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International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
NO CHANGE YET IN NEW YORK CLOAK SITUATION ORGANIZING DRIVE

At the last meeting of the Joint Board in the Waldorf Astoria, it was decided not to start an organization campaign in Greater New York, particularly among the waistmakers.

The Waistmakers' Union, Local No. 25 is a big organization, yet the waistmakers' trade is far from being fully organized. There are scores of non-union waist shops in the city, whose working conditions are much inferior to what they are in union shops. The organizing campaign will be conducted by President Schlesinger, in cooperation with Mr. Hochman, who is in charge of the Local's organizing.

According to Brother Halpern, the union shops of New York are very busy and the time is quite favorable for organization. All the officers of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union are at work, and the shop meetings and district meetings are being held regularly and an adequate control is being exercised in all union shops.

Boston Cloak Strike Practically Over

We reported in "Justice," several weeks ago, that there were nine manufacturers in the Boston area who had declared that they would not concede the demands of the union. Of these nine manufacturers, three have since settled individually with the Cloakmakers' Union, and the Boston Local No. 25.

Only six are left now, employing about 70 workers, who practically means the end of the strike. The credit for the success of this strike is due mainly to the following persons: Abraham Snyder, the manager of the Union; President I. Posen; A. Rotstein, the business agent of the Union.

WHERE THE CLOAKMAKERS OF NEW YORK WILL CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

The members of the locals of the N. Y. Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union will celebrate the First of May in the following places:

 Locals No. 1 and No. 9 will have a concert on Sunday evening, May 1st, at the Manhattan Opera House, 5th Avenue, 40th Street.

 Local No. 3 will have a concert at the Harlem Social Center, 63 E. 100th Street. The concert will begin at 30'clock in the morning. Local No. 23 will have a concert and ball at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Local No. 11 will have a concert and ball at the Blythewood Casino, 142 Second Avenue. The concert will begin at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and will continue until 11 o'clock.

 Local No. 25 will have a concert and ball at Park Avenue Palace, 3 W. 11th Street, opposite Central Park.

Admission to all these concerts and balls is free to all members of Locals No. 13, 23, 24, 25, and $0, and to those who declare that they have nothing to lose but your chains.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

BOOKBINDERS STRIKE AGAINST STEEL WORKERS

The first employers' association in the East which resolved to test the organization of the steel workers is the Employing Bookbinders Association, which possesses a shop, a break shop, an advantage shop, and a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The strike involves several book stocking companies in the City and the entire bookbinding industry in the City of Boston.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement signed between the employers and the unions last year, the new corporation begins work on May 1st, next. It is generally understood, therefore, that the refusal of the employers to rehire for a number of years, which they really want to be addressed and defeat the 48-hour week in the bookbinding industry.

The printing, folding and sewing of books will be continued, but there will be no work on the covers and the binding. We can stand the printing work and the bookbinding work of bookbinders who are very likely to witness an increase in the number of machines. We can picture a state of affairs where cutters would not care on job which the operators or the finishers of garments would be out of work. It is a state of affairs where the solidarity and genuine unionism in these trades, and in view of the collection of the employers to-day, it is even more deplorable.

UNIONS BEGIN DRIVE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

This is a case of active campaign of national and international organizations in the steel industry. The National Civic Federation of Labor, to unionize the steel plants of the country, will begin a campaign as soon as decided upon by the Executive Council of the affiliated organizations. It is a drive against the deplorable conditions.

The Council decided to lay the foundation of such a campaign by immediately launching a nation-wide educational drive among the workers in the country, especially those now unemployed.

The investigation of the conditions of the important employment of many laborers in Chicago, with a large branch office at Pittsburgh, from which place the organization of various steel-making centers of the West and the Middle West will be conducted.

In explaining the slow pace with which the organization of the movement of the steel industry was getting under way, William Hamm, the nominee of the Organization Committee, stated: "The organization of the steel industry is not a priority because of the situation of the situation. The issue is the building of the country, especially those now unemployed." It has been practically de-

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The switch in the railway dispute from the Railway Executive Board to the Railway Labor Board to direct conferences between the railway unions and the railway companies is inter- preted by each side as a move of strategic advantage. Whichever side gains the advantage stands to profit, and if both parties—the unions and the railway executives—believe that through such action they would gain greater benefit for themselves.

Readers of "Justice" have, doubt- less, followed the development of this great industrial dispute. The railway industry is the greatest industry in the land and the lives of its workers are the nerve centres of the industrial life of the country. Gripped or shackled, the workers once more assume the general conditions of the nation and the interests of every individual within the nation. As the length of living depends in a great measure upon the means of transportation of living necessities, the struggle between the railway companies and the unions can clearly be seen, therefore, as being of immense importance to every inhabitant of the United States.

The railway dispute has become considerably involved owing to the numerous conferences and hearings which have been held in an attempt to simplify the factors of the dispute in a few brief paragraphs.

There is a special Railway Board, a governmental commission, created for the purpose of supervising the railway interests of the country. In its duties, this Board is similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is ap- pointed to superintend railway affairs in the United States. Whenever the affairs of the railway companies against the companies involving vio- lation of contracts, it is the duty of the Railway Labor Board to take up these complaints and to pass upon them.

Early in the present dispute, which involves a controversy about a proposed out in wages, the hearings came very acrimonious and heated, owing to the attitude of Mr. Atter- bury, the chairman of the Railway Executive Board, against the Faith and the integrity of the workers because of their opposition to the present railway strike. The unions, through Frank P. Walsh, their attorney, retaliated in kind and the advocates of trade unionism called a number of damaging am- mirations which have immensely ferti- lised the situation. Subsequently, it became known that President Harding would have a great deal to say in in the railway situation and that he is ready to give the railway companies a hearing. The representatives of the unions immediately sent a re- quest to Harding that he give them a hearing too. Then the news came that the companies and the unions have met for the first time in a di- rect conference.

The last event came as a genuine surprise to the "Justice" people. Those who have watched the hearings before the Railway Labor Board and have been kept in touch with events as they come to- ward each other, could never have expected that the unions and the ex- ecutive would go so far in an effort to meet each other to confer in a conference. In fact, one of the first statements made by the railway executives was that they will never deal with the unions directly any more; that they would deal with them only through local groups. They would not even think of a national collective agreement. The administration is most determined that the executive on Monday, April 8th, at Hotel Astor, was, therefore, received by the President and all concerned.

Can we stand such changes in heart be explained? The ob- tional explanation to it is offered in the following: In view of the widespread campaign for reducing wages and the concessions which many unions have granted, the railways have felt the pressure of circumstances. It is within the realm of possibilities that wages might be reduced on the rail- ways too. The railway workers may demand this check on their wages or rebel. It is quite likely that we shall witness a series of so-called "outlaw" strikes,


With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF

(Monthly of Special Meetings,
March 30th and April 6th)

Both meetings were held under the chairmanship of Brother Harry Spie- lin of the Cutlers' Union.

The Board of Directors submitted a proposal that a $20 tax be levied on all members, regardless of earnings. The motion was carried unanimously by Bros. Miller and Berlin and Sister Melva Friedman were ap- pointed to prepare a report on the subject.

The committee which was appointed to look for a general manager re- ported that they recommend the President Halpern and that in their opinion he would be the best suited person for this position. The Directors recommended that the Joint Board approve this recommen- dation and appoint Brother Hal- pern as general manager.

A committee of seven waistmakers, nominees of the Waist Committee, before the Joint Board and stated that while Local No. 25 is duly represented on the Joint Board by delegates who are waistmakers, Local No. 25 is still represented on the same Joint Board by delegates who are dressmakers. The committee believe this to be unjust to the waist- makers of Local No. 25 and request the Board to take steps to see that the members of the committee be represented on the Joint Board. Upon motion their request was granted and the Board of Directors were instructed to direct this matter.

President Schlager appeared be- fore the Board and gave a brief out- line of the injunction situation. He reported that the injunction has taken against these suits and appeal them to the Appellate Division. Brother Sigman further reported that the arrangements with Morris Hillipit to start the appeal proceedings and that the Supreme Court has granted the appeals of the A. F. of L. on our behalf.

In reply to a request, Brother Sig- man stated that he was glad to stay with Brother Halpern for a few weeks in order to acquaint him with his managerial duties and to wind up number of cases started under his supervision.

A telegram from Local No. 25, who was appointed by the Unity House Committee as chair- man and manager, told the Joint Board that she had no previous previous experience in this line of work, but promises to do all she can to make the

next meeting at Unity House a success and to enable services to be rendered, Miss Silver as purchaser for the Unity House.

A communication was received from Local No. 50 applying for member- ship in the Joint Board and stressing the importance of the Joint Board in the present controversy, the unions, in countering the assertion that the local offices can be managed by the railways under present expenses, against the introduction of the Plumb Plan.

It is difficult to believe that the Harding administration and the Re- publican party, who have been pressing this thing that will advance the Plumb Plan, though some believe that a practical administration, though a conserva- tive one, can at times be more de- pended upon to carry a plan out for the benefit and welfare of one or two members of the Plumb Plan.

Dress and Wastemakers, Attention!

Concert and Entertainments to Cele- brate Closing of Educational Season Be Held at 7:30

In accordance with the traditions of Local No. 25, a concert and enter- tainment will be given by the Educa- tional Department of the Educational Department of the International will offer a short ad- dress.

Following the concert, will be a general dance. Mrs. Lucy Retting has generously consented to have the Band School Dancers give several numbers, and the students at the School will also be present.

All members of the union and their friends are cordially invited.
WHAT DO OUR CLOAK MANUFACTURERS WANT?

Heretofore it was the workers in the cloak and suit industry of New York that were the leaders in better pay and improved standards of work. Now it is the employers who assemble at meetings and adopt resolutions for a strike. Indeed, there is reason for gratitude on the part of the workers that their earlier work had been successful and that they are able to demand and be granted resolutions by their employers at their meetings in the past. There is the same reference to earnings, the same complaint about the working hours and the same discussion about裁与裁。For this reason, except for the fact that the tables seemed to have been turned, the employers want smaller wages for the workers, they want less of the wages of the workers that measure of shop control which they had obtained; all under the graceful pretense that the public must have cheaper goods.

If the wages of the workers will not be cut, if the working hours will not be lengthened so that more garments can be produced, and if employers, full right to discharge us, will, we employers threaten that they will just simply stop manufacturing.

We assume that our cloak manufacturers are not fooling themselves. We assume that they know quite well that paper resolutions do not create new conditions. We are confident that they know that the government of New York State embraces every man and woman employed in the cloak trade. We dare say that they are fully aware of the fact that the cloakmakers are very firmly of the opinion that their wages are not at all too high; that their working hours are not extravagantly short, and that their right to have something to say in discharge cases is not a flagrant violation of the sacred rights of property.

How, then, do our employers expect to carry out their resolutions? Will they close the shops and give up making cloaks? This would be quite a workable plan, if they intend to go out of the cloak business; but such a plan could be carried out without bombastic resolutions. On the other hand, they might attempt to keep the cloaks in the shops by the by the others or to do it themselves. It is to this last that the employers have resorted. They have attempted to do it by putting up a barrage against the cloaks.

THE VICTORY IN CINCINNATI

The cloak firm of Bishop, Stern & Stein of Cincinnati has now become richer—for the experience it had had with the Cloakmakers' Union of that city a few months ago. That firm, together with the international, has not received any orders for several months and under conditions ostensibly favorable for the firm.

Three months ago, the Bishop firm decided to close its shop and declared to the several hundred cloakworkers employed by it that it would make no more cloaks in Cincinnati. In that statement the firm does not appear to have been surprised, for it was the direct outcome of the workers' strike of work week that had brought it to a state of bankruptcy. It offered the workers the alternative of returning to work, but under a piece work system. The workers replied in the negative and the strike began.

It is not an easy matter to conduct a strike against a closed factory. The employers have been able to intimidate the workers with a spirit of hopelessness in the outcome of the strike. It expected that after a short siege the workers would flock back because they have been living out of the factory and to admit them to work under any conditions.

Events, however, took a different turn. The International sent Vice-President Laffoon to Cincinnati, who knew how to keep the morale of the strikers, and the General Office supported the workers generously with funds. The Cincinnati Joint Board sent messengers to all the factories in the country, and every garment firm attempted to make work for New York, and in most cases prevented it. The result was that after three months of bitter fighting, the factories of Cincinnati were still in existence. The workers in the bishop firm, in which week work and a minimum scale of wages were guaranteed. Considering the exceptional circumstances attending this strike in Cincinnati, we must say that, while it involved only a few hundred workers, it was a very important victory. The International and the Cincinnati cloakworkers who participated in this strike have reasons to be proud of their achievement. It is an achievement which required endurance, sacrifice, energy and a great deal of tact.

ARE THE ENGLISH LABOR LEADERS TRAITORS?

Of course, those who had hoped that the warmly-desired and long-awaited by them social revolution had already begun, will feel bitterly disappointed over the events of last week. In their chagrin they will find that they have called the Leagues to support Workers "traitors" and "cowards," for having withdrawn their decision for a sympathy strike with the miners. These, indeed, knew that the British labor leaders were mind to bring about a revolution in England and under the conditions could have probably done nothing else, the entire story, while not tragic, is only a matter of keen and disillusioned.

Of course, there are some among us who think that a labor leader can achieve almost anything, if only he desires it strongly enough. The result of the massacre at Ruislip, followed by the sequence in such actions, they say. Those, however, who know the limits of the power and influence of a leader, are not so exalted. The labor leaders of England at the eleventh hour was prompted not by their personal feelings, but most likely by the realization of the fact that it would be too late for the workers with the required unimpressed, and that it would be best to recall the order rather than plunge into a纷争 which could demonstrate the trade unions for years to come.

Two things must be kept in mind in order to appraise correctly the present events in the English miners' strike. First, the great working masses of England are neither communists nor socialists. Second, the right is that for doctors the Nationalization of the mines is not a demand for the socialization of all public utilities, for the benefit of the capitalist class. Socialization of the mines in itself would help to secure a permanent and equitable wage for the coal diggers. If another plan, which may be of far greater benefit to the English workers, they have discarded the idea of nationalization and adopted that other plan. The English workers may have been more intelligent than we, as a practical point and there is not the slightest doubt that they would have refused to follow their leaders had these changes been made in the road to a revolution, to a complete overthrow of the present order of society.

It is hard to state what really had prompted the leaders of the railway workers of the situation. Instead of withdrawing the preparations to hold a conference, the leader of labor, the miners, Frank Hodges, proposed himself a compromise to a parliamentary committee, which was to be held on the lines that had already been worked out. At the same time, he declared that the conditions of these leaders, the leaders of the Railwaymen and Transport Workers, in their resistance against the individual act of the miners' secretaries, may be seen as a force of the future. The spectre of a revolution by the "Triple Alliance" terrified the powers that be of England and in their horror and alarm, they began to make every possible effort to resist the attempt to carry out successfully the general strike.

Another event contributed to the complexity of the situation. Instead of calling off his preparations for a conference, the miners, Frank Hodges, proposed himself a compromise to a parliamentary committee, which was to be held on the lines that had already been worked out. At the same time, he declared that the conditions of these leaders, the leaders of the Railwaymen and Transport Workers, in their resistance against the individual act of the miners' secretaries, may be seen as a force of the future. The spectre of a revolution by the "Triple Alliance" terrified the powers that be of England and in their horror and alarm, they began to make every possible effort to resist the attempt to carry out successfully the general strike.

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Rome, March 28.—The increasing number of attacks on unarmed work- ers by Fascist agents may precipitate a civil war that will cause the death of thousands of Fascists, according to the Italian ambiguists. The civil war that exists in some of the northern provinces is on a minor scale, but perhaps fifteen killed on each side in a week. More and more the Italian generalissimo is consistent in his threat to give revenge for the attacks on them and their meeting places.

Leaders of the Confederation and of the Party fear that the workers in some section will rise against the Fascists and kill enough of them to give the government an excuse to slaughter the rebel workers. There has been sufficient intimidation already for the workers to arm themselves and retaliate for the wrongs done them. There have been small but boldings in some sections, where workers and peasants went to the homes of the Fascists, burned the houses, and burned their houses. In some places the local Fascist companies have joined all the farm buildings and the crops. But the attacks from the public and from the repressive measures contractions compared with what will come when there is an organized protest movement.

"Many feared that the greatest clash between the Fascists and the Communists would come on Friday, December 6th—Saturday—the day before Easter Sunday. On this day the Fascists had organized a national demonstration, in honor of the 25 dead and 269 injured who were victims of the bomb explosion in Turin. It was on these three days before. No one accused the government of labor and the Fascists of having taken any action in the blast. It was universally admitted that the Fascists were the workers and the White Terror. There were attacks with pikes, sticks and clubs in the raids in America. In Italy the Fascists made an attack on the workers and the rural workers, the Fascists carry revolvers and automatic rifles without fear of arrest. Socialists workers who are caught with weapons are certain of the severest sentences from hostile courts.

But the Fascists failed to carry out their threat to raid Socialist Party strongholds. There was much more resistance on the part of the Fascists from the fact that the Fascists were the workers of Italy, and the Fascists are Socialists, so they think of serving their masters of the White Terror.

The two attacks were not made in working class neighborhoods. There were no shots fired. There were no beardings by the Fascists. But if the Fascists had not dared invade the territory of the city where the People's House with the office of the labor unions of Rome—and many Fascists would have been jumped through the crooked streets. The gangsters, workers, and their children would have fought to the death, and for the Fascists.

The attacks were made by business men, farmers, and city people, where the bourgeois lives, and where there are many soldiers of the Royal Guard to protect the Fascists in their attacks on workers.

Workers' Education

In Switzerland

By DR. MAX WEBER

Member of Labor Education Committee, Main, Switzerland

For many years education of the working class has been recognized in Switzerland as the most important factor in workers' struggle for emancipation. Both the trade union and the Socialist Party are interested in this movement. But there have been strong groups, and an anarchist society, and an educational committee, and a Social Democratic League of which the main task is to stimulate educational work in all branches, to coordinate their experience and to supply materials.

They communicate with all persons who are able to lecture. Nearly all of these are school teachers or officials of labor organizations; of course, they must be members of the Trade Unions or of the Party. Sometimes other lecturers are engaged for certain subjects, but History and Economics are taught from the socialist point of view. Just now, while there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject of tactics, teachers are drawn partly from the Party, partly from the other wing, but all advocate socialist aims.

The national and the cantonal (state) Educational Committee publish a list which contains the names of teachers, their subjects, duration of their lectures, and recommendations concerning the arrangement of courses. Then the local Educational Committee decides which teachers select the subjects in which it is interested.

Economics, History of Socialism and the Trades Union Movement are of course the most attractive subjects to the workers. But other subjects are not at all neglected. You can find many lectures and classes in Natural History, Science, Geography (with fantasy topics), Hygiene, Literature, and so forth. Considerable attention is given to Art. Concerts and dance concerts and music are given in connection with the performance of the Workers' Drama and concert halls. Experience shows that this kind of education is the best means to propagate among people opposed to Socialism.

A short time ago courses in bookkeeping, technical, commercial and management subjects were started. These are of great importance and attract more attention of workers. Who to museums and municipal institutions with lectures relating to these another branch of their education.

The lectures last generally between 1½ and 2 hours; half of this time is devoted to discussion and questions are generally free, except when there is an additional expense. The listener may pay the entrance fee by the ticket, but the fees are very small. We demand free public education from the government; therefore, our education, too, must be free. But our financial condition is very poor; to offset taxes we must reduce our expenses as much as possible.

Rooms for classes can be obtained from unions at low rates in Potsdam House or a public school. Most of the teachers do not demand any compensation, though this principle is perhaps wrong. Advertising, propaganda and other expenses are covered by contributions of unions and the party. Lack of money brought an interesting proposition from the Russian trade unionists from all the members of the Socialist Party.

The class-consciousness of the Swiss workers may be illustrated by the fact that they desert bourgeois organizations, just as grammyat is the intellectual, and other groups, and form their own associations. This is due to the fact that these bourgeois associations are the reactionary bodies, which organized strikers and breakers and white guards during many strikes and attacks.

The Swiss Workers' Cyclist Federation (Schweizerischer Arbeits- und Fahrradclub) and the Swiss Workers' Gymnastic Club (Schweiz- erischer Arbeiterturnverein) have exchanged several times the deeds of local branches and thousands of members. Workers' Societies and members' Clubs of all kinds exist in many towns and villages, and are in a direct connection with the labor movement as members of Workers' Unions.

In a country like Switzerland, where there is no capital or major centre, decentralization is necessary also in workers' education. Even in small towns there are Social Democratic habitations, with only a small group of industrial workers, Educational Committee has been successful in arranging well-attended classes and lectures. The ultimate object is to spread the work over the whole country, so that each town and each village may be
SENATOR LUSK AND THE INTERNATIONAL

The most extraordinary legislation is being pushed now in Albany. During the past few years, at least, most of the important legislation has been of this type. Senator Lusk, however, seems to cap the climate of this legislation with the bills which provide for the incarceration of children, the imprisonment of teachers, introduced by Senator Lusk and promoted by one who is a notable error Smith. But it seems today that they are salted for passage and approval.

It is impossible to conceive that an American who understands what American meant, should for a moment support such legislation which proclaims to overthrow the government.

The bill does not say that teachers and schools do not advocate the overthrow of government, but that they must not be seen in it. In other words, according to the advocates of this bill, if a group of people wish to know what the advocates of the overthrow of government in New York, the school or teacher in the State of New York can give them the necessary information.

It is needless to characterize this measure. The palmetto days of the Spanish and Russian Inquisition do not contain similar attempts to prevent man from seeking information as a menace to society.

How is it that so often the legislation affects the educational work of the nation?

It is well known that the clause considered by this Department has always followed only one policy—that of public control. Our classes and teachers do not attempt to propagate or to advocate any particular political or economic action. Our function is to furnish to our members as many facts as possible in the field in which they are interested. We aim to collect the experience of other workers, and to make the student, in other words, organize it and present it to our students in such a way that they can use it. We wish to instruct our students to be well informed on all matters connected with current social and economic issues. We wish them to form their judgment only after making as thorough an examination as possible of all the facts.

But if the Lusk bills become a law, it seems probable that some of our educational programs will be made more difficult. Our classes and teachers do not attempt to propagate or advocate any particular political or economic action. Our function is to furnish to our members as many facts as possible in the field in which they are interested. We aim to collect the experience of other workers, and to make the student, in other words, organize it and present it to our students in such a way that they can use it. We wish to instruct our students to be well informed on all matters connected with current social and economic issues. We wish them to form their judgment only after making as thorough an examination as possible of all the facts.

A REQUEST BY THE STUDENTS’ COUNCIL

The Students’ Council of the Teachers’ Workers’ Union requests members who received tickets for the “Get Together” to return them by paying for the tickets or returning them to the office of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square. Members who may wish to write can do so by applying at this Department.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Educational Committee of the I. L. G. W. U. was held this Wednesday, and the following persons of the office of the International. At this meeting the Educational Department presented a report on the activities for the past season and also a plan for the next term, both of which will be published in the next week’s issue of the “Justice.”

The Committee composed of Abraham Spar, Chairman, and the following Vice-presidents: J. Hillel, E. Nino, B. L. Blume, Fannie M. Cohn, and Lazar Fishander, Educational Director.

THE UNITY CENTERS TO CONTINUE

We wish to call the attention of all members to the fact that the classes in English will be continued in the Unity Centers throughout the summer months, to come to an end in the middle of October.

LETTERS BY STUDENTS

Dear Editor:

The workers who are taking advantage of the educational given by the educational department are all the more apt to express their gratitude.

The opportunity to study, which every worker gets in America is greater than in all the other countries.

We wish to say that some people have been very successful in this direction, although they have it.

Every worker has very little opportunity for study. If he did not have the chance to go to school, things which are needed for him, he would not try very much by himself and would remain uneducated.

The committee wishes to have every worker into the school and also to increase his desire for study.

It is very sad of every member of the International to take part in the education offered. But from another standpoint, if all the members could and would attend the school, none of them could take advantage because the educational opportunities are in their own Local. It is needless to say that our Department is only too glad to make any assistance to this direction.

That our outlines are appreciated more and more by our members can be seen from the fact that many of the students who attended courses have bought loose-leaf binders to preserve them.

Those members who pen in written requests for outlines can obtain the outlines of the Educational Department, 21 Union Square. Members who may wish to write can do so by applying at this Department.

LUBA GOUBRSG.

Dear Editor:

Education is of great value for the worker and its influence is as great as the importance of education in any country. A fact of an educated worker is more valuable than an uneducated. An educated will always be a person who is more easily and a better one at that.

But of even greater benefit is education to the workers especially for them.

The educated worker will never be satisfied with merely filling his stomach. He always stands for a higher standard of living. In studying the history of the workers’ movement, the educated worker that solidarity is the only thing that can improve his conditions. We, therefore, may say that a union is much stronger when its members are educated than when the members are ignorant.

This truth is illustrated by the fact that the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, an organization established for the economical cause, did not realize the necessity of educating its members. For this reason, the International established in the most crowded sections of the city Unity Centers for elementary education.

In this connection it is worth noting the physical education that the International found necessary to provide for its members. This is a proof of the future. Filling all day in one place almost inimmovable, the worker needs as well as the hand power is in need of physical training. By taking up exercises, the worker becomes more gay and is not so likely to feel too severely the task of work.

But the International did not satisfy itself by establishing unity centers and Education. It established a workers’ college. In this college the worker student can learn the useful trade in the evening and on week-ends, trade union movement, public speaking and so on. When we say that the worker is an individual, for the individual personally, but for the organization as a whole. By learning common rules, how to organize, how to make capital; he becomes acquainted with its strength and weak points and knows how to deal with them.

By studying the history of trade union movement, the worker becomes acquainted with all the errors and mistakes that had been made before and he learns by that mistakes in his own experience.

Public speaking is also of great use for the worker).

In other words, the speaker is in a position to unite the public on one point by presenting his ideas on it.

It is useless to add that a worker has not received such knowledge, is of great value to the organization.

In conclusion we may add that although these members who are lacking advantage of the opportunities to study owe a debt to all other members of the organization, put the debt is repaid to the latter in the consciousness that it is their money that has created a class of useful members and consequently a fortress for the organization.

BENJAMIN LEIBREICK, Member Local No. 58.
A Declaration to the American People

(Adapted by the Special Conference of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C. on February 6th, 1921)

(Continued from last issue)

To that end this movement of the free and organized workers sets the

face against all forms of compel-

sation, including such devices as so-

called industrial courts, the un-American and rapacious idea of compul-

sory arbitration, the end, too often, of

that is being done by the injunctive

through such devices, in addi-

tion to the great danger which they constitute to the general public wel-

fare, legislative enactment is set aside so that the organizations of

labor may be neutralized, crippled or destroyed. Through such devices, volun-

tary, demoralization and construc-

tive organizations of labor are prac-

tically outlawed.

Labor Resists Reaction

However great may be the deter-

mination of the institutions of re-

action to destroy the organizations of

labor by these means of reaction, the

existence of labor will be uncompromising and unremitting. The organiza-

tions of labor must not and will not be de-

stroyed. Trade unions foster educa-

tion, self-confidence, courage, strength, lengthen life, raise wages, increase independence, develop manhood, balk tyranny, reduce prejudice, protect rights against wrongs, and makes the

world better.

It should be the purpose of gov-

ernment to properly stimulate our indus-

trial processes. It should be the purpose of government to make volun-

tary negotiation more easily ente-

tered into. If, on the other hand, all of the safeguards set up in our constitu-

tional and legal structure for the protec-

tion of the workers are to be destroyed by judicial construction of the vi-

tality of the Clayton Act has been destroyed, then labor de-

mands the immediate and unqualified revocation of all of that body of law

known as anti-competition and con-

spiracy laws.

Labor is anxious to serve as in the past and is now being served. It has lived and practiced that determina-

tion. It has done this in the face of most wanton and brutal oppo-

sition. Government has given lit-

tle assistance. It has even gone to the simplest and most obvious begin-

ning of what might have been an effective Employment Service. Gov-

ernment repeats it is time for the im-

mediate and comprehensive reviv-

ation of this service.

Propaganda and Intimacy

Converging upon labor from the extreme right is automatic reaction while from the opposite extreme is the same propaganda of radical

European fascism. It is peculiarly and peculiarly deadly in the hatred of the American labor move-

ment because of its democratic char-

acter and its steadfast refusal to ad-

opt revolutionary destructive poli-

cies. It is a curious and startling fact that this propaganda of fasci-

nism has the sympathy and support of - most if not all of those American city who style themselves as liberals, but

who do not distinguish between that

which is truly liberal and that which is truly radical and fraudulent.

Because of its opposition to the

American labor movement, this over-

sized propaganda has even secured in the recent petition to the support, at times, of some of the most reactionary

American employers because of a common antagonism to the trade union movement. There is an un-

lawful and unreasonableness in the natural tend-

tures for intrigue in this fanatical propaganda which makes it a most

subtle menace to every democratic institution in our country.

This propaganda, this constant ef-

fort to undermine the constructive organiza-

tions of American labor, this constant poisoning of the very foun-

dation of our democracy, finds its expres-

sion everywhere and through uncounted agencies. It is as active in its work of destruction not only by the publications devoted to a
directed expression of a libelous thought, but it is assisted as well by those who speak from platforms and who write and edit our periodical publications and our daily newspapers. None of this activity is involuntary and uncontrived, which testifies to the subtilty of the propaganda and it is needed for con-

stant study and alertness on the part of all those who have at heart the

preservation of democratic life in America.

Labor's Purposive Determination

In face of the situation here set

forth, which is still further embar-

rassed by the procrastination or is-

agents procured to be by many

employers, the American trade union movement, speaking through its

authorized representatives, offers on the one hand constructive practical activities and automatic policies and on the other, utter its uncompro-

mising protest against the dishonesty and duplicity and inveterate which re-

action seeks to impose. It declares in measured and emphatic tones its unsailable determination to resist at every point and with its entire strength the encroachments both of industrial tyranny and the poli-

tical, revolutionary propaganda. The American labor movement in de-

termined at all costs to maintain that freedom and these liberties which constitute American democracy. The

labor movement believes this policy to be one embodying the highest state-

manship, that only people can preserve and maintain and develop that harmonious relationship in our industry without which our produc-

tive processes must be sacrificed to a reign of chaotic destruction. The

labor movement believes that the possi-

ble development in our industrial life the highest degree of good will and the highest degree of productivity, be-

sider that there may be for all of the people the fullest enjoyment of life and the liberty and standards of life.

Voluntary Principle is Vital

The effort to crush the voluntary organizations of the workers may be

designed by employers as an effort to secure the immediate enrich-

ment, but no such effort can stop at that point. Whether its sponsors with it or not, it is an effort to bring

upon our whole national organiza-

tion of society, unprecedented dis-

order and parasitism. The prin-

ciple of voluntary agreement in the

kernel from which has grown the

success of this country as a democ-

racy. If that is destroyed in our

industrial life, it cannot exist in any

other phase of our life and the social

organization that has made America

must crumble and disappear. Neither the principle of state dictatorship nor the principle of private autocratic

legislation in industry can be permit-

ted to gain a foothold in America, for where either of these comes in, freedom and democracy must cease to

be.

American trade unionists have

long since made their choice of prin-

ciples. Their movement is founded

upon the principles laid down in the

foundation stones of the republic. It is

now for the American people as a

people to make a choice. We are

confronted with a supreme crisis.

Not even in the days when the nation

hovered on the brink of war was the

situation more critical. The path of

progress and constructive peaceful

achievement and evolution is laid down by the trade union movement.

The road to autocracy, unfreedom

and chaos is laid down by its ene-

mies. The choice is now before the

people.

(To be continued)
The Weeks’ News in Cutters Union Local 10

BY IZAK LEWIN

After many weeks of agitation by the Cut and Suit Manufacturers’ Protective Association in the daily garment press against the workmen working in the clock and suit industry, the former finally came out with a set of demands. In normal times a demand by the manufacturers would have been presented to the union in an orderly manner and then only would it be given to the press as news. In this case, owing to the fact that the movement was exaggerated by the Association over six months ago, the ambitious demands of the Association were first made known to the union through the big headlines in the press.

1. The employers, according to reports, ask for three definite changes: 1. A reduction in wages. 2. The lengthening of the hours of employment. 3. The right to discharge any worker whom an employer may, in his opinion, see fit to get rid of.

It is needless to say that the union would never agree in the remotest sense to any one of the above-men- tioned demands, and should the manufac- turers insist in earnest on any of the three demands, it would precipi- tate a long struggle. It must be obvious to the manufacturers, and a great many of them have already recognized the fact, that the union and the workers have nothing to lose in popularizing themselves since the publication of all these so-called demands, that it would be to the interest of the whole trade to make the union and the workers to acknowledge to the propositions submitted by the Asso- ciation.

We do not know how the Association intends to bring about this revolution in the industry, but we can definitely say that no matter what the manufacturers contemplate doing in secret councils, our union is ready to give them the proper an- swer at the proper time.

One result of the announced in- tentions written in fiery headlines in the manufacturer’s press was the closer tightening of the ranks of the workers who know that even the most indifferent members of the union are now coming forward, offering their cooperation in defeating the organiza- tion and its achievement.

The Finance Departments of all the locals report great activity in spite of the approaching strike.

Our members are warned not to allow themselves to be misled by manufacturers, and to read our daily and weekly papers for true and reliable information regarding coming events.

Members of the Dress and Waist Branch, no doubt, recall the action taken by the Joint Board in regard to the resolution introduced by the delegates of Local 10, in which the Joint Board was asked to take up certain slack time problems petitioning us for action. This was referred to the delegates in last week’s issue of this paper.

In accordance with the decision already reached, a committee has been com- piled for a control of the shops with the aim in view that cutters were employed in such a way cutting was to be done; that wherever cutters were found to be partners, shops to be taken over by the cutters and workers, and that any more would tend to do away with many slack time violations.

The manager of the Dress and Waist Division has sent to the manage- rages of the various departments in the Joint Board shop control blackets; and the business agents are now vis- iting the shops and turning in these reports to the Waist and Dress Dep- artment of the Cutters’ Union.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Manager Halperin, of the Joint Board, in conjunction with J. Hochman, Manager of the Inde- pendent and Waist Association De- partments, reported the printing of a series of leaflets to distribute in the open work shops. This preceded a systematic campaign. From all appearances, it is certain that within the next few weeks a number of waist shops will have been brought within the jurisdiction of the Union. There is a good chance to be done among the dress houses. However, con- sidering the fact that the organized cutters, through a General Strike, it is deemed advisable to open this organization campaign in all branches. The Joint Board be- lieves that to begin organizing the waist shops with an educational cam- paign and then to follow this up with an organization campaign would be more conducive.

In connection with this, it is well to remind the cutters working in waist and dress shops to render all possible assistance: (1) They should present their zone books and working copy envelopes to the agents controlling their respective shops. (2) Cutters working in open waist shops should report to the office and give all necessary information regard- ing their shops. (3) If a waist shop is called out, it is the duty of the cut- ter or cutters working in such a shop to assist the Joint Board organ- ization.

The Miscellaneous Division has lately been set up outside the Waist and Dress Division, with re- gard to injections. The firm of Treibener & Co., 1115 Broad- way, a children’s dress manufacturers, in imitation of some of the waist and dress manufacturers, ap- plied for an injunction against the Union and the strikers; but name was denied them. The only reason to the firm now is to settle with the Union.

Generally speaking, the last strike in the Children’s Dress Industry has brought a revival in union activity, not only in New York, but a few weeks after the workers who had been in arrears have now put themselves in good stand- ing.

In the Underwear Division the agreements with the independent manufacturers were concluded and a new contract was signed. The only strike being conducted in this branch is against the firm of Underwear Company, 71 Orchard Street, which firm has paid its workers wages below the union scale, and after the union succeeded in collecting back wages for one company, it is again, the following day, tried to deduct this back pay from the sala- ries of the workers, whereupon the company declared this union on strike.

Irrving Zinberg No. 912 appeared. Brother Zinberg appeared before the Executive Board on March 21st, charged with working in the shop of Schlichtvors, 132 W. 23 St., during the recent general strike, for which he was expelled. Zinberg appears with the shop chairity of the shop, trying to prove that he had not intended of working, since Mr. Schlichtvors was about to sell the shop. He also wishes to prove that the shop permitted him to go in before the other workers so as to prepare work for them. However, he could not give an account kind of the general strike nor did he procure permis- sion from the union to go into that branch.

MAY FIRST CELEBRATION

Our local has decided to celebrate the first of May with a concert in HARLEM SOCIALIST AUDITORIUM

82 East 106th Street

From 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

PROGRAM

Mrs. M. Fischandler. Soprano
Mr. Aug. Wiener. Baritone
Mr. I. Peroshnikoff. Concertmist

Mr. Alexander Fischandler, Director, International Educational Department, will speak.

Every member is invited to come and celebrate the first of May with fellow workers.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL 3
C. SCHAEZBERG, Secretary

OPEN THE FACTORIES!

A new pamphlet by Mary E. Marcy, giving the only solu- tion to the problem of Unemployment. Price, 10 cents. 15 copies for $1.00. Sell 5 at sight to union men and women. Other 10-cent books by the same author are "Shop Talks on Economics," "The Right to Strike," "Industrial Autocracy," and "Why Catholic Workers Should Be Socialists." We have also just published a one-act comedy by Mrs. Marcy, entitled "A FREE UNION," given "free love." Price, 50 cents. The six books mailed for $1.00.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.; 335 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

GENERAL:

CLOAK AND SUIT: MAR. 26TH.
WAIST AND DRESS: MAR. 29TH.
MISCELLANEOUS: MAR. 30TH.

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

ATTENTION!

Cutters of All Branches

should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.