6-30-1922

Justice (Vol. 4, Iss. 27)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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.

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President Schlesinger forwarded this week a letter to the Executive Boards of all the International locals in Greater New York calling them to a joint Executive Board meeting to discuss means and means of raising a relief fund for the miners of the United States who have been laid off for several months. At this meeting there will be present President Compers of the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the Miners' Union.

The meeting will take place at the new auditorium of the new International Building, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. The letter forwarded by President Schlesinger reads as follows:

June 27, 1922.

Greetings.

The United Convention of our International has unanimously adopted a resolution pledging the support of the Executive Council of the U. M. W. of America who are fighting a nation-wide battle for the enforcement of their union, their national agreements, and banning stand-ins. They have also been fighting for the enforcement of their national agreements. We have put forth our best efforts to combat the stand-ins and keep the U. M. W. of America union in the United Miners' Union. We have been working closely with the Miners' Union and the Executive Board of the International to keep the Miners' Union united.

The meeting will be held at the new building on West 16th Street, in the auditorium, and we hope to have a large attendance. We have sent out the following letter:

To all the members of the United Miners' Union:

Subject: Joint Executive Board Meeting for Miners Relief

A meeting will be held on June 28th, 1922, at 3 West 16th Street, New York City. All members are invited to attend.

Sincerely,

President Schlesinger.

Awaiting an immediate acknowledgment of this letter, I am, with best wishes,

F. Schlesinger,
President.

This letter speaks for itself and requires no comment.

Conferences Resumed
With cloak Associations

The conferences with the cloak manufacturers' association, which were interrupted early this month, are now being resumed. A conference of the Executive Board was held on June 27th, and a report was made to the General Executive Board that the conferences had been resumed.

On Wednesday evening, June 28th, there was a meeting of the conference committee of the Union and the General Executive Board. The conference committee of the Union met with the conference committee of the American Association. These two conferences have already had two conferences, one in New York and one in Philadelphia, and the conferences are now being resumed.

On Thursday, June 29th, the conference committee of the Union met with the conference committee of the American Association. The negotiations were carried on in a friendly spirit, and a number of points were discussed.

The new conferences are being held in Philadelphia and New York City, and the conferences are being held in a spirit of goodwill and understanding.

The problem of the present topic of discussion at the first two conferences was taken up by representatives of both sides. It was recalled that the negotiations center upon the demands put forth by the employers to the Union. The outline for the new conference, of course, is clear, it will not permit the introduction of any new points until after the presentation of the demands. The new conference is likely to be held on the 30th of June, and the new conference is likely to be held on the 30th of June, and the negotiations will be resumed on the 30th of June.
Next Monday, June 19, other officers of the district union visited the mines. They were told their presence was not desired and to vacate immediately. Last Wednesday the strikers again opened and were re-elected; the old policies have been reaffirmed, while the waves of economic and political challenges were only feebly beating against the solid rocks of tradition.

Take the matter of legislation and politics. How to combat the judicial oligarchy was one of the chief tasks of the convention. A program was adopted which more comprehensively distributed the power among lawyers, who was later adopted by the convention. This program proposes the adoption of four constitutional amendments providing the prohibiting of the foreign labor lawyer from practicing. The program further advocated by the right of labor to organize, to deal collectively, or to boycott, or strike, whatever the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and an amendment to make more flexible the power of the citizens to amend the constitution.

But how to labor to put this program across? Through the election of a Congress friendly to labor, of course. How? By hammering away at the program, persistently, tenaciously, unsurprisingly; by punishing enemies and rewarding friends. Isn't labor's pursued this policy for decades with the evident result that the Senate is the place of the oligarchy is a faith which the devout Catholic might envy, a faith that the Republican and Democratic parties will bring about the millennium, slowly but surely. For this reason, the adoption of the following resolutions among the leading labor lawyers, which was later adopted by the convention.

The more that matters came up before the convention have already been briefly discussed in previous issues of JUSTICE. To recapitulate: Unrestricted immigration, overwhelmingly defeated; one big, and an universal, if qualified, if defeated; the leadership re-elected. One change, however, was made. The next convention will take place in October instead of June.

HERRIN, IIL

WITHIN a single day Herrin has become a landmark in the industrial history of this country. The clash between the striking miners and the armed guards of the Southern Illinois Coal Company, leaving 30 miners and a score of wounded, has furnished public attention to the fierce struggle now going on in the coal industry.

A movement of recreation swept the county following this outbreak. From the moment the first news was flashed, before its details became known, the press had already made up its editorial opinion as to the source of responsibility. The press, the mayor, the inquests, and the stories of the savage atrocities committed by the union miners can only be compared with the stories of "Han atrocities" in the late war. It is the fate of the world, where war has broken out, that some operators hurriedly issued statements to the effect that the United Mine Workers are responsible. Consequently, it was urged that labor law should be substituted for labor peace. A special commission was dispatched to guard Herrin, that the Union should be prosecuted, if not disfranchised, with losses of life and property.

The next convention will take place in Chicago in October instead of June.

THE ASSASSINATION OF RAHANAU

The assassination of Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister of Germany, is universally recognised as a result of clearly held policy by the monarchists to assassinate the German republic. This murder has again awakened Germany to the danger of monarchy, and has quelled the ranks of the labor unions, Socialist and Communist parties, and liberal groups to hold on to the meager but costly gains won during the bloody years of war and its aftermath.

Rathenau was the most constructive statesman in the present government, and in exactly the same sort of way that the committees of the Russian Duma, the Lincian, a Jew, a philosopher, an industrialist and statesman who attempted to make Germany a democracy, is the subject of a new investigation. His negotiations with the Soviet government culminated in the famous German-Russian peace which put the Geneva Congress in the shade.

The cry "the republic in danger" is superior to the Reichstag to adopt drastic measures to handle the minister's activities of the monarchist parties. One such measure is the establishment of a State Court for the defense of the republic. The composition of this court will be appointed by the Supreme Court and four by the President. Several presidential decrees have already been issued to that effect. The Minister of Justice announced that a bill would soon be submitted to the Reichstag grunting amnesty to Communists. Crippen, the Independent Socialist leader, de\ndicated that all former officers should be dismissed from the Reichswehr and the police, and that the property of the former ruling house of Hohenzollern should be confiscated. It is also reported that the government has conferred with the party leaders to discuss the possibility of expelling active monarchists.

The demonstration of the Socialist parties and labor unions in Berlin last Sunday and the proclamation by the General Federation of Trades Unions of the 24-hour general strike throughout Germany last Tuesday manifested the grim determination of labor to combat reaction.
New York, the Nation's Workshop
By J. CHARLES LAUE

New York City, in addition to being the center of the world's finance, is also one of the largest industrial centers in the world. This is due to the fact that New York produces more goods than Chicago and more than twice as much as Philadelphia, the next two most important industrial centers.

The women's garment industry leads all the rest in the number employed and the value of its product. It is about double that of the men's clothing industry. Furthermore women's garments make up nearly 37 per cent of the total value of clothing produced in the United States. According to the most recent statistics, there are 723,751 women's garment workers engaged in the United States, working in more than 10,000 factories. These women's garments are manufactured in Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. The women's garment workers in New York are paid $1.07 to $1.50 per hour, or 40 cents per hour. The average wage of men's garment workers is $1.12 per hour.

The labor shortages caused by the war have made it necessary to employ a large number of women in the garment industry. The women's garment workers are paid an average of $1.07 per hour, which is 20 cents less than the average wage of men's garment workers. The women's garment workers are also paid less than the average wage of men's garment workers in other industries. The women's garment workers in New York are paid an average of $1.07 per hour, which is 20 cents less than the average wage of men's garment workers in other industries.

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A Letter from England

By EVELYN SHARP

This has been our principal interest during the week. It has dwarfed The Hague, the industrial situation—it has almost dwarfed Ascoli, one of the big social events of the year. The industrial situation, however, deserves attention. By a majority of 36,000 (in a total vote of about 115,000) the Almargamated Engineering Union has accepted defeat at the hands of the employers, thus ending a lockout of fifteen weeks' duration. The building contractors have accepted a cut of 24 per hour (but have at the same time secured that their working week of 44 hours shall not be attacked). The railway men are preparing to resist an attack on their hours and wages, which, in contravention of the 1919 agreement, is said to be in preparation.

But of all industries that of mining is in the sorriest plight. "So low are wages and so bad is the situation in the mining industry that, in my judgment, it can be said that the British famine has begun." Such words of Frank Hedges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, last week. Hedges went on to say that, with one exception, every district in the Federation is now down to the minimum in wages—and that minimum was fixed at 20 per cent above the 1914 rates, while the cost of living is still 81 per cent above 1914. In actual figures this means that, if they worked a full week, colliers would be drawing an average of 2 pounds 8 shillings a week and laborers an average of 1 pound 10 shillings. But many thousands are not working the full week, and yet more thousands are idle. It must further be remembered that in the mining villages there is no alternative work.

In many districts the miners' families are literally starving without sufficient food; in many others, nominally "in work," are having to apply for parish relief. The funds at the disposal of the Guardians, however, being drawn from the rates, are by no means inexhaustible, and there is every sign of an approaching crisis in the poorer mining districts. To all this may be added the fact that a new system has been adopted in the payment of unemployment benefit. Miserable as the "dele" is, the last Unemployment Act provided that where men had run out of benefit, do not appear on the registers, that making the decrease in unemployment figure greater than it actually is. This point is worth remembering in connection with our official statistics.

The most cheerful event of the week has been the setting up of a new constitution on the part of the Federation of Transport Workers, remodelled so as to allow of the entry of the railway workers. The reconstituted Federation will include the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. It is the first step towards a reconstruction on a firmer basis of that industrial unity so grievously shattered at the time of the Miners' lockout last year, when the old triple alliance proved unequal to the strain thrown upon it. The Executive points out that the Federation in its new form will be an alliance between "those organisations the circumstances of whose work was more largely comparable" than were those of the unions which formed the triple alliance.

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The Union Man's Burden

Every Organised Worker Carries An Unorganised Worker "Wrapped to His Back."

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BUY
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Exclusively
Organized Labor Takes Up Banking

BY FREDERIC C. HOWE

There is more than a suspicion in the air of a reaction on the part of many labor leaders to the theory of using banks in banking, especially the labor organization method of banking. This is evidenced by the nature of the activities of the railroads and basic industries. Among the unions influ-

(1) The large accumulation of money in the hands of the interna-
tional trade unions has been greatly increased, especially in the United States. Many of these unions have established banks by which they can lend money to their members at interest.

(2) The growth of the international trade unions has been greatly accelerated by the establishment of banks by many of these unions. These banks are now玩 a large part in the financial life of the United States.

(3) The co-operative movement is rapidly growing in the minds of labor, as it is among farmers, as a means of more rapid mobilization of capital. The co-operative movement needs credit, the credit which it cannot secure from the banks.

The First Labor Banks

The International Association of Machinists, under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Johnson, was the pioneer of labor banking in the United States. In 1899, this union established a bank, known as the International Labor Bank, which has since been greatly increased in capital and in business. The International Labor Bank has now $2,000,000 of capital, and has over $1,000,000 of deposits, which it pays 5 per cent interest on.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has established a bank, known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Bank, which has now over $1,000,000 of capital, and has over $500,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

The United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has established a bank, known as the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Bank, which has now over $500,000 of capital, and has over $250,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

The United Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers has established a bank, known as the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers Bank, which has now over $200,000 of capital, and has over $100,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

The United Mine Workers has established a bank, known as the United Mine Workers Bank, which has now over $100,000 of capital, and has over $50,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

The United States Steel Corporation has established a bank, known as the United States Steel Corporation Bank, which has now over $50,000 of capital, and has over $25,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

The United Automobile Workers has established a bank, known as the United Automobile Workers Bank, which has now over $10,000 of capital, and has over $5,000 of deposits, which it pays 6 per cent interest on.

These banks are now an important part of the financial life of the United States, and are playing a large part in the development of the co-operative movement.

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EDITORIALS

EXCHANGING ROLES

More than one odd situation has arisen at the sessions of the recently held convention of the American Federation of Labor, but the queerest of them all certainly occurred when the refinements called "radicalism" and the shackles of the "light" and the "dark" forces, had, at one time during this convention swapped roles to such an extent that an outside observer could hardly tell who was who.

In order that the reader might grasp fully the absurdity and grotesqueness of that particular situation, we want first to state what we and our fellow members understand by the terms "radicalism" and its antithesis, "conservatism." "Radicalism" conveys the idea of a movement, of a tendency towards a fundamental revision of the old order of things. "Conservatism," on the other hand, is the denial of the existence of such a threat to the social order. "Radicalism" implies a tendency to retain what exists. "Conservatism" consequently appeals to all that is lefty and high-minded with the hope of keeping the old order intact and the petty, matter-of-fact considerations that overwhelm us in our daily life. "Conservatism," then, is quite consistent and appears to the ordinary human instincts; it counsels us against spreading our wings and rising above the crust of the earth, lest we break our necks upon it. In short, "conservatism" is idealistic, while "radicalism" is grossly materialistic. "Radicalism" appeals to the highest in human nature, to our super-soul, while "conservatism" appeals to our lowest instincts.

With this brief interpretation of these two tendencies in our social life in mind, the reader will probably be in a better position to judge the gross absurdity of the odd situation which developed at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor. During its last two sessions when the question arose as to whether or not the American Federation of Labor should call upon the government of the United States to recognize the present Russian government.

It is generally accepted that all those who favor the recognition of the present Russian government are radicals. On the other hand, its opponents are considered as reactionaries and conservatives. It stood to reason, therefore, that those who favored the recognition of the present Russian regime should appeal to the best and the noblest in our nature and that those who were opposed to this recognition, the reactionaries would appeal to the lowest inhuman instincts. But the contrary happened. The majority resolution against the recognition of the Russian government has its claims upon no other ground than that the present Russian government is a despotism which robs the Russian people of all their liberties and their most precious rights. The radicals who trust in the freedom as their highest gift, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that one hundred and fifty million people are being terribly oppressed. They have not a chance to fight back, do not resist oppression, even though we might obtain some material advantages by recognizing it. This was the principal argument of the so-called "dark" forces. The principal argument of the forces of "light" was the following: We are unemployed; millions of us are seeking jobs in vain; let our government recognize the Russian regime and our factories will begin to hum and we shall again be employed.

Doesn't this sound odd, indeed? The "conservative" majority speaks of freedom, of the mutilated will of the Russian people, of the Russian peasant, of the Russian worker, of the Russian Socialist, of the suppression of freedom of opinion, of assembly, etc. The "radical" minority appears, however, to want nothing but to throw freedom as their highest gift, we must not blind ourselves to the fact that one hundred and fifty million people are being terribly oppressed. They have not a chance to fight back, do not resist oppression, even though we might obtain some material advantages by recognizing it. This was the principal argument of the so-called "dark" forces. The principal argument of the forces of "light" was the following: We are unemployed; millions of us are seeking jobs in vain; let our government recognize the Russian regime and our factories will begin to hum and we shall again be employed.

Our delegation has found itself in a peculiar position. Whom was it to support? It is true, it was instructed by our convention to demand that the convention of the Russian Federation of Labor, which was also unsupported by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, declare the present Russian government as its majority, and, secondly, to express confidence in the American Federation of Labor to determine its policy in this question. But in this situation, we are neither the champions of the Russian Federation of Labor, nor the champions of the American Federation of Labor. Our delegation could not vote for the minority resolution below, as this had only in mind jobs for American workers, and totally disregarded every other motive or reason. What was it to do and how was it to act?
The textile strike which started in New Hampshire on February 10th and later spread to other textile centers is still going on and threatens to become a national movement.

In Manchester, N. H., where the mills of the Amoskeag Company—the largest cotton mills in the world—are located, the workers have been forced by peace and order until the first week in January. Efforts to bring the strikers back to work were made by local groups of ministers and by the Governor of the State when the operators refused to take part in any such meeting. On May 31st the owners of six plants (the Coolidge mill of the Amoskeag Company, the Nashua and Jackson mills of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Dover mill of the Pacific mills, and the Suncook and Newmarket mills) asked John H. Brown that they intended to reopen their mills on Monday, June 5th, regardless of the continuation of the strike and that at that time they would put into effect the wages and working conditions of the old strikes.

On May 2nd, that is, a twenty per cent reduction in wages, the operators announced a working week of 54 instead of 48 hours.

In New Hampshire the strike is being supported by the Textile Workers of America. The officials of the Union have sought to bring pressure to bear on the public opinion by the publication of such facts as they could secure on the financial condition of the industry, the profits and the effects of southern competition. They have asked the company directors to present the situation and have offered to undergo similar examinations. They have not presented any and all facts they have.

The operators have refused to make public such information as they have and refused to open their books.

The New Hampshire State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has offered its services and the Manchester strike committee accepted the suggestion that the operators be arbitrated. The owners of the mills have refused to submit this issue and the operators refuse to submit the question of hours.

On June 5th the mills were reported as opened, the strikers having consented to the reopening of the Suncook and Newmarket mills, according to reports next day. Comparatively few reports were for work. Press reports announced that only 110 of the 13,000 employed by the Coolidge mill returned to work and some of this number returned to work at the Dover mill and they all walked out again.

On June 6th a meeting was held in the streets of Manchester and the strikers burned three stones. It is not known how this started but the police quickly surrounded it and the strikers of the other arrests made were made by police orders to the strike, without knowing the night of the night of June 6th the members of the Board of Conciliation of the Manchester strikers were arrested. No formal charge was preferred against them and they were released the next day under bond.

During the strike the United Textile Workers have held a weekly open air mass meeting in Manchester. Because of the disturbance on June 6th the officials of the Board for these meetings was contemplated. A hearing was held on the matter before the Board on Wednesday morning by 10 a.m. strikes go on longer than what on Saturday morning, June 10th. The chief of police appeared to pro- test against the strike and, according to Herbert A. Jump, pastor of the Hanover Street Congregational Church, appeared as an interested citizen. Mr. Jump has kept close touch with the strike since its inception and has been active in trying to bring about a settlement. At the request of Mr. Jump the board of conciliation Jump presented his opinion which was in part as follows:

"I am this morning to read over the article of the Constitution of the United States that bears on the matter before coming down to the City Hall, and I find the first amendment reads as follows:"

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble."

"And it occurs to me that if to that enlargement of the right of the people the right of the people to peaceably to assemble."

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"By C. L. S."

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On June 5th the mills were reported as opened, the strikers having consented to the reopening of the Suncook and Newmarket mills, according to reports next day. Comparatively few reports were for work. Press reports announced that only 110 of the 13,000 employed by the Coolidge mill returned to work and some of this number returned to work at the Dover mill and they all walked out again.

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Vanzetti-A Tribute and an Appeal

By UPTON SINCLAIR

Boston, May 31, 1922—I have spent an hour in Charlestown with Bartolomeo Vanzetti. I have had some acquaintance with radical agitators of all varieties and races, and I think I can qualify as an expert in this particular line. I offer my testimony in the court of public opinion; that this humble Italian workman who is about to be hanged is an idealist, and an apostle of a new social order. I should consider it a crime if he should be dead now, a child, sensitive and possessing that innate refinement which makes good manners without need of teaching. He has devoted his life to the service of his fellow wage earners and he is still serving them and knows it well.

DR. ZINS

110 East 16th Street, New York

(Bet. Irving Place and 4th Ave.)

Physician For Men and Women

Consultation Gratis

25 Years of Experience

Hours: 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Saturday: 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Physician For Men and Women

By D. R. M. PRICE

11 Schweizer Verband Volkhealth

May 25, 1922.

After a journey through France with its charming people, the remarkable scenery, the very good meals, the unexampled table accommodations, and unsatiable habits and general slovenliness rampant all over the land, it is indeed a great pleasure to get into the lovely little country of Switzerland. Here one finds the body and soul, one feels like working, for there is no harrowing distinction of French propaganda, forcibly attempting to convince the stranger of the great wrongs suffered by his people and right for revenge and retribution.

Unemployment in Switzerland is very bad, but there is an evident attempt on the part of the government and other agencies to improve workers’ conditions. Of great interest to me was the unique institution of the Schweizer Verband Volksdienst. Thanks to the introduction of Mary Anderson of the Women’s Bureau, I was privileged to become acquainted with Mrs. Zieholin, formerly Miss Eliza Sill, who is well known in the United States, through an intensive study which she made in 1918. Mrs. Zieholin is the leading spirit and director of the Schweizer Verband Volkhealth.

The social significance of the S.V.V. is the fact that it is a neutral public institution, monopolizing, as it were, all industrial welfare work in the country and supported by employer and worker alike, an arrangement which is the rule in the United States. Perhaps the similarity to our own Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the American Textile Industry made this movement much more instructive to me.

At present the organization has under its control forty industrial welfare centers scattered through the various industrial localities and is taking over in the near future a large tuberculosis sanatorium for workers.

The principal activity of the organization consists in forming for every large industry a local welfare association which supplies and organizes workers’ restrooms, kitchens, reading rooms, recreation centers, homes and canteens; it even has a bureau of architects to assist these industrial unions in building and equipping their facilities, and is even running a number of schools.

All the activities of the S.V.V. are conducted in the form of cooperation, which is directed by a number of elected boards of managers, upon whom there are representatives of employers, workers, and the public, all of whom meets monthly with the head nurse, her husband, who is a physician, and Dr. Lovaro, a well-known economist and author, who has written books on sociology and economics. The equipment of restaurants in factories is paid for by the employees, who, henceforward, are liable for the payment of the salary of the architect’s service and other assistance from the Verband.

The cost of running the organization is provided for by a very reasonable charge for food. In two of the largest restaurants, where I had the privilege of visiting during the lunch hour, over one hundred workers were fed. The place was scrupulously clean and had a festive appearance; the food was wholesome and well served. The cost of the meal is but 1 franc and the workers who live at a distance of over an hour away, appreciate the restaurant, inasmuch as they are not run by the employer class, and can take an entirely different form of charity.

Mrs. Zieholin has great dreams for the Verband Volkhealth. She hopes to make it an institution indispensable to all workers in the country and to embrace all activities for workers’ welfare, from canteens and restaurants to schools and homes.

In fact the S.V.V. is a noteworthy attempt to take the workers’ welfare from the hands of the employers into the hands of the workers themselves.

"The Jungle" on the Screen

The facts of Labor Film Service in its adaptation of Upton Sinclair’s "The Jungle" is receiving ample justification in the experiences of the many theater-goers who are witnessing the production at the National Winter Garden, Film and Picture Theatres, 414 Broadway. That the "labor film cycle," of which "The Jungle" is the inception, would be assured a successful run was apparent even at the first showing last Monday.

The results to labor audiences were sincere and their enthusiasm unabated. But for the most part the story leaves the workers of Italy.

I say to the workers of America, bring this not only home behind the steel bars. Give him his book in Italian verbatim and let him write his song.

The American Federation of Labor will be called upon to act in behalf of Nicko Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, at its convention in Cincinnati, by the delegation of the Houston Central Labor Union. The delegation is instructed in a resolution

getting forth the Simonites of the evidence on which the Italian workers were condemned.

It is anticipated that the issues involved in the railroading to the electric chair of two active labor men will be placed forcibly before the next Congress of the American Federation of Labor.

Endorsements of the defense in some form or other has been made by numerous affiliated internationals and local bodies, among them the American Federation of Labor, the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, the Chicago Federation of Labor, Minneapolis Trades Council, the United Federation of Labor, Seattle Central Labor Council, Ohio and Utah Federation of Labor, United Hebrew Trades of New York.

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In Germany

By EDWARD L. GROSS.

That the bourgeoisie will make desperate efforts to prevent the socialization of the economy in Germany is a matter of everyday observation. The socialists, in the gradual transformation of the capitalist states of today into socialist republics of the future is indicated by the organization of a strike-breaking group in Germany, composed of bankers, merchants, and others who long ago left the proletarian ranks and have become employers and capitalists. Instead of hiring gunmen to terrorize pickets and prosecute strikers, there are now whole armies of strikebreakers to unload the pickets and carry the work on.

The leaders of this strike-breaking organization declare that they are foes of the proletariat, but that they do not mean to speak as foes of the labor unions, so the labor organizations are quite prepared to fight them to the finish against the rise of the strike-breaking group.

By Committee started the corps in 1919, at the time of the Spartacist uprising in Berlin. The idea spread throughout Germany, and now there is a committee in every industrial city. The corps have names. One of the most famous corps is the "Technische Nothelp"—Technical Emergency Corps—and declare they will enter the places of strikers only when industries are vital to the public welfare's measures are by general strike. But these men from the ranks of the capitalist class cannot be neutral in industrial warfare. All their sympathies are with the employers, and their enmity for the labor unites, so the labor organizations are quite prepared to fight them to the finish against the rise of the strike-breaking group.

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Workers Education in America and the I.L.G.W.U.

By FANNIA M. COHN.

"With the vast increase in the size and power of the unions, the increase in the number of the adult workers has become one of the fundamental demands of the labor movement. This movement, through the increasing intelligence of the workers, ends the end od the organization of the workers. The movement must, therefore, be regarded as an integral part of the trade union movement. It is a relationship of the individual worker and the workman's union, is part of the function of adult workers' education."

"The addition to it is becoming increasingly apparent that the character of American democracy depends upon the wisdom, and with the sense of democratic education and that adult education is not to be lacked for many years. A movement for a period of short early manhood and womanhood, but it is an indispensable part of the democratic education and should be universal and lifelong. Adult workers education gives emphasis support to the educational work of all levels of government. Indeed, as President Gompers has said: 'It may very well be that organization is an essential part of the establishment of popular education and that adult education is the take the lead in another movement of vital importance to the development of this country."

"At the 75th session of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, the report of the Executive Committee, entered into an education program on the Workers' Education Bureau of America for the promotion of adult education in the trade union movement in this country. The value of this cooperation was undoubted, but it was felt that when the case for further cooperation to this end be presented, enter into a co-opera-
tion similar to that which the American Federation of Labor has been seeking to make."

They realized that this cooperation will play a positive role in the education of the rank and file, and that the leadership itself has a new understanding of the problems of the workers. They realized that with proper cooperation, they will be in a better position to serve the membership and to solve their problems, and that they will have a better chance of winning the workers to labor unionism for a better life for workers. They saw that labor education co-ordinated with the needs of the organization, is of immense value. This realization will continue to stimulate the growth of the movement for education within trade unions, until it will become as vital a part of the organization and the labor movement as the strike of the steelmakers, the organization of the garment workers, which concerned the lives and happiness of tens of thousands of our workers. The struggle was strong and bitter. The universal industrial depression was utilized by employers in this struggle, and was felt in the homes of our workers. Our mem-
bers had to solve problems of bread and the demands of the house were on very life of their organization. One would imagine that under such con-
ditions, there would be no inclination or willingness on the part of the workers to see education. But it was quite different. To the eternal credit of our International it was learned by our local unions in labor and working conditions, and our educational activities went on not only without the slightest increase or widening in influence and use-
fulness. The organized classes continued and the educational activities were organized for strikers and for newly enrolled mem-
bers."

"In short, our educational activities continued. Our local unions were active and saw that they are no longer a mere incident but a fundamental factor in the organization, important because it helps our organization to achieve its divine aims."

"Two Resolutions on Education Pre-


Introduction.

A few years ago, a resolution on Education and the American Labor Movement," which was published in JUSTICE, the writer among other things said:

"Resolution that the Labor Movement is becoming more and more a thing of education, and that it is becoming an important tool of education in the solution of national affairs, it is called upon to participate in the education of the public, and to consider the education of the workers, those who have been educated, energy and a desire to serve the Labor Movement, and gives them a task which is necessary and makes it possible to the men and women who constitute the labor army.

And there is good reason why this should be so. The unions must fight bitterly for every inch of ad-


Liberating under the same assumption, the Convention of the Interna-
tional Labor Organization held in Cleveland, May 22, 1922, instructed our delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in the City of Cinci-
nati in June, 1922, to introduce the following resolution:

Resolution No. 76—Introducted by the delegates of the International Women's Section:

"WHEREAS, The work of adult labor education is proving to be a factor of great importance and value in our own country and an over-arching number of men and women who are anxious for a better life, as is the case in the organized workers."

"WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has taken the lead in introducing resolution on its agenda for the coming year, and has pressed upon the Executive Council to forward the resolution on education for the establishment of an educational department of the American Federation of Labor, and on the various affiliated bodies, to interest the Executive Council in a National Labor Education movement, for the establishment of the educational place for the entire labor movement; and

Acting upon this resolution, the Committee on Education submitted the following report:

Our Education Work in Cincinnati

The Teamsters' Union gave a luncheon to the women delegates and women guests to the American Fed-
eration of Labor last Wednesday, June 21. The luncheon was also at-
tended by President Gompers and the woman delegates from the Eng-
land, Herbert Smith and Edward Pouton.

Our speakers were introduced. Among them was Miss Fannie M. Cohn, Vice President of our National Union, and all the other members of the International. Every time we heard her, we were thrilled, and were carried away. One of the speakers was Miss Edith Shotman, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in Cincinnati, and we were delighted to hear her talk about the YWCA and its educational work, and its educational work, to the great satisfaction of the other delegates.

The YWCA has been established for many years and has done a great deal of work in the field of education. The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). The YWCA is an organization of women, not only in Cincinnati, but throughout the country, and its work is done in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).
Minutes of Meeting, June 3, 1923

Brother Berlin in Chair.

Brother Meyer Kanwar, the member of Local 10, came with an excuse of the effect that he was appointed at the membership meeting of Local 19, held on June 12, as a delegate to the Joint Board, and explained that the present salary of the Business Agents shall remain. Our Executive Board feels that the salary they receive is not too large, and every officer of a union should receive at least a fair living wage.

As to the salary of the Complainers clerks, our Executive Board has decided that the one who supervises the working of the department should receive $45 and the other clerk $40.

Upon motion, it was decided to adopt the recommendation of the Board, and that the recommendations made by the Executive Board of Local 22 be approved. The Complainers clerks Feller reported that a conference was held with the representatives of the Board, and that the following was agreed upon:

1. The Film Co. turns over to our main office about 2,500 tickets for the National Winter Garden, where the 16th of June, will be shown for about six weeks; and that the Secretary of the Joint Board shall give these tickets out to the union, urging them to try to sell these tickets to the workers in the shop. By doing this the Joint Board will help the Labor Film Co. a great deal.

Upon motion, the report and the recommendations submitted by Brother Feller were adopted.

Brother Gusman reported on behalf of the committee of five which was appointed in reference to "Tag Day," arranged by the publication of the People's Relief Committee. In substance, Brother Gusman reported that the committee secured the names and addresses of about 100 of our members who voluntarily responded to the request that a meeting was arranged for these volunteers for Thursday, June 15. Said meeting will be addressed to by Brothers Berlin and Zuckerman. Brother Gusman further reported that the committee held a meeting for all the officers of the Joint Board. In conclusion, Brother Gusman stated that his district was from 22nd to 34th Street on Saturday, June 16. On Sunday, June 18, the committee will move its activities to the Bronx, the work being directed from our home office.

Upon motion, the report of Brother Gusman was approved.

Brother Kiesel reported on behalf of the United Women's Committee. In brief, Brother Kiesel stated that up to the present time the Committee succeeded in bringing all necessities to Forest Park, ready to accommodate all those who may come out there. He furthermore assured the delegates and officers that those who are coming out will have food and have spent their vacations in previous years at Unity House, will find many good comforts and conveniences. Registration is about the same this year as it was last year. Brother Rinsel concluded with an appeal to the delegates and officers to do all they possibly can to induce as many people as possible to spend their vacations at Unity House.

Upon motion, the report of Brother Rinsel was approved and the Joint Board advised the Unity House Committee that the committee should make it their business to attend to shop meetings in the near future, and to have these meetings at Unity House as well. The Unity House Committee was further advised that as the office is sending out letters to shop chairmen in reference to vac

Woman Heads British Co-operative Congress

As we go to press the fifty-fourth annual congress of the co-operative societies of Great Britain is assembling at Brighton, County Sussex, the largest seaside town in the country, bringing together 1,650 delegates, representing 4,500,000 co-operators throughout the United Kingdom.

For the first time in its history a national co-operative congress will be presided over by a lady—Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies—who, from 1895 to 1921, served as the secretary of the British Women's Co-operative Union. Miss Davies is known and revered throughout Europe for her remarkable executive ability and her broad-minded co-operative patriotic spirit. Only two months ago a woman was for the first time elected a director of the powerful co-operative wholesale society. The present tribune of Miss Davies is a further indication of the influence of women shaping the destiny of the co-operative movement.

Among the most important issues to be decided by the Brighton Co-operative Congress are the establishment of a daily co-operative newspaper, an international co-operative bank, an international co-operative wholesale society, and developments such as unemployment, taxation, and the expression of the political ideals of co-operators through the Co-operative Party.

The congress will be entertained by Brighton by a local co-operative society with 13,800 members, over a half million dollars in capital, and an annual trade of nearly $2,000,000. The committee is planning a large central store with eleven main branches, beside a co-operative bakery, and a co-operative dairy butter at 7s. per week.

The first co-operative society was formed in 1827, followed by the publication of the first co-operative journal in English—a four-page monthly—the next year. The present power of the Brighton co-operators is evidenced by the fact that they have fifteen members on the Town Council, and have been influential in founding the Labour Institute, a progressive workers' club, with more than 1,000 members.

Register NOW For Your Summer Vacation

New York Office:
16 WEST 21st STREET

for NATURE, the beauties of which abound at UNITY House, the Workers' Vacation Resort.

for INDOORS, which means Dances, Socials, Marquee and heaps upon heaps of wholesome fun.

for TABLE, which three times a day, is covered with delectable and nourishing food.

For YOU, for whom all of the above is meant, organized and developed.
The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By JOSEPH FISH

General

The sixty-first annual general meeting of the Union, which was held Monday night, June 25th, at Arlington Hall, was attended by a large gathering of the members, who discussed and acted upon various recommendations of the Executive Board.

The most important of these were the two questions left open for the body to consider, and which the Executive Board did not bring in any recommendation on. The last question referred to the request of the Cloakmakers' Branch of the Socialist Party to buy tickets for the coming election by them and the question of granting additional money to the delegates at the last convention. These two questions, as well as that of the Sanatorium Assessment, aroused considerable discussion.

On the request of the Cloakmakers' Branch of the Socialist Party that we purchase tickets for their excursion, the Executive Board, or at least the majority of the Executive Board, felt that this question should be discussed on the floor of the body at some future time. There has been opposition to the purchasing of tickets from Socialist Party branches. On motion by the body decided that this request be referred to the various Joint Boards.

Quite a number of brothers participated in this discussion. The main argument against referring this to the Joint Board was that this branch, although a branch of a political party, is nevertheless closely related to our organization, in view of the fact that the members, as the name implies, are cloakmakers. Whereas, those who opposed that this should be referred to the Joint Board, maintained that in view of the fact that all money contributions are referred to the Joint Board, there is no reason why exceptions should be made in this case. After discussions were closed and the matter was put to a vote, the motion was carried and the request referred to the Joint Board.

The next proposition that came up for action was the recommendation of the Executive Board that the collection of the Sanatorium Assessment, levied by the International in 1918, and revoked by the last convention of this branch, be continued in force until the end of the third quarter of this year, i.e., September, 1922, and that as for the future disposition of the matter, a committee of five, consisting of Brothers David Dubinsky, Samuel Kerr, Philip Ansell, David Frugling and Joseph Fish, was appointed to go over the matter thoroughly and bring in a recommendation.

It seems that the recommendation of the Executive Board was not favored by the membership and although there was considerable discussion, no action was taken. An amendment was offered that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Board, which motion was carried. Although no motion was made for the calling of a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the recommendations to be brought by this committee, yet an understanding was reached that the calling of the special meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive Board.

The last subject of discussion was the question of an additional allotment to the delegates to the late International convention. The last question referred to the fact that the delegates was that an additional sum of money be granted them, as they had that the original sum of money apportioned them by the body was not sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by them in Cleve-

with the Protective Association reached in the very early days. As for the American Association, negotiations with them are just about to start. The American Association, it has been ascertained, is attempting to get the impartial chairman adjourned machinery, the same as in existence with the Protective Association.

Aside from this question, which will be fought by the organization, there are other questions which will be discussed and reported upon at the membership in the near future.

WAIST AND DRESS

At the last meeting of the Joint Board the Waist and Dress Industry was present in two important changes in the organization of that body which were declared to go into effect until ratified by the various locals comprising the Joint Board. The reasons for these changes are obvious, as the situation in the Waist and Dress Industry has not improved. The Joint Board therefore feels that by instituting these changes it will be in a position to place the Joint Board on a more sound basis. As for the future changes, if adopted by the locals, will be instituted in a few weeks, as soon as the reorganization of the Joint Board proper, will have taken place, due to the fact that all the locals affiliated with the Joint Board were not present until about July 1st, with the exception of our local, which holds its elections in January of each year.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

Waist and Dress and Miscellaneous . . . . Monday, July 10th.

(Owing to the fact that Monday, July 3rd falls on Independence Day Eve, there will be no meeting of the Cloak and Suit Division in the month of July.)

General . . . . Monday, July 24th.

Meetings Begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 51 St. Marks Place

For the summer months, and until further notice, meetings of the Miscellaneous Division will be held jointly with those of the Waist and Dress Division.

"Article 7, Section 12, of the Constitution, makes it compulsory for members to attend at least one meeting every three months. Violation of this clause carries with it a fine. Meetings for each month are posted in this notice."