Justice (Vol. 6, Iss. 5)

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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.
"I" Men and "We" Men

"He is a strong man who can stand alone." Thus Henrick Ibsen, through the mouth of Doctor Stockmann in his celebrated drama "Enemy of the People.

Ibsen was a great artist and a profound thinker. But man, no matter how great, is liable to err, and in this matter Ibsen has erred.

In this world there is no human being strong enough to stand alone. From his first to his last breath, in order to live and make headway, man must fall upon the aid of his fellow human beings. The truth, therefore, lies in the direction entirely opposite from where Ibsen placed it. The strongest man is not he who stands alone, not he who would separate himself from his fellow-men, not the "I", the individualist, but he who unites with his fellow-men and helps them to struggle along and make headway. He is the strongest. He is not the "I" man but the "We" man.

To remain obdurately alone and apart from others is fataste, man can neither live nor die alone. The old human kind who have disappeared 10,000 years ago were not a social animal, were not for the great urge of man to combine with others of his kind. The rising of the human kind from a lower to an ever higher level has taken place along this path of union of effort, of joint action against obstacle and ineradicable interference. The history of mankind teaches invariably the one lesson that progress is marked and strong where men learn to work together and drops to the zero index where men instead of working by common effort work at cross-purposes and fight each other. In the last war, when each man and each nation acted like an "I", the war ended for a standard number of men, Art, letters and science became stagnant. Not a single great art product, not a notable constructive invention could be traced to that period. The war turned into just what has taken mankind generations of peace to accomplish. Human progress not only stopped but was thrown back many years from the line where it was when men were working together.

Wars, no matter under what slogan, have always hindered human development. Only when men live in peace, striving, working together, can they make headway in every field of human endeavor.

And among all the classes of our society, the working class is the weakest, for it is the least organized. Consider only that of about thirty million of wage earners in our country only about five million are united in labor organizations. The rest have only a hardly a notion of the vital importance of thinking, feeling and acting in a collective sense. And even the few millions that are organized do not act as a single unit, as we have seen. Watch them, how bitterly they oppose each other as Jew and Gentile, as members of the same family, as brothers and sisters, as members of the same political beliefs! The Democrat despises the Republican, the Socialist scorn the anarchist, the "left" loaths the "right" and the "right" derides the "left".

There are workers who believe they are the chosen among their class because of a notion that their particular craft is finer, "higher" than the work of others. They actually look down upon their fellow workers, in return for which they naturally receive the scorn and contempt of the workers of the "lower" crafts. Upon such a thin thread does their sense of solidarity hang, likely to be blown to shreds at the first inclement wind.

Small wonder that Labor is still so weak, so helpless. Small wonder that Labor entitles to the highest rung on the social scale, the "middle" class, the lowest. Small wonder that the creators of all wealth must still remain content with the crumbs that fall from the tables of the idle.

You see, the idle, the idle and the mighty, are united. They do not fight windmills, nor do they lack the spirit of get-together and of mutual help. In fighting the workers they cease to be the "middle" class and the "first" class, and unite to down their common enemy. Therein lies the secret of their success, though numerically, as compared with the workers, they are like a fly to an elephant...

Yet, things are improving. A portion of the workers is learning the secret of solidarity. They have wrested from life already a great deal more than their progenitors ever dared to dream. They are still learning, and we cannot overlook the fact, they should be—all because the majority of them still belong to the "I" man type, petty egoists, with petty, cramped vision.

Our Week's News

The Senate is investigating.

The DoD peace plan, the Mellon tax resolution, the soldiers' bonus, the Russian recognition of the Czechoslovakia,—all have been taken in hand by the Senate, and the hearings are on. It is a seasonal pastime with our national legislators, not devoid of a dash of clashing ideas, a dash of debate. Usually these investigations lead up to nothing, though it would be a shame to miss them. In such a turgid parliamentary life as our Congress usually leads its committed existence, life would probably be intolerably dull without them.

Meanwhile, as it looks to us from a distance, the Tea Pot Dome oil kick is coming to a pretty bone. Something is going into the pot that sends out such a stenching smell we have not had in a long while. At least, not since the German dye patents involving hundreds of millions of dollars of work in the process of making were "sold" at the Wilson administration to the great and mighty gentlemen whose interests are now being taken care of by the former, Alien Property Custodian Garvan. As if not to be outdone by the Democrats, the Republicans have now dashed in a similar scandal involving a former Cabinet member and millions upon millions upon millions of dollars of work. Could better proof of the necessity of an anti-trust, fifty-year statute be offered?

The Minnesota organizers of a national union for May 30, in St. Paul, are mildly speaking, in hot water. In their hurry in curtail everybody in sight for that convention, they caught for themselves a petty Texture by inviting, rather than calling, at that little organized, unscientific, unorganized, so-called "Federalized Labor Party" to sit in on the meeting. They are discovering that none of the other (country) party organizations, even the smaller ones of the bigger trade unions and other political organizations will have anything to do with that convention, if the "experts" of the Chicago labor party can be believed.

The going-ins from Minnesota are now pushing about trying to arrange for a primary on "labor's side" as a substitute for the St. Paul convention. If they mean business, they can do only one thing: Tell the "dictators", the leaders of the "success" as such to make up a third party and to work for it. They must realize that none of the bigger trade unions and other political organizations will have anything to do with that convention, if the "experts" of the Chicago labor party can be believed.

And while speaking of a third party, we should like to call attention to a lot of incredible humor which crept into the news the other day. The Minnesota Convention in session adopted a resolution against affiliating with a third party movement "for the time being" and in the same breath sent a ringing telegram of congratulations to MacNeech and his associates.

On the morning on which his Majesty invaded MacDonald in form a cabinet, the announcement was made that Russia was ready for peace.

Two days later, MacDonald told Henderson, his Secretary for Home Affairs, to "get down to work" on the peace المت. "the real promise of the St. Paul convention. If they mean business, they can do only one thing: Tell the "dictators", the leaders of the "success" as such to make up a third party and to work for it. They must realize that none of the bigger trade unions and other political organizations will have anything to do with that convention, if the "experts" of the Chicago labor party can be believed.

Wanted: A responsible public person or state respectable organization to boldly declare the assumption that the whole affair was "cooked up" in advance to earn for the Labor and Socialistic "Republic of Great Britain a pretty feather for its new bonnet."

The New Leader, the new weekly of the Socialists in the Eastern part of the country, made its appearance last week.

"It is an underground paper, it will not be seen on the streets. It is printed on paper which is the same in every way as the usual paper and has nothing in it except for the fact that it is being published at a time when every other paper is.

The New Leader can satisfy the need for an American Socialist interpretation of these phenomena, and we hope it rapidly will.

By way of further comment. It need not be a weekly newspaper, and it must be as "out of the way" as the "prophets" of old in order not as a recompense of news items, that's what its readers will look to it for; that's what they really want.
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION IN MAY TO BE IN BOSTON, MASS.
Committee on Arrangements Appointed

At the seventh quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board which closed a week's session last Friday in Philadelphia, Secretary Baron announced the result of the referendum conducted by our membership on the selection of a convention city next May. The returns overwhelmingly favor Boston, Baltimore having received only a small number of votes.

The business of arranging an international convention is no small matter and involves a prodigious amount of detail. President Sigman therefore appointed at the end of the meeting a Convention Arrangements Committee to proceed with the work. Members of the Committee were Vice-President Salvatore Ninfa, manager of the Italian Clogmakers' Union, Local 48; Joseph Breslaw, manager of the Clog and Drew Pressers' Union, Local 35; David Dubinsky, manager of the Clogmakers' Union, Local 68; J. M. Cohn, executive secretary of the Educational Committee; and Fred Moscowitz, manager of the Raincoat Makers' Union, Local 7, of Boston.

One of the decisions adopted at the last meeting of our General Executive Board, and announced by the選任 of New York City, which does not belong to the existing Joint Board in the clock and dress industry, to be transformed at once into an independent trade union. The cable reads as follows:

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is happy to convey to the British Labour Party and to the organized workers of England a message of congratulations on the historic event of the formation of the first Labor government. Britain is in the year of celebration of the magnitude of the vote for the continuation of the 'second period' of Labor government. This was the vote by which the working class will make England and Europe as a whole a better place to live in, but will add strength and hope to the labor movement in every country in the world, our own included.

MORRIS SIGMAN, President.
ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary.

Out-of-Town Department Actice in Corona

The organization campaign of the Out-of-Town Department Active in Corona, Local 1, was begun five weeks ago, and has been showing gratifying results. Ten of the strike that followed the campaign, 14 clock and dress shops went out, of which ten have now signed up with the union, two have gone out of business, and two still remain on strike. There is no prospect of any early settlement. Of approximately 250 workers who went out in the strike, 200 of them returned to work, all with an increase in wages.

In addition to the wage raise, however, a large percentage of the workers in the industry were obtained, for the six settled clock shops returned to work under the union agreement which is in force in the clock shops of New York City, and the other shops are about to employ about 60 workers who were won last year by the organized dressmakers in New York City.

The Corona campaign and strike was directed by Brother Philip Orelsky, organizer of the Out-of-Town Department Active in Corona, and was assisted in the work by Brother Marce Durante.
The British Labor Party Before the Test of History

The Labour Party of England is the largest part of the working class, and, like political parties everywhere, it is necessarily a machine. It is the result of a long struggle between the working class and the ruling class, and it is the expression of the struggle between the two. It is the expression of the struggle between the two because it is the instrument of the working class in its struggle against the ruling class. It is the expression of the struggle between the two because it is the instrument of the working class in its struggle against the ruling class.

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The workingman's budget now, when it comes to negotiations over safe standards of living, is always a minimum budget. It defines the lowest level on which the group can exist and not be hungry. In the first place they maintain that it is of wages. The principle is that the wage worker should be able to support a wife and three dependent children; in the second place that the minimum be made high enough to make it possible to pay each worker enough to enable him and his family to live in necessary comfort on a board such as that defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To the first point, it is enough to say that the claim is not made that the average worker has a wife and three dependent children, but that the normal family group is of this composition. That is to say, if all workers and families had this standard it would be found that there were more of this than of any other single type. Consequently, it should be made to meet the requirements of families of this make-up rather than of any other.

The answer to the second point can be only suggested, for to attempt to go further would lead into the discussion of involved economic theories. The attempt is made to develop the theory that the upper limits of wages is determined not by the aggregate productivity expressed in dollars—divided by the number of individuals; but by the productivity expressed in goods and their distribution among wage earners, which, after all, is the function primarily of those who control the machinery of production and distribution, and of production and distribution, and of wages.

The stand of living of those who are not yet in the labor market is not considered in this budget. We are not discussing the minimum budget for those who are the subject of the present report, the budget for the wage earner. This budget is based on the assumption that the family lives in necessary comfort on a board which is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Housing Conditions in New York

The outstanding item in the preliminary report of the State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning in New York is that for the past two years the housing conditions in New York City are worse than they were in the years before the emergency rent laws, while giving some relief in cases where tenants have more room, in others the conditions are inadequate. They do not check the worst evils that come of producing an elementary need of human beings.

The report shows that tenants who have been able to avoid moving for a number of years have been able to avoid excessive increases in rent. But this has been offset by the fact that landlords refuse to make needed repairs unless tenants submit to extortions which otherwise would be impossible because of being forced to spend the necessary amount of money for housing accommodations.

Outside of this, the small class of tenants conditions is a definite problem in the New York City housing. Rents have increased from $40 to $50 per cent in four years in the same neighborhood. This increase is the result of the increased demand for housing accommodations. The report says that rents are becoming high enough to place them beyond the reach of the working class.
EDITORIALS

NEED OF IMMEDIATE HELP FOR THE GERMAN WORKERS

The General Executive Board of our union, on the eve of their Philadelphia meeting, decided to contribute to the fund which is being raised in America for the relief of the German trade union movement. It is estimated that a thousand of our fellow-workers have been captured in Germany, and that this need of immediate help is absolutely imperative.

Of course, this is not a large sum—but it must be considered that we recently sent a thousand dollars to the German clothing workers' organization, and have in the past few years given quite generously to our needy friends across the seas. And when it is added that times are far from good in our unions right now, it will have to be admitted that our organization is as generous and as broad in spirit today as it ever was.

Only let the other unions in the American labor movement, follow our example and something real big will then have been accomplished for the prostrate labor unions of Germany. There is no reason why the fight for freedom should be easy to any group of people, even the Socialist and big-hearted—unless there is really "something rotten in Denmark." The leaders of the American labor movement will have to do some thinking of their own, and organize a campaign to stamp out both callous and indifferent to this trenchant appeal for help to our German fellow-workers.

But we believe that the moral fibre of our unions is sound and that this call for aid issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will find a general and deep echo in the ranks of the organized workers, and that a very substantial sum for Germany will be raised.

At the same time we deem it necessary to warn our unions that this fund is being raised exclusively by the American Federation of Labor. Other persons or agencies who might appeal to the labor movement for a similar purpose are not trustworthy and are appearing without authority and under false pretenses. In point of fact some of these bodies, it is not worse, have already made an attempt to knock at the door of some of our unions for that purpose. Let it be known to our unions that this fund is being raised for the exclusive purpose of aiding the German labor movement and not for those who themselves carry a great deal of the responsibility for the plight in which the German labor movement is placed. It is only those who have done their best to wreck the powerful unions of German labor that we will not forget the call to the German Socialist movement, and it was in this spirit that the General Executive Board acted in dividing its contribution to the German workers.

We believe that it is unnecessary for us to emphasize the fact that the rest of the world and the trade union movement is watching with the utmost interest the development of events in Germany, and leaving out the Socialist organization of that country would be giving the German workers the best possible blow. It is necessary that the majority of the American labor unions in Germany be organized by the American Socialist movement, whose ideas and aims are totally alien to theirs. And, but our own unions will surely not forget the Socialist movement of Germany, and it was in this spirit that the General Executive Board acted in dividing its contribution to the German workers.

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A CENTRAL BODY FOR OUR SMALLER LOCALS IN NEW YORK

The General Executive Board in Philadelphia decided to form a central body for all our locals in Greater New York which can control all the locals, handle and dispose of all business that is not local in character, such as Local 25, the tailors, Local 62, the whiteshirt workers, Local 81, the women's and girls' work, Local 82, the tailors, and Local 85, the women's and girls' work. All these locals are doing important work in their spheres, but they are outside the trade limits of the Joint Board as they do not belong to either the clothing or the clothing trade.

Alone, as they stand today, they find it at times quite hard to hold their own against the odds. The local unions must constantly resort to outside aid and continually look for help to carry on their work. It is true these locals are at all times under the protective wing of the International Union, which is constantly aiding them by word and act. But it is equally true that a labor-union which must constantly resort to outside aid and continually look for help to carry on their work.

Do not let us forget that the Joint Board in the cloak and dress trades was formed and built up practically for the same reason. In point of fact, there is no reason why all other kinds of programs should not be well-nigh impossible—except through such a central body. The Joint Board has been the only organization in the cloak and dress industry of New York, and if such an organization has always been deemed to be vital to the cloak and dress trades, it would be still more vital to unions of smaller locals, and self-sustaining locals, the stronger is our International as a whole.

VICE-PRESIDENT LEPKOVITZ was charged with the task of carrying out this plan and he is already approaching the job. In the next few days, a conference of all the locals that belong to this category will be called and concrete plans will be prepared and carried out.

We very much hope that another institution will have been added to our International that cannot fail to be of ultimate benefit to our Union. For it is palpable that the stronger our central body, the more comprehensive and self-sustaining our locals, the stronger is our International as a whole.

GENERAL STRIKE OF THE DRESSMAKERS IN CHICAGO

The matter of calling a strike in the Chicago dress trade is already a settled matter. Indeed, there was nothing for the General Executive Board to do but to act.

In Chicago the dress employers have been lording it over their workers without restraint in recent years; they worked them long hours and paid them poor wages.

To force the employers to a union, to bring in other work conditions almost unbearable for them. They also have been compelling their workers to sign individual agreements providing for the exclusion of members of the International Union from the crust of bread which they earned in the sweat of their brow.

The workers in the Chicago dress shops have been forced to give up their rights of self-respect and their dignity as supposedly free American workers.

In the face of such a situation nothing but a general strike could be thought effective. As a matter of fact, this was the ultimate purpose of the General Executive Board when it undertook a year ago to form a Western organizing office in Chicago with Vice-President Perlstein in charge. After an ardous campaign a great many dress workers who did not belong to the Union had to be brought back into the fold. And all other work conditions were organized.

But the situation in the trade as a whole is far from good, and that is why the International has now decided upon the final step in this direction—a general strike.

We in the Union do not love strikes for the sake of strikes, it is true. But when the situation is one where the manufacturers not only are being absolutely blind as they are the strike which must for a time demoralize the conditions in the industry could be averted. But the existing conditions demand that the Union take a stand. The leadership which the strike leads to and the Union will have to apply its last weapon in this cause, the general strike.

We have no strike at all except because we are not strong enough to get the employers to meet us on an equal basis. We in the Unions day by day and every hour look for some opportunity to improve the conditions for American workers. What we want is not on the whole, if you will, a strike, but a general strike— that is, a strike which shows the world what we can do and what we will do. And we are coming to the conclusion that this is the best way to show the world what we will do.
Three Months’ Work of Our International

By S. YANOFSKY

From the reports of President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and all of the vice-presidents, rendered at the meeting of the General Executive Board held in Philadelphia, it can be gathered that the work of our union for the past three months has been directed to two purposes—propaganda and re-construction.

As some of the agitation carried on was of a somewhat different nature than usual, the propaganda was confined to those local unions which were more or less known to our members the program adopted at the Chicago meeting of the Board, which was supported by President Sigman devoted himself steadfastly and wholeheartedly. He appeared on behalf of this program at the meetings of the Joint boards and locals and gave to the meetings of the International Union meetings at which he was invited to speak.

It is all too clear that a plan, no matter how strikingly good and logical, at times will meet with unusual difficulties in being adopted particularly when it involves a temporary apparent loss to some few persons. There is no doubt that this slight loss will therefore be inclined to view the entire program through their eyes of personal gain and thereby to jeopardize its adoption. It was therefore necessary to bring forth from the report of the Secretary Baroff the major beneficial features of this program and, as it appears from the report, the bulk of the locals have not been in vain. Almost all our locals and Joint boards in New York and other cities are now working in favor of this program which is known as the "Ten Commandments." Simultaneously with this work of propaganda there was carried on an activity work in which took up a great deal of the time and energy of the General Execu-
tive Board. In Philadelphia the watch-masters’ and clock-makers’ locals had to suffer much, but they came through for them all upon a wholesome basis that they might function normally. I am confident that they were organized. This work fell to the task almost entirely of Presi
dent Sigman, who, it became necessary for the Interna
tional, in the course of the elections in the past, to make the election of some shady persons who have been trying to worm their way into smaller locals, or by acting pleasant and by far the least inviting party, or by appealing to the sense of the various sub-committees of the General Executive Board. They had to act with tact and patience in following out their instructions not to step over the boundary of what is lawful and the time-honored policies of our Interna
tional in regard to non-interference.

In Local 22, for instance, there was the operation of unseating a group of executive board members who, if good if only a minority of the workers were ready for the strike while the majority was always a requisite before any action can be taken to democratic arrang

They remained in power, would have been able to place an injury upon the entire organization. The committee has done its work ex
cellently, and the members of the board have formed a new board in perfect order. In Local 1, the sub-committee appointed to report on the elections came before the board and made the report to task as a committee on elections to candidates for the positions of members from appearing on the list of candidates, leaving the other work to committees, but not strictly by the local members.

Another sub-committee was assigned to the study of the relation of the local with the policies of the International in which this local had finally consented to carry out after a protracted controversy with the Interna
tional; it was evident that the leaders in the local were not yet acting quite in ac
cordance with the decision of the General Executive Board, and the sub-committee was therefore charged with the task of supervising the election of candidates but to carry out the election in a manner that would be a reflection on the effects and continuous dishonor in the local.

Supporting similar though on a smaller scale took place in Chicago, according to the report of Vice-presi
dent Montour, who says that weeding out the anti-union elements had taken place in Chicago several months ago. We have succeeded in not bringing matters entirely to an end. These destructive factors are still doing their work in affecting the authority and prestige of the union in the shops.

In conclusion, it is to state here that this underhand opposition work is making organization activity among the employees.

In Local 22, as the result of the elections in the past, there has been a favorable impression. The French-canadians are still a big obstacle to success in the struggle and it is known that they are largely depending on the position the milk seller, the new manager of the Bal
timore local, also reported on the steady and continued activity in that city.

And now a few words concerning an interesting subject touched upon in the report of President Sigman. It is that time again in mind the organization of a district council for all the locals in New York not affiliated with the Chicago Joint Board. And now that the dairy-owners’ associations have gone into the Chicago Joint Board as an integral part, the necessity for such a district council appears to be more urgent.

There is Local 25 left unaf
flicted and the same general policies of local as well as Chicago, formerly part of Local 25. Local 21, Local 62 and Local 70, are not yet under the influence of the local grand union. Whatever obstacles there were in the way of such a district council also are under the same influence, and the General Executive Board has now decided to proceed with the creation of such a district council, in order to carry the steps to be carried out by Vice-presi
dent Lefkovitz.

President Sigman also appointed Brother Abraham Turim as special organizer for Local 25 to aid in their organization. He was doing his best, and in a field that is appears very promising and it looks as if the trade industry in New York will soon again be an organized trade.

The vote for the convention city was comparatively small, Secretary Baroff announced. The convention will be held in Boston, which received a large majority of votes cast, and which was left behind with a few hundred. Secretary Baroff also gave an enthusiastic report of the working of the Interna
tional Union Bank.

Vice-president Schoolman gave a detailed report of the work of the Record Department and of the publi
cation office of our journals, which is under the charge of Mr. Schoolman. The efficiency of the Record Department was again made clear to the members of the Board, and Vice-president Schoolman promised to offer greater economi
cs in its management in the future. He also gave a detailed report on the business management of the National Bank.

Vice-president Fannie M. Cohn gave an encouraging account of her work in the Educational Department. She states that the number of new members who in the past have been at
tecting the classes and courses offered by the International is now markedly on the increase. The educational work of the locals, however, is the work that has the most effect on the work of the International.

In addition to President Sigman, Secretary Baroff and Mr. Max Amard also delivered reports on the Philadelphia situation. Vice-presi
dent Wender and the district councils rendered any special reports, their work having been confined largely to con
ditions in their districts. Reports were also rendered by the sub-committees appointed by the General Exe
cutive Board during the past term.

If you want the Negro workers in your shop to join the union, to become members in the great trade union labor, ask them to read—

THE MESSENGER

The over-all publication for Negro workers in

2305 Seventh Avenue
New York City

If not, the decision of the General Executive Board will remain in effect. The time has come for the dairy trade will have to be postponed until the Chicago dreamers are ready for it.

THE LOCAL 17 BANQUET

Just a few words concerning this affair.

The banquet was a splendid success, if you please, are, as a rule, well supplied with things good to eat, and in former days—to drink. Most of them, however, we say that the price of the banquet is well worth the money paid for the supply, and that they are decidedly distasteful to the ear and the eye.

In this respect, the little banquet held recently by Local 17, the officers of the local, and a few officers of the officers, was a pleasant exception. The place was very tastefully deco
drated, the food was plenty of it, and the speeches which included addresses by Sigman, Baroff, Holler, Kaplanowit, Lang and Pines, were interesting, impressive, and appropriately brief. The unusually large number of women present lent additional
The New Psychology and The Parent


By FRANCES ROBINNS

To those readers of JUSTICE who are conversant with the modern psychology of books and are familiar with the works of the leading psychologists, it will be unnecessary for me to mention the names of those whose researches and discoveries have given new light to the understanding of human nature. But to those who have never heard of these men, I will simply say that the psychology of today is a new and developing science, and that the work of the psychologists is of the utmost importance to all who are interested in the welfare of humanity.

It is a science that is growing rapidly in importance, and it is one that is having a great effect on the way in which we think and act. It is a science that is helping us to understand the nature of the human mind, and to develop methods of education that will be effective in the training of children.

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LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN ITEMS

AMERICAN POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES JOIN INTERNATIONAL.

The American "National Federation of Post Office Clerks" has recently officially announced its affiliation with the International of the Post Office and Telegraph Employes. The International has in its turn sent a special letter of welcome to the American colleagues, expressing the hope that these will follow it in the forthcoming International Congress which is to take place in Vienna.

SPAIN

MINERS AFFILIATE WITH MINERS' INTERNATIONAL.

The Fourth Congress of the Spanish Miners, at which 17,821 miners were represented, was held on December 18 last, and it was unanimously resolved that the union should affiliate with the Miners' International. This resolution was no mere form, as is evident from the resolution (adopted at the same meeting) to send assistance to the German workers, and also to send a delegate to the mining districts in other countries, in order to study the system of production and the organization of the miners.

BELGIUM

PRETEXT AND TRUTH.

In the recent struggle in Belgium with the employers and the Govern- ment for the revision of the 8-hour day, the chief argument adduced by the latter was always: "The eight-hour-day must be given up in order to save industry."

This looks rather strange when we examine the export statistics of Belgium. These show that Belgium has greatly increased her exports to one of her chief buyers (Greece) in respect of artificial manure, hardware, lead, mineral oils, etc. Moreover, the export statistics with last year Belgium has increased all her exports to Greece by the following percentages: Mineral oils, from 16 to 18 per cent.; hardware from 65 to 78 per cent.; lead and anhydrite from 33 to 60 per cent. Belgium exports coal to Greece in quantity; she sells coal at a much lower price than in the coalfield. In short, it is to her advantage to have Greece as an export market.

Denmark.

EMPLOYEES PROTEST AGAINST WAGE RISE.

The Executive Committee of the National Employers' Union of Den- mark passed a resolution at its last meeting, protesting against any rise of wages. "These wages," the resolution declared, "are not worth working for..." Any such in- crease will, it was declared, only be accepted on condition that the workers are willing to work for longer hours and give up the eight-hour-day.

FRANCE

AFTER THE BOURGEOIS CONGRESS.

After the Congress of Bourges, when the political wing of the French Communist Confederation of Trade Unions obtained a majority over those who are interested in the unity of the working classes. Any such in- crease will, it was declared, only be accepted on condition that the workers are willing to work for longer hours and give up the eight-hour-day.

INDIA

WOMEN IN MINING.

The Government of British India is again devoting attention to the press- ing question of the prohibition of women's work in mining. The Ministry of Industry and Labor has sent out a circular to all the provincial governments, asking if it would be possible to prohibit women absolutely from undertaking such work. At the present time women workers constitute almost a third of the total number of workers engaged in mining.

SWEDEN

SWEDISH TRADE UNIONS 25 YEARS OLD.

On January 1, 1924, it will be 25 years since the foundation of the Swedish Labor Party. The Swedish working class no longer has in mind the picture of what a union was supposed to be. Today, the Swedish labor movement has been called upon to do its utmost to assure freedom of speech and freedom of association. The new Swedish law has made it possible for the workers to organize themselves as they see fit, and the Swedish trade unions are now very strong.

LARGE AUTO PROFIT.

A net profit of $1,101,429 for the third quarter of 1925 is reported by the Packard Motor Car Company.

RAIL EARNINGS ARE UP.

Class I railroads earned an annual rate of return of 4.68 per cent on their net investment for the month of November. In dollars this re- presents a net profit of more than $84,000,000 on 122 of the country's largest railroads.

During November, 1925, the same railroads earned a net profit of $81,921,950.

REJECT CENSOR PLAN.

Trade unions in Duluth rejected the offer of public school authorities to present a list of speakers and their subjects as a condition to secure the use of a public school. The central labor body protested to the school board against its censural attitude.

STATE COMPENSATION PAYS POLICYHOLDERS.

Breaking all records since its organization, the California state com- pensation insurance fund paid out a total of nearly $1,000,000 over 1922, will show the past 12 months to have been the banner period of its existence.

Policyholders of the fund will receive $1,000,000 on policies issued last year because of the prosperous condition of the state's insurance business.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES NOT UNDER LIABILITY LAW.

The Ohio State Supreme Court has ruled that occupational diseases are not to be included under the state compensation law. The court held that these are "accidents" alleged to have occurred during "as a result of inhalation of iron particles is not an "injury" in the sense used in the original law.

STICKING QUALITIES WIN.

Trade unions are pointing to organized taxi drivers as an illustration of what workers can accomplish if they stick. Last year, in St. Louis, they secured a union shop agreement with the Yellow Cab Company after a 20-months' strike. The taxi drivers have now negotiated a new agreement. Wages are increased.

PICTURE OPERATORS ACTIVE.

Moving picture operators have unionized every "movie" theater in Spokane, Washington, but two.

FEDERAL BREAD ACT IS URGED IN HOUSE.

The department of commerce are losing $50,000,000 a year on short weight bread, Congressman Brand of Ohio has introduced a bill designed to pre- vent such unfairness in interstate commerce and to be a model for prospective state laws.

"Bread is sold for 8 cents generally, whether it be a 12, 14 or 16 ounce loaf," explained Congressman Brand. "The four in a loaf of bread is worth 2 cents, and when the consumer gets 12 or 14 ounces he is not getting even 2 cents' worth of food in terms of the raw material. The loss to the consumer where no bread law is in force amounts to at least one-eighth of what he pays."

The Brand bill requires that bread be sold in multiples of one pound, and that the weight be shown on each wrapper.

OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR; WOULD ANNUAL CONTRACT.

Officers of the Federation of Labor call on state officials to annul a con- vict contract at the famous reformatory, where more than 400 im- mates manufacture ladies' garments that are marketed by a Chicago concern. The contract has six years to run. Every attempt has been made to conceal the existence of this contract, it is stated. The unionists do not agree with Chairman McCell of the state board of control, who claims there is no other remedy for idleness if this exploding contract is not carried out.

"Such an occupation," the unionists' resolution declares, "is in no sense conducive to the welfare of those thus employed in that it does not teach a gainful occupation to men who can be utilized at the expiration of their terms of commitment, but indeed, throws them upon the world un- equipped to make their way as honest citizens."

LEASING CONVICTS ILLEGAL IN FLORIDA.

The leasing of convicts to private interests is now unlawful in Florida, under a law enacted by last year's legislature. The lash in convict camps is also ended.

The abolition of these barbarous practices was the basis of a bill which had its first hearing yesterday, which was defeated by a vote of nine to seven.

The Florida Senate, through its attorney general, that justice be done. Walter Higrinbootham, whipping the Tabert, has been convicted of second degree murder, 50, on the South side, and the judge who sentenced him to six years in jail.

The Putnam Lumber Company has settled for $20,000-OS CAFETERIA brought by Tabert's parents.

EMPLOYMENT IS LOWER.

Employment in the United States decreased June to September, and there was a loss of 1.7 per cent in pa- liminary figures issued by the Bureau of Labor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1924

JUSTICE
A COURSE IN ECONOMIES AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By SYLVIA KOPALD

Given at the UNIY CENTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION Season 1922-1923

LESSON VIII—Continued.

3. What, then, are the points in society's challenge to the present order?—the points inherent in its workings before the war and added by and since the war?

4. There is, first, the challenge to Business Enterprise. This is a large challenge which points to the difference between business enterprise and machine production; which points out that the primary purpose of machine production is to satisfy men's wants, while the primary purpose of its "business-like management" is to make profits. This distinction was not so important in the war and in the immediate postwar period when individual acquisitiveness supplied the drive necessary for the development of industry. But today business enterprise has actually gotten in the way of machine production. (Thorstein Veblen—The Vested Interests, etc.; The Engineer and the Price System; H. L. Gantt, Organizing for Work.)

5. This leads us to the second challenge—the challenge of industrial waste. We have seen how the control of industry by private individuals, profit seeking, has condemned us to lose three-quarters of our potential industrial capacity. This loss accumulates through actual employers' sabotage, bad organization, cost cutting, advertising, production of useless or harmful products, unemployment, industrial warfare and idleness, maintenance of an elaborate commercial organization, etc., etc. The challenge of waste hits straight at fundamentals—the production of goods which lies at the roots of every economic system (see Lesson II).

6. There is the challenge of wealth distribution under the existing system. The facts of distribution as recent studies are revealing them, are in themselves a challenge. An answer must be made to the fact that 5 per cent of our families receive from 20 to 30 per cent of the annual national income while the remaining 95 per cent are forced below the subsistence level. It may be said that profits are the rewards for "risk-taking" and "management," but the records are showing that time has dulled the edge of this argument. Today, as we have seen, (Lesson 5, paragraphs 7 and 8) the development of the business enterprise assumes the risk of "legitimate" business, and management with the growth of trusts becomes more and more the work of salaried men. Moreover, "risk insurance" has been developed; absentee ownership becomes general and the circular letters of such large firms as The Waste Account they have the great advantage of the bonds it recommends the "freedom from managerial anxieties." The collection of cost records by the Federal Trade Commission "cost-plus" provisions of the Lever Law showed how our dominant classes themselves do not accept the "management and risk-taking" argument.

A COURSE ON "SOCIAL AND TRADE UNION HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES" TO BE GIVEN ON MONDAYS AT 7:50, AT CHESTER ST., PHILA.

A course on "Social and Trade Union History of the United States" is arranged for our members in Philadelphia. The instructor is B. Glassberg. This course is specially prepared by the instructor to meet the needs of our members. The first lesson was given last Tuesday. Fannie M. Cohn, the secretary of our Educational Department, explained the class to the object of the course, and B. Glassberg an industrial leader, read to them of the "American Labor Movement," as given in the Yiddish language. We are sorry that through some misunderstanding the proprietor failed to open the hall for H. Rogoff's class on Sunday morning, January 12. But measures have been taken to prevent the repetition of such an unfortunate happening.

A admission to this course is free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

"CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA." A COURSE BY H. ROGOFF, TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAYS

H. Rogoff will continue his course on "Civilization in America" on Sunday at 10 a.m., at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street; Room 45. This course is given in the Yiddish language. We are sorry that through some misunderstanding the proprietor failed to open the hall for H. Rogoff's class on Sunday morning, January 12. But measures have been taken to prevent the repetition of such an unfortunate happening.

Admission to this course is free to the members of the I. L. G. W. U.

"LABOR AND ECONOMICS." A course on "Labor and Economics," it is to be given by Miss Sylvia Kopald in the auditorium of the Broomall Unity Center, Public School 150, Christopher and Sackman Sts. It is the introduction to this course of six lessons will be given this Monday, January 28, at 8:00.

"WORKERS' UNIVERSITY." Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and 16th St.

ROOM 329

Saturday, January 26

1:30 p.m. H. W. Smith—Social Forces in Contemporary Literature—Modern Tendencies in Social Criticism.

2:20 p.m. David J. Saposs—American Labor in Modern Civilization.

UNITY CENTERS

Monday, January 28

Harlem Unity Center—P. S. 171

1046 Street near Fifth Avenue, Room 406

8:30 p.m. Margaret Daniels—Trade Unionism in the United States.

Lower East Unity Center—P. S. 42

Brown Place and 131st Street, Room 305

8:30 p.m. Max Levinson—History of the American Labor Movement, with Special Reference to the I. L. G. W. U.

Tuesday, January 29

Bronx Unity Center—P. S. 61

Crotona Park East and Charlotte Street, Room 111

8:45 p. m. Sylvia Kopald—Economics and the Labor Movement.

Wednesday, January 30

East Side Unity Center—P. S. 63

4th Street near 1st Ave. Room 401

9:00 p.m. A. L. Wilbert—Modern Economic Institutions.

Thursday, January 31

Local 17—Reform Makers' Educational Center

142 Second and Washington St.

6:00 to 8:00 p.m. Mr. Goldfarb will instruct in the English language.

Friday, January 2

Russian Polish Branch—315 E. 16th Street

8:00 p.m. K. M. Obreueh—Trade Unionism in the United States and Europe.

Friday, January 25 and February 1

Labor Lyceum, 719 Sackman Street, Brooklyn

8:00 p.m. Rehearsal for I. L. G. W. U. chorus. Members of the International are invited.

OUT-OF-TOWN EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

BALTIMORE

Sunday, February 3

Office of Joint Board, 201 Aleeslitch Street

8:00 p.m. N. R. Farnstrom—How to Understand the Social and Economic History of the United States.

BOSTON

Wednesday, February 13

Lawrence G. Brooks—Current Economic and Labor Problems.

Cleveland

Monday, February 25

Office of Joint Board, 203 Superior Building

8:00 p.m. H. A. Allen—Applied Psychology.

Philadelphia

Friday, February 25

1825 Walker Street

7:45 p. m. A. J. Mme—Lecture to be announced.

January 28

Office of Local 10, 1818 Cherry Street

7:30 p.m. Mr. Glassberg—Social and Trade Union History.

ALL LECTURES IN ENGLISH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
Его интересуются, что все это ухудшает мир в то, что работы смахивают обезличенную и автоматическую работу.

Если же к нему выступают критики, это будет означать, что он не в состоянии защитить свои интересы и, что это просто значит, что он не в состоянии разобраться в этом, что его работать и критики, потому что он не понимает, в чем их миссия, в чем их место.

Тем не менее, я не вижу, какое отношение имеет к критике."
A surprise banquet was tendered to our manager, Brother David Dubinsky. This testimonial was arranged by the active members of our organization for the volunteers who comprised the following brothers: Ideroe Norman, Walter Zalderi, Nat. Bacon, Meyer Skulth, Morris Jacobs, Benjamin Evry and David J. Gutman. The committee was composed of the members of our organization present, who gave him a rousing welcome, such as he had never before received. The banquet was a most enjoyable one and was a fitting mark of appreciation and respect for the fine services rendered to the organization and the movement by our late president.

The next brother to speak was the workman of the Executive Board. The brother was Brother Benjamin Evry, and in a few words he expressed his admiration of Brother Dubinsky. He then went on to say that in his opinion the late president was the man of the hour in whose honor this banquet was given. As chairman of the Executive Board, Brother Evry said the work of the late president was always foremost in the minds of the Executive Board, and that the latter was always ready to answer any questions that might arise from the members of the Executive Board, whether at the meetings of our membership or at the Joint Board. He concluded his remarks with the hope that we will have the future services of Brother Dubinsky in leading us to future successes.

Brother Joseph Fish, secretary of the organization, was the next speaker. At the beginning of his address he gave these premises in a most fair warning that he would not take up too much of their time and that he would be as brief as possible. He then went on to express his sentiments on this occasion as well. He mentioned the fact that Brother Dubinsky was a fine man in every sense of the word. As a manager of this organization, the Board has been swamped with the many complaints that are made by our members. And this is mostly due to the checking-up system that has been inaugurated by our office. By Brother Dubinsky, in order to determine whether or not the firms are employing cutters they are in charge of. He stated that a number of business agents whom he has met on the outside have not been satisfied with the conduct of some of the agents being supplied the Joint Board staff through the efforts of Brother Dubinsky. As a number of occasions Brother Fish has seenDubinsky argue with the managers of the various departments of the Joint Board regarding various cases and, in order to make his case to be heard stronger, he would tell the managers that if it is a question of deciding they would have to take the case against him, but that he would accept no compromise.

The next speaker introduced as the next speaker a young man who has not been active in the organization for a very long time but who, during the time he has been with us he has taken quite an interest in the affairs of the local, and he is none other than our Vice-president and the Vice-chairman of our Executive Board, Morris Jacobs. Brother Jacobs expressed his sentiments along the same lines as Brother Evry, that the memory of Brother Dubinsky as he is in a position to watch the work of Brother Dubinsky in a very close manner as a member of the Board.

Brother Louis Garfield then was given the floor. He announced that he would be the last speaker. He stated that he had been a union man for forty years and that he knew Brother Dubinsky very well, and he is in a position to watch the work of Brother Dubinsky in a very close manner as a member of the Board.

With this, the banquet was brought to a close.

The next speakers introduced were Brothers Charles A. Surry and Morris Lefebvre, and our speaker then called the meeting to order.

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