The popular lectures for the Friday evenings for the month of January are as follows:

January 5th—Birth Control and the Workers' Health.

January 12th—Sickness Insurance; a discussion of a proposed plan of health protection for the members of the I. L. G. W. U. Dr. G. M. Price, Director of the U. H. C. Mr. Harry Wander, Chairman of Board of Directors of U. H. C.

January 19th—Prevention of Infectious Diseases; What the Worker can do. Dr. L. I. Harris, Department

of Health, N. Y. City, Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

January 26th—Prevention of Mental Diseases; the need for an understanding of mental hygiene. Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, Executive Assistant of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

On Tuesday evening, January 2nd, Dr. Jago Galdston will deliver the last lecture of his course. It will be a summary of his previous lectures with special consideration of "Rules on How to Live."

"THE GARMENT WORKER'S DREAM"

On Friday and Saturday, January 5th and 6th, a group of members of the Bonnas Embroidery Workers' Union will stage three one-act plays at Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street; People's House. The presentation has been arranged as follows:

The first one-act, "The Garment Worker's Dream," will be acted by members of Local No. 4—Max M. Eisenfeld, Nathan Kiesel, Leon Hattab, Joseph Bernstein, Ben Brosin, Jack Saltz, Ab. Puchelsky, and N. Newman and G. A. Salucci, members of the "Dramatist Guild." The playlet is from the pen of Leon Hattab.

The other two one-act plays are "The Forfeit," by Leon Hattab, and "Murder for Murder," by Arthur J. Busch. They will be acted by the following members of the "Dramatist Guild"—Arthur J. Busch, Leon Hattab, G. A. Salucci, Max Meidman, Miss Legere and Miss Wiener.

Between each there will be a musical program and classic dancing by Miss Meidman.

But your spirit, ravished in the arms of the Storm, shall be extolled in the triumphant psalm of the Wind, above the portals of Death, unto the glory of the un-beholdable Light!

ARTURO GIOVANNITTI

JUSTICE

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EDITORIALS

THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND OUR INTERNATIONAL IN 1922

In the humdrum of our existence most of us are too preoccupied to strike a daily balance of all that we do with regard to our fellow men and what our fellow men do with regard to us. But when the year draws to a close, when we are about to open up a new page in the book of life, every thinking person is willy-nilly inclined to draw a résumé of what he has done or left undone during the twelvemonth that has vanished into eternity.

And what is true of individuals is certainly true of a movement which embraces a mass of human beings. It is therefore not only natural but necessary that now, at the threshold of a new year, we look around and take stock of what has occurred during the past year. It surely will help us a great deal in our future activity and our future progress.

We cannot dwell at too great length on the labor movement in America in general. It appears to us, nevertheless, that every one, unless given to fault-finding and captiousness, must consider the year 1922 as a labor year in the fullest and widest sense of the word. In point of fact, the labor problem in all its phases has stood, throughout this year, in the forefront of activity and has not left the stage of life even for a fraction of an hour.

In 1922, the entire public opinion of the country was for months occupied with the miners' strike in which the coal diggers of America have displayed heroic endurance and an admirable fighting spirit. It was this strike, indeed, which had brought to a stop the attack of reaction upon the living standards and the wages of the workers. Later, American public opinion was aroused by the shopmen's strike, and both these huge contests have left their daily imprint on the life of the nation in 1922.

Indeed, one must be blind not to admit the fact that the American workers in 1922 have made considerable headway not only in their economic struggles but in their general viewpoint on life. One cannot help admitting that the workers, particularly the more thinking part of the labor movement, are beginning to leave the old-beaten paths and are seeking new roads, away from the charmed circles of the past. The various political conferences in Chicago and Cleveland, and even the last elections in which large masses of workers have ceased to vote as democrats or republicans but voted as workers, indicate that the minds of the men and women who toil in America have been deeply aroused. It indicates that they are beginning to see and think differently from what they used to see and think in the past.

When the American labor movement will strike a balance to its activities, its fights, victories and failures for the past year, it will find that the credit side outweighs the debit side very strongly. It is true that in the course of this year there have come to light within our labor movement a number of sores—exposed by men who are not and cannot be great friends of the labor movement, who aimed not at the purifying of the movement or making it more wholesome but to injure it as much as possible. But no one in the labor movement wishes to assert that everything within it is perfect; no one desires to say that mistakes have not been made. Nevertheless, the labor movement in America has shown itself to be strong and virile, much stronger than its enemies expected to find it. 1922, notwithstanding the widespread unemployment and the colossal sorrows of the black forces of reaction in America to hurt and destroy our labor movement, was, it can truthfully be said, more than anything else a labor year. True, the workers have not won all their battles, but—and let this be underscored here—the workers have retained all their positions of the war years and this in itself is a great victory. And the victory becomes even greater when we come to consider that it had been won in spite of the so-called public opinion.

We know that we have only touched cursorily upon the most outstanding moments in the history of the American labor movement during the past year. We must leave the treatment of all the other important and significant labor events of that year to history. We shall now pass over to the work of our own International during 1922. And looking backward at what our Union has accomplished during the past year, it must be admitted that it was a year replete with incessant activity and fighting on numerous fronts.

Let us first recall the great cloakmakers' strike which came to a victorious end in the beginning of 1922. It will be recalled that the "Protective Association" had broken its agreement with the Cloakmakers' Union of New York in the midst of one of the greatest industrial crises in the land when the epidemic of wage-

reductions was raging mercilessly all over the country. It was a very well chosen moment for the employers, indeed. The cloak manufacturers of the whole country had united into a federation a few weeks before, planning to defeat the cloakmakers and their International in every cloak market. Things looked bad, indeed, for the workers, but they have not lost courage for a moment. Despite the hard times, the entire army of workers in the cloak industry stood like a man on their positions. The leadership of the union displayed remarkable generalship in the management of that great fight. The history of the injunction against the organized cloak bosses is too fresh in the minds of our workers to need retelling. It is enough to state that the cloakmakers have fought and won that great battle which has attracted the interest of everybody in America from coast to coast.

Of course, we did not win everywhere. Owing to special circumstances, for instance, the fight of the waist and dressmakers in Philadelphia ended with failure for the union. When one considers, nevertheless, that notwithstanding the fatigue and the exhaustion from this battle, which lasted for six months, the Philadelphia waist and dress union still remains intact and is now getting ready for another fight, this end of the conflict cannot be regarded as a lasting failure by any means.

We can also point to the fact that since the big cloakmakers' victory in the beginning of the year, no strikes have taken place in that industry in New York. Many have figured that when the old agreement would end in July another fight would be imminent. The employers however have had their lesson and the old agreement was practically renewed on the old terms, so that the workers in the cloak industry are earning now the same wages and are working under the same conditions as during the prosperous war years.

The only difference is that in those years there was plenty of work in the shops, while at present, much to our regret, there is little work. Against this, of course, our International is helpless. Nevertheless, the fact, that despite the ravages of unemployment, our Union has succeeded in maintaining the fixed wage scales and all the other advantageous conditions for the workers, speaks volumes for the strength and the cohesiveness of our International.

Space does not permit us to give even a brief review of the fighting and the victories in other cloak centers and in other industries under the control of our International. Suffice it to say that what has taken place in New York was duplicated, on a smaller scale, in Boston, Chicago, Montreal and other cities. We shall mention now a very important event in the life of our International in 1922,—our convention during last May in Cleveland, which was a notable event in the labor movement, conducted in the spirit of the highest tolerance and genuine democracy. This convention made clear to the world that intrigues and puny plots hatched by various shady elements cannot injure our International. Our Union has emerged from the Cleveland convention stronger and more forceful than before, and with the exception of a few obdurate "die-hards," all of us have since felt like one great united army, ready to wage a fight against any enemy who might attempt to injure or impair the strength of our International.

Let it be mentioned here that our International has never, in its history, been regarded as much of an important and integral part of the general labor movement as during 1922. At the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, the delegates of our International were placed on the most important committees, and its President, Benjamin Schlesinger, was unanimously elected as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress.

Notwithstanding the great demands upon its resources exerted by its own fights, the International has found sufficient energy and means in 1922 to help, as far as possible, all those who called upon it for aid from the outside. Food transports costing tens of thousands of dollars were forwarded by our Union for the famine stricken of Russia, transported in a manner that would make sure that this food will reach those who were in need of it most. The International has also contributed \$50,000 for the relief of the striking miners and tens of thousands of dollars for other very important causes.

And while speaking of accomplishments, we must not forget the splendid home which the International had built in 1922 and which is now becoming more and more a central point for the labor movement in New York. In the International Auditorium there are now frequently being conducted labor gatherings, conferences and our Educational Department, which is spreading on an ever-increasing scale knowledge among our workers, and which has become one of the chief activities of our International, is conducting its main lectures there, too.

This is in brief a résumé of the life of our International in the year 1922. It seems to us that the big membership of our International must regard this year, notwithstanding the unemployment wave and the sufferings entailed therefrom, as a year of great and lasting achievements. Let us mention here that the Union has done all in its power to ameliorate the wants of the workers during the unemployment weeks, having levied the early fall a 3 per cent tax on the wages of those who were employed in the shops, a measure which netted a large sum for the relief of the unemployed.

And as we view this past year in the light of these memories, such thoughts of dismay that might from time to time steal into our hearts, vanish and we are filled with bright hopes that the coming year will not remain behind its predecessors in

The Stage

AT THE PROVINCE-TOWN THEATRE

RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT IN "THE GOD OF VENGEANCE"

A PLAY BY SHOLOM ASH, STAGED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT, SETTINGS BY CLAREN THROCKMORTON, PRODUCED BY THE PLAYERS COMPANY, INC.

Only after you have left the Provincetown Theatre, do doubts about the "God of Revenge" assail you in full force. And this is the most revealing thing about this first English performance of the well-known Yiddish play. To sit under the spell of such great and eloquent acting that even sharply challenging questions cannot hold back the flow of responsive sympathy, is a rare experience, indeed. Personally I had little patience with Yekel Shephovitch, but Rudolph Schildkraut's Shephovitch gripped my heart.

Yet after all, the play's the thing. The actor's creation ends as he steps out of the stage set and takes his curtain calls. His influence is as transient as the illusion he creates. If the performance is to leave anything of permanence the play must contribute it. I don't think "The God of Revenge" does.

Physical perversion has been a part of human experience for centuries. But one wonders whether it is a general enough art to warrant subjecting an audience to the shock and repulsion of watching it for three hours. I must confess that the song, lelling, leering pimp, Sholyme (almost too well played by Lou Sorin) made me horribly uncomfortable.

Even during the play's moments of most poignant tragedy or satire one could not get away from the stench that trailed continuously across the stage. Yekel Shephovitch, "uncle" of a brothel in a town of a Polish Province, married one of his "girls." A daughter was born to the couple and in his home above the brothel Yekel has sought to guard Rifkele from even a sight of evil and corruption. He buys a holy scroll to place in her room so that God may protect her. He plans to obtain as a husband for her a pious scholar who may study on his money. But the corruption on which his house is built seeps up into the room he guards as jealously and before our eyes Rifkele changes from an innocent girl, on the threshold of womanhood, to an hardened interior of her parents' sins. The second act in which Manke, another of the "girls," perverts Rifkele by her own corrupt and experienced passion; and in which Sholyme and Hindele reach out greedily, commercial fingers for her freshness is a heavy dose, indeed. Yekel, finally, denies his God; refuses the attempts of his wife and the matchmaker to patch things up by buying a rabbinical husband for Rifkele; and before the eyes of the matchmaker and the prospective father-in-law pushes his wife and daughter down into "the cellar."

Now this dramatic structure which

Sholom Ash built up for his idea seems to me to contain several fundamental weaknesses. Apparently Sholom Ash saw "The God of Revenge" in the laws of heredity. That is why he made the "girls" talk of "it" being in the blood; and made Yekel speak of the "rope of sin" about their necks, and of how not Rifkele but her mother and father were at fault, and of how he would not let her marry and bring more "pure" daughters into the world. But how then did it happen that Yekel's own father was such a respectable man, and that Sholyme's mother was a pious old woman, and that Basa's (or was it Reisel's) father would kill her if she returned and that her mother died from the shock of seeing her daughter become a prostitute rather than marry a butcher (with an impossible name) and have a little butcher every year? If her heredity put "it" in Rifkele's blood, what put it in Basa's, and Yekel's, and Sholyme's? Moreover, if the "rope of sin" was so strong a tie binding Yekel's soul to the devil, whence came his really noble spiritual fearlessness and understanding, his (and Hindele's) yearning to escape? Finally Yekel's ultimate act seemed to me an entirely false thing, alien to everything that had been told us before of his character. The keeper of a brothel, and a father as loving and spiritually comprehending as he was, would not have pushed his daughter into prostitution. No, Ash's dramatic structure lacks conviction.

The real strength of his play lies in its undertones. To me the most moving moments of the performance came when Yekel, awaiting the return of his daughter, denied the "God of Revenge" behind the holy scrolls. The literal, unctuous "shamus" cried out in horror—"You have defied the scroll. Ask pardon, ask pardon." To which Yekel replies "The truth may be spoken even before God."

Indeed the whole little society flitting about the edges of Yekel's home was a gorgeously drawn bit of satire. Not only Yekel hoped to raise beautiful flowers from polluted soil. The very folks who looked down upon and stoned him were willing to use him for their own purposes. To me the only "shamus" with his everlasting readiness to whitewash privately (for a sufficient price) what he condemned publicly was a far uglier soul than Yekel. Even the prospective father-in-law was willing (as was the general community) to have his son become a rabbi on the money earned by prostitutes, provided it was sent "quietly." And finally the moral fervor and righteousness of all these prostitutes and sinners as soon as they begin to "go straight" was a delight.

It might be worth your while to see "The God of Revenge." If you can stand a heavy dose of physical filth you will get in return some eloquent acting by a generally excellent cast, a performance of true genius by Rudolph Schildkraut, and between the lines a sharp, symbolic picture of the world we live in.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

DOMESTIC ITEMS

NASHUA TEXTILE STRIKERS STILL OUT.

The textile workers of Nashua, N. H., at a meeting voted to remain on strike and to continue their fight for the terms which they demanded when they went on strike last February. The Company offered to restore the 20 per cent wage cut, but refused to grant the 48-hour week.

MOLDERS SIGN ANNUAL AGREEMENT.

To avert the threatened strike of more than 50,000 members of the iron molders union in North America an agreement was signed at Atlantic City, N. J., between committees representing the workers and representatives of the Stone Founders National Defense Society whereby the workmen will receive a 6 per cent increase in wages.

WILL THEY REALLY BE PROSECUTED?

Civil or criminal suits against the U. S. Harness Company of W. Virginia, and the Bridgeport Brass Company will be brought by the government within 30 days, Col. H. T. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., testified before the House Judiciary Committee, unless there is an agreement for the settlement of the war claims of the government against the companies at a conference to be held next month.

UNION'S SHOP CONTRACT NOT ILLEGAL.

Judge Walt, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, held in the case of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union vs. the Rook and Shoe Workers' Union of Haverhill, Mass., that a contract between a trade union and a manufacturer was not illegal or in restraint of trade because it provided for a union shop condition.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Editor of Justice:

During the early days of the Socialist Party, some practical joker organized an Investigative Research Bureau to supply the S. L. P. Parisi with original copy work. The old line of investigative became monotonous, and new forms, new ideas, were greatly in demand. Under the benevolent influence of this Bureau causing thrived, and one could get an occasional thrill out of the combat. In time, however, the Bureau tired of its work, and the art of investigative slowly degenerated.

It seems to me that now is the propitious moment to revive the Bureau, to supply the new "purists" the Communists, with some originality in casing. In a recent article in their weekly sheet I noticed to my chagrin that some of the curs terms were repeated five, six and seven times. I have reference to an article on the Cleveland Convention for Political Action. Of course, a goodly number of the more choice casings were aimed at one of their own faith, but even that is no reason for repetition.

In addition to this tiresome repetition, there wasn't an original swear-word in the entire article. Most of them were hackneyed with constant use. Space will only permit me to quote a partial list to bring out this point:

Traitor, faker, degenerate, bluffer, yellow, oily, smirking, treason,

hoob, counter-revolutionary, vacillating, greasy, vile breed, slick, sold-his-soul, Scheidemann, diabolical, schemers, vicious, Noske, Judas, betrayer, stab, slinking, coward, yellow-spined, renegade.

It behooves us therefore to suggest the resurrection of this Investigative Research Bureau which, we hope, might raise the standard of communist casing in America. The Bureau might contract for the entire output of the Hudson Dusters Entertainers, Inc., The Freiheit, the Monk Eastman Social Club, The Hester Street Fish-Women's Sisterhood, the London Billingsgate Verein, the Subway Guards Benevolent and Educational League, the Big Stick, the Bovey Hotel, Boumcers, and the Gas House Gorilla Gang.

Of course, this is only a partial list, but some of the more noted Research Directors of the Communist Party may easily enlarge it until all sources have been tapped, and a rather urgent problem thus met and solved.

ABRAHAM TUDM.

RE-OPENING OF OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY TOMORROW, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6

The courses in our Workers' University will be resumed tomorrow, Saturday, January 6th, at 1:30 p. m., and Sunday, the 7th, at 10:30 a. m. Announcement of the courses is to be found on the Weekly Calendar on the Educational page.

We expect our old students to be on time. New students may join the classes now.

The Egotist

By BEN HECHT

Ben Hecht, author of Leo Dietrichstein's play, "The Egotist," is one of the most interesting personalities in the world of literature and the theatre today. His first novel, "Perk Dorn," proved a genuine literary sensation and carried his name into every library of practically all languages. His second novel, "Gargoyles," written within the same year is now listed high among the ten best sellers in the United States, and his third work, "Fantasus Mallare," a much-misunderstood book, by the way, for the third time brought him resounding notoriety if not fame by reason of the suit for its suppression brought against Hecht and the artist who illustrated it (Mr. Wallace Smith) by the United States Government.

Hecht has now finished his first full length play, "The Egotist," which

has already received triumphant acclaim from San Francisco (where it was tried out last spring), and from Chicago, whence after a two months' run of undoubted success, it comes hither bedecked with phrases of most uncommon praise from the foremost critics of the Western metropolis.

Ben Hecht is one of the most commanding and interesting figures in the present day artistic activities of his compatriots in this country and the interest is naturally wide-spread over the presentation of his first play, "The Egotist," at the 39th Street Theatre, by that splendid artist, Leo Dietrichstein, because the word has been passed that this play is even more notable both in manner and content than any of his previous works in the novelette form.

FOREIGN ITEMS

HOLLAND

THE WORLD-PEACE CONGRESS.

Up to November 27th the Secretariat of the International Federation of Trade Unions has received intimations of intention to participate at the Congress from 14 affiliated national trade union centers, namely:

Great Britain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Holland, Austria, Poland, Sweden and Spain, and 19 international trade secretariats.

The International Working Union of Socialist Parties (Vienna) and three of its affiliated organizations.

The International Cooperative Alliance and three of its affiliated organizations, as well as the International Cooperative Women's Committee and one affiliated organization.

The Young Workers' International (Berlin) and four of its affiliated organizations.

The International Working Union of Socialist Young Workers Organizations (Vienna).

The International Federation of Working Women.

The Fight the Famine and European Reconstruction Council; National "Hands off Russia" Committee, England; the Associations of Socialist Ministers of the Gospel in Holland.

Fourteen International Pacifist and Kindred Organizations.

It is clear from the number being sent by some of the delegations that great interest is being taken in the International Peace Congress.

ANTI-WAR POSTERS.

No less than 27,260 copies of the first poster designed by Steinlen have now been dispatched. In addition to the National Trade Union Federations of Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Latvia, Luxembourg, and Hungary, posters have now been sent to the National Trade Union Federation of Bulgaria, Denmark, Austria, Poland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Mexico.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ABSENCE DEPLORED

The absence of an American delegation at the International Labor Congress at the Hague is deplored deeply. "Samuel Gompers ought to be here," is the cry of J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson, Tom Shaw and others. "We want him and he wants us."

ENGLAND

A BIG UNION OF GENERAL WORKERS.

For some time past the formation of one single union for general workers has been mooted in England by the proposed amalgamation of the National Union of General Workers, the Municipal Employees Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Labor.

This amalgamation has now been definitely arranged. The question was balloted by the three organizations with the result that an overwhelming majority was found to be in favor of amalgamation.

The new organization will have more than half a million members.

AN ACTORS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Actors' Commonwealth Limited is the name of a new cooperative company of dramatic artists, who are opening a London season with a view to producing high class plays, and whose members will have a direct interest in the profits. Its Executive is an influential Council, including Miss Ellen Terry, and the season has opened with a children's play on Christmas.

GUIDES ON TRADE UNION BASIS.

At a Conference held in London under the auspices of the National Guilds Council, resolutions were passed urging the necessity for Guilds based on trade unions, and advocating workers' control in industry as a trade union objective. A motion was also adopted in favor of a mutual understanding between the Guild and Cooperative Movements.

LABOR GAINS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Labor has done well in the General Election in New Zealand, where its success is spoken of as the dominant feature of the contest. There is likely, however, to be a majority against Prohibition in the New Parliament.

FRANCE

EMPLOYERS' OPPOSITION TO STATE MONOPOLIES.

The "Union of Economic Interests" (Union des Intérêts Economiques) the well-known reactionary employers' association, held its congress in Paris on November 21st. In his opening speech, the President dealt with the "programme of action" of the Union of Economic Interests viz. Freedom of Trade; a more liberal interpretation of the Eight-Hour Day Law; Restoration of concerns run as State monopolies to private enterprise; Fiscal Reforms, special mention was made, in this connection, of the demand for the abolition of the examination of accounts for taxation purposes.

The resolution passed in the public meeting demands the abolition of State monopolies, with reservations in regard to the rights of the employees.

AUSTRALIA

LABOR VOTE RISES

A feature of the general elections has been the strong labor vote throughout the commonwealth which has increased in every respect. The latest returns indicate that the Laborites are leading with 34 seats, the Nationalists have 27, the Country Party 16 and Liberals 2.

Educational Comment and Notes

New Year Thoughts

By FANNIA M. COHN

Most human beings stop at some time or other to make an accounting to themselves.

Those who feel, think and act, go to the "top of a hill" and look back at the paths which they had travelled for three hundred and sixty-four days. Then they ponder over what they had done and what they left undone, what has become a reality and what still remains but an aim.

At such a time, some of us carry on an intellectual discussion within ourselves. We take spiritual and emotional stock, and reevaluate our spiritual and social values.

Especially is this true at the present time, when the civilized world is upset. Accepted conditions and values are being shattered and give way to new ones, which are not formulated yet. The human race is between two eras, the old and the new.

There are in process great changes, which have not as yet taken definite form, and which may last for a few generations. The European civilization, the pride of a great portion of humanity does not meet our present needs and wants. Students of history are aware of the approaching change, some look to them with fear and some with joy. History teaches us that every change in the social and economic structure of society is followed by changes in the human mind, and that at such a transition period, new groups direct the forces and express through them their own ideals, aims and philosophies of life.

Students of history can feel and see the march of events, and the advance of new groups in the affairs of the world, and the withdrawal of other groups. They know that the group which has foresight, social vision and ability to formulate a program, will lead in the affairs of the world. There is no difference of opinion as to which group will formulate the social program of tomorrow and will bring it to a realization. Every thinking man and woman, whether he approves

or disapproves of it, must agree that industrial workers—the greatest force in our modern economic structure—will bear the responsibility for future society.

The questions that arise: Are these people prepared? Do they realize their responsibility? Can spiritual and aesthetic life be entrusted to them in the hope that these will not be safeguarded but also developed to a higher level?

These are some of the things asked not only by enemies but also by friends. And the best answer is the widening scope of activities which trade unions, not only in Europe, but also in our own country, sponsor today. When we consider that the trade unions are the most effective expression of the Workers' Movement, we must welcome joyfully the fact that Workers' Education is becoming the concern of the workers, and that the movement for Workers' Education is taking hold of the trade unions. But we must not narrow down the function of Workers' Education to the organization of a few extension courses. Not at all. Education has a very important function, especially in modern industrial democracies. For it is the education that our youth receives, which formulates their ideals and conception of life, and influences their emotions.

The education which is being now sponsored by the Labor Movement develops in the workers a new consciousness, a new vision of brotherhood, and creates in them the conception that education is for service and not for personal gain.

The education which the workers receive in their own classes, aims to help them to create for themselves new values.

The New Year finds the Labor Movement of this country developing this new idea of Workers' Education, extending it and supporting it not only spiritually but also financially.

James McDonald's Lecture on the European Situation

The second of our Thursday evening lectures on International Problems was given at the new building of the L. L. G. W. U., on Thursday evening, December 28th.

The lecturer was Mr. James McDonald, Director of the Foreign Policies Bureau and an expert on international problems. He discussed the present economic and industrial situation in Europe.

The lecturer took up each of the important countries of Europe and showed what the present conditions were. He stated that Russia will have to solve her own internal problem and will have no decisive influence upon the economic life of the rest of the world for the next five years. He felt that the other nations will not interfere any longer in Russian internal affairs, and that the new political and social régime of Russia will be allowed to solve its problems for better or worse. The other nations of Europe did not fear Russian radicalism today, and were willing to let the Russian experiment go on by itself. The industrial situation in Russia at present was complicated by the fact that a great many former city workers had left the cities for country districts, and that in consequence there developed in the rural districts many primitive industrial

crafts which satisfied the demands of the peasants. This helped to remove Russia as a factor in the present attempts at the economic readjustment of Europe.

In Germany, Mr. McDonald showed, conditions were practically hopeless and Germany is rapidly approaching the present condition of Austria. The difference is that while Austria is a small country with a small population, Germany is large with a large population. Consequently, the destruction of German economic life will have a greater significance for the rest of the world than that of Austria. The lecturer thought that the fall in the value of the mark was due mainly to the lack of confidence, and that the German government was helpless in the matter. Short of the final solution of the reparations problem there was no way of stabilizing the German mark, and the consequent fluctuation practically paralyzed all credit in business. There is no hope for the solution of the German problem, except concerted action on the part of the other countries of Europe. In the meantime, some unforeseen radical changes may bring on a desperate crisis quickly.

The lecturer felt that unless something occurs to prevent a cataclysm, Germany will repeat the situation

WEEKLY CALENDAR

WORKERS' UNIVERSITY
Washington Irving High School
Irving Place and 16th St.
Room 603

Saturday, January 6th

1:30 SOCIAL FORCES IN LITERATURE.
Dr. J. H. Lyon—Prophecy in Literature, and John Ruskin—The Apostle of Beauty of Joy in Work.

2:30 David J. Sapos—Trade Union Policies and Tactics.

Sunday, January 7th

10:30 a. m. A. Fichander—Psychology of Current Events.
11:30 a. m. Dr. H. J. Carman—Political and Social History of the United States.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, January 8th

Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
320 East 20th Street, Room 303.
8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Industrial History of the United States.
Brownsville Unity Center—P. S. 34
Stone and Glenmont Aves., Room 210.
8:50 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the United States.

Tuesday, January 9th

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171
103rd St. near 5th Ave., Room 405.
8:45 p. m. Solon De Leon—Applied Economics.
Lower Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 43
Brown Place and 135th St., Room 305.
8:30 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, January 10th

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63
4th St. near 1st Ave., Room 404
8:30 p. m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.
Waistmakers' Unity Center—P. S. 40
320 East 20th Street
6:30 p. m. Loretta Ritter—Physical Training
Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61
Crotona Park East and Charlotte St., Room 501
8:45 p. m. Theresa Wolfson—Comparative Development of Industry and the Trade Union Movement in the U. S.
These courses will be continued throughout the season at the same place, day and hour.

Friday, January 19th

P. S. 150—Christopher Avenue and Sackman Street.
8:30 p. m. Dr. Margaret Daniels—Applied Psychology.
Second Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 42
Washington Ave. and Glenmont Parkway
Williamsburg Unity Center—P. S. 147
Bushwick Ave. and McKibbin St., Brooklyn
Classes in Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced English—IN ALL CENTERS on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.
Admission to all of these courses free to members of the International.

EXTENSION DIVISION

YIDDISH

Saturday, January 6th

Local No. 17—144 Second Avenue.
1:00 p. m. Max Levin—The Economic Structure of Our Present Society.
Local No. 1—1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.
8:00 p. m. B. Vladeck—The Future of the American Labor Movement.

Sunday, January 7th

Local No. 1—Clubrooms, 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx.
10:30 a. m. Max Levin—The Economic Structure of Our Present Society.

ENGLISH

Thursday, January 11th

8 p. m.—

which existed during the decline of the Roman Empire. The people will attempt to satisfy their elemental and primitive needs and the highly organized society will be disrupted if not destroyed.

The seeming prosperity of Germany commented upon by travelers, is a mere delusion. It exists on the surface only. The German people are not saving, because their savings may be worthless the next day. They use whatever money they have for buying things—things that have a permanent value, or else they spend their money on food, entertainment, etc. In addition, they speculate in foreign exchange. That is, they use whatever savings they have in buying foreign money which has a permanent value. This delusion of well-being does not deceive serious inquirers after truth.

Conditions in France are entirely different. There industry and agriculture are flourishing. There is practically no unemployment. The main trouble in this country is that of the government which cannot balance its budget. Its expenditures are much greater than its income. To meet the deficit, many internal loans are being floated. This means additional burdens on the common people. The situation is such that the politi-

cians of France depend chiefly on German reparations, so that they can redeem their pledges to the French people. Most people realize that the German payment is not only problematical but practically impossible. When this is realized by all, French financial crash may come. French fear of Germany is largely responsible for Poincaré's unyielding attitude.

The situation in England is quite different. Here the most serious problem is that of unemployment. More than a million workers depend on government doles. But to meet this need, the government is taxing heavily and universally. Very few Englishmen, no matter how wealthy, can escape the tax gatherer. Hence, England is the only country in Europe which is able to meet its financial obligations.

The British unemployment problem is the key to the British foreign policy. To prevent unemployment, Britain must increase her manufacturing with an outlet in foreign trade. Hence, Britain is concerned mainly with the opening of foreign markets and is therefore more than willing to forget and to forgive and allow Germany a chance to reestablish herself. (Continued on Page 11)

With the Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of meetings December 13 and 20, 1922)

Brother Berlin in the Chair.

In a communication Brother Julius Hochman stated:

"At the reading of the weekly report of the Organization Committee, at the last meeting of the Joint Board, I called your attention to certain functions assumed by the Organization Committee which did not properly belong to them and which if continued and extended would greatly interfere with the management of the Joint Board.

"The Board did not, in my opinion, give a definite answer to the question I raised.

"It is to the interest of the Joint Board, the different standing committees and management, that the functions of each and every committee be clearly defined so that the work may be carried on with the least possible friction.

"In order to avoid any misunderstandings in the future, I suggest that the Board define the object and functions of the Organization Committee."

A committee consisting of Brothers Berlin and Buchman and Sister Wolkowitz, was appointed to work out the functions of the Organization Committee and submit their definitions of these functions at the next meeting of the Joint Board.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The report of the Organization Committee is in substance as follows:

"Brother Landolt reported on the work done in the Organization Department for the week of November 27th, stating that five shops were settled while ten shops are now on strike, involving about one hundred and twenty people.

"In one shop it was discovered that one of the owners and several workers who presumably had left to work for another jobber, had organized an out-of-town shop. The Organization Department succeeded in having the worker which belonged to a Union jobber taken back to the Union shop.

"Brother Landolt also stated that a number of open shops had been investigated for the purpose of obtaining information as to the element employed there.

MEETING OF COLORED WORKERS

In order to promote the growth of Union spirit among the colored workers in our industry the Organization Committee recommends that a meeting be held and that colored speakers, prominent in the labor movement be invited to address that meeting.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In accordance with the recommendations of the Organization Committee, adopted by the Joint Board, that organization work should be attended by the Organization Committee. After a lengthy discussion, the Organization Committee decided to call a joint meeting of all the organization committees from the locals affiliated with our Joint Board, for the purpose of securing the necessary committees to work in conjunction with the Organization Department to organize shops.

It was decided to call the next meeting of the Organization Committee for Saturday, December 16th, at 12:30 p. m.

The report of the Organization Committee was approved.

RUSSIAN RELIEF

After an extended discussion it was decided that the Joint Board give its relief for Russian orphans through the American Relief Society and not through the Friends of Soviet Russia.

MEETING OF DECEMBER 20 OUTSIDE COMMITTEES

Brother Ehrlich member of Local No. 25, appeared before the Board in the name of a number of tuckers and hemstitchers. In substance Brother Ehrlich stated that most of the tucking and hemstitching on waists and dresses is done in non-Union shops. He therefore requested the Board to make arrangements for having the tucking and hemstitching made by Union people. He particularly urged that the jobbers be made to install single motor machines wherever there are factories so that the tucking and hemstitching may be done inside.

Upon motion the request of the tuckers and hemstitchers was referred to the Board of Directors.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Teachers' Union in a communication urged the Joint Board to adopt a resolution to be sent to our assemblyman, requesting him to see to it that the Lusk laws which were passed in 1921 and signed by Governor Miller, are repealed.

The Women's Trade Union League in a communication conveyed their appreciation for the splendid work done in connection with the League Bazaar. "The spirit of friendliness and zeal shown by your members helped to put across successfully an undertaking which required hard work on the part of your committee and all those other numerous and willing helpers.

We take this opportunity to voice our gratitude for your assistance and we especially wish to express our appreciation for the services of your committee who worked hard and faithfully."

REPORT OF COMMITTEES

Sister Lena Goodman who was appointed on the sub-committee to have a shop meeting of the strikers of the Belgium Waist Company, reported that this shop meeting was held.

Brother Hochman explained that he took this matter up with the Organization Department of the International and the stand of Brother Halpern in this case is that if the Joint Board will undertake to pay strike benefit to the people who are taken down on strike, the International will do the rest.

REPORT ON LOCAL No. 50

As per the decision of the Joint Board, Brother Mackoff reported that he took up with Local No. 50 the question of their use of our Brooklyn office. He stated that it was arranged for Local No. 50 to pay the Joint Board \$20 monthly.

This report was approved.

ORGANIZATION WORK

Brother Hochman advised the Board that work is being resumed gradually in the shops and the expectations are that there will be work which we may expect to continue for six weeks.

In view of the additional increase in open shops, the Board was advised to launch an organization campaign, that special organization headquarters be arranged for that purpose, preferably at Labor Temple.

Owing to the fact that this campaign may require additional invest-

igation as well as other people to attend to the organization work, Brother Hochman requested the Board to authorize him to appoint temporarily as many people as may be necessary to do the Organization work.

REFERENDUM IN JANUARY

As per the decision of the General Executive Board, Brother Hochman suggested that referendum be taken the first week in January. The referendum should be taken January 2d, 3rd and 4th. In order to take care of the referendum the Joint Board should appoint a member from every local and the Joint Board should request its affiliated locals to appoint three members from every Executive Board to take charge of the referendum. The committee is to make all the necessary arrangements for having as many polling places as possible in order to give our members a chance to partake in deciding the proposition in regard to the week-work system.

In connection with this, Brother Hochman read a draft of a circular which should be sent to the shops. This circular contains data from reliable sources on the effect of piecework on workers in the needle industry. Extracts from bulletins issued by the Federal Labor Department clearly show the number of sicknesses to which workers in this industry are subject, due to the strain under which they work.

A lengthy discussion developed and other propositions on the referendum were made, but upon a vote taken all the propositions of the Board of Directors were carried.

Upon the request of the delegations from the respective locals the following were appointed from the Joint Board on the Referendum Committee:

Local No. 30, Brother Katz; Local No. 22, Sister Samarodini; Local No. 25, Sister Pesato; Local No. 60, Brother Jasper; Local No. 66, Brother Treisman; Local No. 89, Brother Eggitto.

JAMES McDONALD'S LECTURE

(Continued from Page 10)

Britain is primarily a trading country. She needs customers and is ready to cancel bad debts providing the debtor can be put on his feet again and buy.

This is quite different from France! The French people are mainly inventors. They demand the interest on their investment and are concerned with the security of their capital. Hence, their insistence upon the repayment of their debts.

It must not be forgotten that the present foreign policy of England is also due to the increasing power of the Labor Party which has insistently advocated a better treatment for Germany. The success of the Labor Party at the polls last month has undoubtedly been an important factor in the formulation of the present British attitude towards Central Europe.

The lecturer showed that the conditions in the other countries of Europe—Italy, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are also bad. The tariff barriers erected by the new countries to protect their home industries and to develop self sufficiency, operate to increase ill feeling and jealousy, and serve to postpone the general prosperity and peace of Europe.

Mr. McDonald discussed the various measures suggested to remedy the European situation. At one extreme was the suggestion that America cancel all debts; at the other that America demand full payment of all debts. Mr. McDonald took the middle ground that the payment be demanded of such sums as were not utilized directly in the carrying on of the war, and that payment of debts be

proportionate to the capacity of the various nations to pay. Some such scheme, he felt, will be necessary to re-establish Europe as an economic asset.

A number of questions were asked and an interesting discussion followed the lecture. Among other things, Mr. McDonald stated that the big business men of Europe and America have no fear of a radical movement in Europe. They seem to feel that the policy of the Communistic Regime in Russia will delay for a long time any similar attempt in Western Europe. But these same business men fear such reactionaries as Senator Lodge. They fear that such persons will stand in the way of a reasonable method of settling world problems.

Mr. McDonald also discussed the effect of the European situation on American economic life. He showed that the falling in the price of American agricultural products has made it difficult for the American farmer to purchase articles of clothing, machinery, etc. This affects the entire industrial life of the country, because the American farmer is the largest customer which we have. Also the difficulty which such countries as China, Argentina and others have in selling their products to European countries, reduces their power to buy from the American manufacturer.

This adds to our industrial depression. Our members who were present at this lecture found it extremely valuable, because it presented a number of interesting and important facts, which will help them to understand the present economic and labor situation not only in Europe but also in America.

Brother Reiff was elected as chairman of the committee. It is understood that the secretary of the Joint Board will be the secretary of this committee.

In connection with the Organization campaign to be launched beginning Tuesday, December 26th, Brother Hochman made an appeal to the Joint Board to lend their cooperation to the Organization Department. The delegates were urged not to wait till they were called to Labor Temple but to voluntarily go there and the necessary arrangements will be made for any assistance needed.

REPORT ON LOCAL No. 23

Brother Hochman reported for the committee which was appointed by the Joint Board to confer with the sub-committee of Local No. 23.

In brief, Brother Hochman stated that two conferences were held at which the questions of week-work, the referendum to be taken by workers in the dress industry and a uniform control of the industry under the jurisdiction of our Joint Board, were taken up. Our sub-committee made it clear to the committee of Local No. 23 that our Joint Board is ready to have Local No. 23 represented on all the committees in our coming campaign.

However, they stated that since they belong to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union they reported on the conference, and Brother Feinberg, General Manager of the Cloakmakers' Union was appointed to look into this matter. They furthermore stated that they cannot come to any final understanding before the membership of Local No. 23 acts upon the proposition.

The report of Brother Hochman was well taken. The opinion of the Joint Board was that this committee should continue its negotiations and they expect that in the near future the committee will be in a position to report on definite understandings reached with Local No. 23.

The Week in Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

GENERAL

At about 8:15 o'clock, Sunday morning, December 31, the Election Board had completed work on one of the most interesting elections held in Local No. 10. Over twelve hundred votes were cast, which is the second or third largest number of votes cast in any election of the Union.

The polls were officially opened at 12:30 Saturday afternoon, but it was long before that when a long line was formed of anxious voters. While the Cloak Division, as usual, led in the number of votes cast, nevertheless, the greatest interest in the election was manifested by the dress and waist cutters, whose numbers of voters exceeded all years with probably one exception. There was also more than a one hundred per cent increase in the number of votes cast by the Miscellaneous cutters.

On the whole it may be said that the outpour of the great masses of cutters on Election Day was decidedly a sign of activity in the organization. According to the number of members on Local No. 10's roster, more members voted in proportion than could be boasted of by any other local union.

The largest number of votes cast for a single candidate was received by David Dubinsky, who ran for reelection as manager of the local, receiving 873 votes as against 293 for his opponent, Meyer Tunick.

The candidates who received the next highest number of votes was the candidate for re-election for the office of business agent, Sam B. Shenker, who received 799 votes, against the 208 cast for his opponent, Herman Rosenblum.

Philip Ansey, the candidate for President, received 754 votes, while his opponent, Jacob Lukin, polled 491.

There is no provision in the constitution by which the number of votes cast for candidates who have no opposition can be ascertained. The majority of the voters, when finding an office on the ballot which is not contested, generally do not bother putting a cross in the section, and the Election Board therefore does not even count the votes that were cast. Hence, the two uncontested offices, i. e., General Secretary and Inner Guard, for which the candidates were Joseph Fish and Sam Massower, respectively, were practically elected before the balloting took place.

According to the decision of the Executive Board, the newly-elected officers will be installed tomorrow, Saturday, January 6th, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. The meeting will be opened at 1:30 o'clock. Members are urged to attend in large numbers, as this too, is an annual event of importance, as prominent speakers generally render addresses. On this occasion Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I. L. G. W. U.; Israel Feinberg, Manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers; and Julius Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers; will speak.

In passing, the Election Board should be commended upon its work and the manner in which the supervision of the election and the counting of the ballots was done. The many candidates for each of the offices made it one of the most difficult elections experienced by any Board. The members of the Board were Nathan Superstein, Emanuel Kopps, Meyer Katz, Louis Gilbert, Isaac Fendler and the Matskin.

Below is a report of the results of the election as it will be rendered by the chairman of the Election Board.

The names are given in accordance with the number of votes received by each candidate. The candidates who polled the highest number are listed first:

GENERAL

President

PHILIP ANSEL 754 votes
JACOB LUKIN 491 votes

Vice-President

MORRIS JACOBS 701 votes
MEYER ZACKHEIM 532 votes

General Manager

DAVID DUBINSKY 873 votes
MEYER TUNICK 293 votes

General Secretary

JOSEPH FISH No opposition

General Business Agent

SAM B. SHENKER 799 votes
HERMAN ROSENBLUM 208 votes

Inner Guard

SAM MASSOWER No opposition

Three Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council

BENJAMIN SACHS 762 votes
LOUIS PANKIN 696 votes
PHILIP ORETZKY 666 votes
ISIDORE SPASS 321 votes
MEYER ZACKHEIM 320 votes
PAUL COOPER 282 votes

CLOAK AND SUIT

Five Members of Executive Board

HARRY ZASLOWSKY 488 votes
MORRIS JACOBS 456 votes
MEYER SKLUTH 452 votes
MOE DIAMOND 448 votes
SAM LEIDER 418 votes
SAM SILVERSTEIN 371 votes
PAUL COOPER 189 votes
ISIDORE SPASS 192 votes
HENRY MOSTOVOY 155 votes

Five Delegates to Joint Board

LOUIS PANKIN 468 votes
HARRY ZASLOWSKY 455 votes
LOUIS FORER 411 votes
LOUIS SCHEINMAN 390 votes
IGNATZ FISCHNER 391 votes
LOUIS GORDON 225 votes
JOE WINICK 214 votes
MORRIS STEINBERG 200 votes
ISIDORE SPASS 185 votes
PAUL COOPER 169 votes

WAIST AND DRESS

Two Business Agents

DAVID FRUHLING 229 votes
JOHN W. SETTLE 209 votes
ADOLPH SONEN 201 votes
MORRIS FELLER 127 votes

Five Members of Executive Board

C. W. SERRINGTON 248 votes
HARRIS HACKEN 237 votes
HENRY ROBBINS 247 votes
SAM SOKOL 232 votes
BENJAMIN EVRY 192 votes
SAM MENDELOWITZ 185 votes
NATHAN HECHTMAN 167 votes
Aaron Aberman 132 votes

Five Delegates to Joint Board

HARRY BERLIN 336 votes
HENRY ROBBINS 231 votes
MAX BECKERMAN 225 votes
CHAS. STEIN No. 2 197 votes
ABE BLECHTIN 197 votes
IRVING STONE 167 votes
SIDNEY SHALAS 152 votes
CHARLES POLLACK 161 votes

MISCELLANEOUS

Two Members Executive Board

FRANK LEWIS 15 votes
MORRIS ALOVIS 15 votes
MEYER ZACKHEIM 8 votes

(It should be understood that the results given above are not official. The Chairman of the Election Board will render the official figures at the Installation Meeting. Hence, if errors should be found above, they should be discounted.)

The fact that the annual affair of Local No. 10 happens this year to take place in the evening of the same day on which the newly-elected officers of the Union will be installed is a very strange coincidence. When the Ball Committee picked the date, it did not have the installation in mind. However, the coincidence is a very gratifying one, for surely a more fitting time could not have been chosen.

The members of the union, whether their candidates were the victors or not, will come to make merry and forget the factionalism that might have prevailed on the day of election. Hence, the night should be an extremely joyous one; first, because it will afford an opportunity to the members to congratulate the reelected and newly-elected officers; second, because the cloak cutters will be able to celebrate their very recent victory; third, because the waist and dress cutters will meet on the eve of what appears to be their next battle for the renewal of the agreement, which expires January 31st. To make merry on the eve of a battle is just as fitting as it is to celebrate a victory.

All in all, there is every reason to

expect a night of great merriment. That this is assured may easily be seen from the great number of tickets which have already been sold.

CLOAK AND SUIT

Manager Dubinsky desires to call the attention of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Reefer cutters to the fact that the new working cards for the six months beginning January 1st and ending June 30th, are ready. Every cutter who at present holds a working card which was issued during the past six months should not fail to present himself at the office of the union for the purpose of changing his old card for a new one. This rule is an established one and to fail to renew a working card is as much a violation as failure to secure one.

Aside from this announcement there is little else to be said in these columns of the activities of this branch, as the regular meeting of the branch will take place the coming Monday night. However, Brother Dubinsky will not render any report, as he will be away in Montreal, where, as a Vice-President of the International, he will attend a quarterly session of the General Executive Board.

CUTTERS—ATTENTION!

The installation of officers for 1923 will be held on Saturday afternoon, January 6, 1923, beginning 1 o'clock, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the I. L. G. W. U., Israel Feinberg, Manager of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, and Julius Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board of Waist and Dressmakers, will speak.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL BALL

of the

CUTTERS' UNION

LOCAL 10, I. L. G. W. U.

This Saturday Evening, January 6, 1923

HUNT'S POINT PALACE, 953 Southern Blvd., cor. 163d St.

Tickets—50c

in Advance

Proceeds in Aid of
Relief Fund

Music by

Louis Zwerling's
Orchestra

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10

Notice of Regular Meetings

CLOAK AND SUIT Monday, January 8th

WAIST AND DRESS Monday, January 15th

MISCELLANEOUS Monday, January 22nd

GENERAL Monday, January 29th

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P. M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place