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Justice (Vol. 1, Iss. 14)

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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Looks Like a Fight

Cloak manufacturers not exactly in a fighting mood, but resist stubbornly the week-work demand

UNION PREPARING FOR POSSIBLE CRISIS

Judging from the two conferences so far held between the unions and the manufacturers, it does not look as if the latter are of a pacific mood, and if the manufacturers do not agree to sign a agreement without a fight the demands of the workers which have been made as a result of long experience.

The manufacturers offered the stiffest resistance to the workers at the very first. The very essential demand of the cloakmakers was the introduction of week work in the industry. Last week, they tried to make the manufacturers understand that the idea of the week system would be a boon to the cloakmakers and for the whole industry, but the manufacturers could not accept this. The workers were finally left without any chance to negotiate.

And when after all the speeches told the manufacturers that the idea of week work was not going to be accepted, they expressed confidence in the negotiations and said that they would not count on that idea to solve their problems. But the workers were not discouraged and went on with their demand.

Of course, the conferences are still in progress, and to hasten progress both sides appointed sub-committees for further consideration of the question, as well as other questions at issue. But whether the conferences will result in an amicable solution it is hard to say. The employers, unfortunately, continued to insist that the week work system would not be accepted.

When the manufacturers tried to drop the idea, the workers were not discouraged. They continued to insist on the introduction of week work.

In the course of the negotiation, the workers have not shown any lack of unity in the matter of week work. They pointed out that the administration of this system would be a great piece of dangerous immobility, and the people of New York are not going to be satisfied with anything less.

The manufacturers know that if it comes to a fight they will have to accept the inevitable. The only alternative is a week long strike, which is not at all pleasing to the workers.

And the cloak manufacturers know that they the Cloak Makers are best on winning every one of their demands. They know that the Cloak Makers are not going to accept any conditions that are not in their interest. They know that the Union is splendidly organized. They know that it has been fighting the interests of the greatest and strongest labor organizations, which has been recently seen.

This realization on the part of the manufacturers may lead to an amicable solution of all questions. But this is not a certainty. It is therefore, best to explain the workers, and to have the fight for it, whether it comes or not.

(Continued on page 2)
A PLOT EXPOSED

By N. Buchwald

Talk about Bolshevik 'plots,' why it is the hardest thing in the world nowadays even for a lawyer to find the aid of the police and the papers to carry out a simple investigation of a bunch of foreigners, Greeks, Syrians, Rumanians and all sorts of other barbarous tribes.

Take Lawrence, for instance. We were fighting with the magnanimous co-operation of the police, not to establish a black reputation for the striking textile workers. And all of a sudden, it came out even worse than nothing, for the unsuccessful conspirators failed to gain their end and earned a black reputation for bohemia in the bud. A movement of this effect this may have is starting.

A step group of New Yorkers with the nasty habit of Missourians and form a Committee of Public Advo- cate of studying conditions on the spot. The vexing thing about it is that all of them don't include any foreigner or Bohemian. All of them are good people and no trouble, prominent in the public life of New York.

And what do you think the Committee found in Lawrence? Why, the same old Lawrence of 1912, the same Lawrence of the police, the same rounding on the part of the press, the same ruthlessness of the silk manufacturers. We refer our readers to last week's issue of the Justice, where Helen Todd, one of the New York Committee on Lawrence, describes conditions in the small city. Why, even our respectable and law-abiding N. Y. manufacturer believe they have done as much as the Bohemian. Let's face it, they have run the same shop, the same mills, and the same city, with the same results.

The Lawrence police, it is true, have a bad reputation. Those obstinate foreigners, 35,- 000 of them, persist in striking and refusing to work. These mutinous brutes and the hired thugs and cut-throat, despite the best exertions of the authorities and the co-operation of the Lawrence and Boston papers. But the police and the public 'servants' may say with a clear conscience that they have done what they could by the law as interpreted by the textile kings.

In some things can be managed somehow. But what are you going to do about the 'slamming the door in our face' can't, indeed, sent thugs, brass-buttoned anarchists to every street corner in our town and with pistol and club herald the just cause of the Lawrence workers. Such a course would be impossible of enacting upon for sheer lack of man-power. The power. The way open to them was the way to the editorial offices of the country. The way open to them was the way to the editorial offices of the country. And, indeed, it did not take long before in every town, city and hamlet the news was spread that a bitter war is being waged in Lawrence. The authorities of the city, it was announced, were as a host of Bohemians, foreign- ers all of the, of whom, who are constantly conducting a strike for an eight hour day and low wages. They are not paid, but who in reality are being paid, every day destroying every form of organized unemployment. Public alarm appeared.

To permit bolshevism strike root in Lawrence will destroy the very foundation of our great American system. Bolshevism is a plague that must be stopped at the source. What was to be done? It was the plain and obvious duty of every good American. Such a suppress this dastardly strike and nip the poisonous weed of bolshevism in the bud. A movement of this effect this may have is starting.

"PERSECUITION OF LABOR UNDER COVER OF LAW"

By Ellen A. Kennan

I used to wonder why employers in their advertisements so often inserted the phrase, "Refined Gentle Girls need apply," or, "Only refined Christian girls need apply." Or, "No Bolshewist plot, why do you oppose my plan to inquire into it? An investigation such as I have many times conducted, is for the very thing needed to expose the black spots in Lawrence, if any, exist. No Bolshewist plot can survive a searching inquiry conducted in the open. Its only hope of survivah lies in the prosecution of a star chamber. Why do you ask me to violate the law of the state which protects the rights of the strikers when they break another? Is this setting an example of the confidence in the minds of those who may be suspected of a crime."

I recently made a modest contribution to the educational enlightenment of the members of the so-called 'Citizen's Committee,' I would recommend that a good part of it be given to teaching you that loyalty and obedience to the laws of our commonwealth are the salvation of a democratic govern- ment.

Yours Truly,

G. Wood." This letter was written to C. A. Mc Arthur, the chairman of the committee of the members of the Lawrence appointed to bring the strike to an end.

In our days of Bolshevism and loose morals there is no de- pending on people.

"REFINED GENTLE GIRLS"

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ATTENTION OF ALL WAIST MAKERS

According to the new agreement, workers of the dress and waist trade all tucking and hemstitching must be employed only by the employers who are affiliated with the Union, and the workers must see to it that no such work is done in non-union shops. The list printed below contains the names and addresses of all the tucking and hemstitching shops that settled with the Union. Cut the list from the page and keep it with you.

All workers in the waist and dress departments are urged to keep an eye on the tucking and hemstitching work. If you find any such work being done in non-union shops, report it to shop owners other than those that print the list on the page you are urged to cut out and to use it to notify the officials of the Union, 21 East 10th St., and proper measures will be taken at once.

Settled Tucking and Hemstitching


SOLDIERS' UNION AIDS KID OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Dificulties encountered in obtaining employment since they were mustered out of the service and the tendency to drift out of the military service, which is related by a committee of the recently organized Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Protective Union to the Central Federation of Labor at its 5th regular weekly meeting at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Avenue.

According to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the C. U. F. U. after the former members of Uncle Sam's fighting forces had outlined their problems and the committee advised to have two of the committee members attend a general meeting of all the soldiers' organizations at which the problems of reconversion and employment will be taken up.

BARBERS POSTPONE THEIR STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

Barbers, members of the Independent Union of Journeymen Barbers, who were scheduled to take up demands at a mass meeting on Thursday night, and gave up the plan on Monday night to yield to them. Later Peter Inglima, secretary of the Brooklyn barbers, announced that the items that had extended their time to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demands to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men. Peter Inglima, in his statement to the Brooklyn barbers, announced that the items that had extended their time to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men, and that the other demand to meet the demands of the men. Inglima said that the situation is deadlocked. He declares that the barbers will send their demands to those men who are making the demands. The barbers are charging as much as they please, and the public will not stand for a further increase in the demand.
The situation in the settled waist shops after the strike and the stupendous victory, is improving with every day. It is expected that another week in operations will go a long way in organizing the country shops. The beat argument that can be presented to the country worker is that he is working under worse conditions than his New York counterpart.

And as pointed out last week the strike is still on against some shops. Many manufacturers are compelled to sign the agreement as the association and broke away from the manufacturers' body, and against these the Union will continue the strike with the same vigor as before, till they yield.

In all this there is nothing new in unionism. It is a new method of every strike and it takes some time before matters are adjusted, but the effect of the strike as a result of the strike is that of country work. The out-of-town manufacturers that devote the New York work, this must be stopped and the work should be fully organized and unionized. The same hours and wage scales must prevail throughout the country. Only then will the extent of the waist makers' victory be known.

Many employers without saying that this is not a task that can be accomplished in a day, the work requires constant application and the best organizing force at the disposal of the Internationals. These forces are already engaged in the work.

But if this work of organization to be crowned with success it is necessary that the Waist Makers' Union of New York take steps to retain its present strength and power. Solid organization is the only bulwark of the Union and the terms of the agreement will go a long way in organizing the country shops. The beat argument that can be presented to the country worker is that he is working under worse conditions than his New York counterpart.
Our Educational Work As Viewed by Professional Educators

(From the American Teacher)

The workers' University! What a phrase! It is the self-acting workers' answer to the Pharisian. But far from being a religious or dogmatic expression of the human instinct to create, to create something beautiful or sublime, it is a clear, practical, natural expression of the human instinct to create, to create something useful and good for the commonwealth in which we live.

In a country like ours, where the Americanizer has developed the creative power of the nation, and the educational program himself, can do more for the country than any other movement in the country. More than that, he or she could teach the way for the foundation of the work for education on the frontiers of the people in the American west.

The books they read, some in English, others in Russian, are human and vital, touching upon subjects of immediate importance. They study the history of the great labor movement, the development of the growth of mankind, and social phenomena; they read the great classics and the great works of other nations; they are laying a broad human foundation for a working class consciousness, the deepest and noblest sense of the term.

And then they dance or sing, or speak, or write, and talk just as any human being does. Only do they it more spontaneously, more intensely, more clearly our "society" folk. These students of life are not studying social, economic and political phenomena, they are changing their world and the world around them. They are simply developing social consciousness, and they are doing it in a natural, simple, surrounding.

And so on. All the activities of the Workers' University, the dramatic, cultural, social, economic and political, all are united and applied equally to the educational development of the workers.

The actual educational work is carried on in various units, centers, and clubs. The United States and Canada, and abroad, is carried on by the International Workers' University, the American Workers' University, the Canadian Workers' University, and the various national and international organizations.

The University is much more than a "school" or the officer of a church or a school. It is a people's university, a university of the people, a university for the people, a university of the working class. It is a university of the people, of the workers, by the workers, for the workers, and for the people. It is a university of the people, of the workers, by the workers, for the workers, and for the people.

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CELEBRATE the coming of Peace by helping the Government meet its obligations contracted during the War. Lend to the Government.

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OUR boys did their part. We Americans bought Bonds of the first four Loans to help them. We have won the War, but we have not paid all the debts incurred in winning it. Buy victory notes to pay these debts.

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YOU invest $50 now and you get back $50 when the Notes come due. Draw your interest in the meantime.

A Victory Note is a short-time Liberty Bond

BUY VICTORY NOTES
to the Board of Aldermen, not to enact this law which would injure the welfare of our Organization and would also undermine the democratic institutions for which our forefathers fought and sacrificed themselves.

(Signed) L. LANGER, Sec. JOINT BOARD CLOTH MAKERS' UNION.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE!

Canadian Immigration authorities at Burlington recently deposed and deported Joseph Schlesburg, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who was traveling to Toronto from New York. The charge against him was that he had in his possession seditious literature.

The Advance, official organ of the Clothing Workers, says that the literature found in Mr. Schlesberg's possession consisted of copies of 'The Public Advance, the New Republic, the Survey, the Nation, and the Christian Science Monitor, and most incriminating of all in the eyes of the Canadian officials, a copy of 'The Only Possible Peace,' by Dr. Frederic C. Howe, United States Immigration Commissioner at the port of New York.

HIGH SHIPPING PROFITS

Last year's profits of the American International Corporation are so stupendous that no attention is paid to the seamen's law, which is invariably due for a dechristianization when a shipping company makes a report.

The corporation reports earnings of $7,248,347 with net return of $3,716,379 on a total capitalization of about $30,000,000 of which only 60 per cent has been paid in.

This means that if a man subscribed $2,000 of stock in this corporation, he paid but $600, and this investment returned in one year a profit of $371.

As the Board of Aldermen is not to enact this law which would injure the welfare of our Organization and would also undermine the democratic institutions for which our forefathers fought and sacrificed themselves.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 80

H. Hifflman, Secretary

The joint board at a meeting last Wednesday decided that any member be taxed $5 in order to obtain in the next season a forty-four hour week and other improvements in the trade.

The Union decided that this five dollar mint which includes $1.50 International Union should be paid not later than May 15th.

Do not wait for the last day. Come and pay your assessment at once.

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