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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 6)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments
*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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ALL IS READY FOR WAIST AND DRESS GENERAL STRIKE

At a given signal all the dress and waist workers of New York will walk out in a general strike in the course of the next few days. Everything requisite to make the strike a success is complete and ready. All the important committees, in whose hands the leadership of the strike is vested, have been elected and the heads of the strikers are to meet and have been agreed upon. The general sentiment on the part of the leaders, as well as the membership, is quite enthusiastic. It is only hot natural, since the majority of the workers know that the walkout is the culmination of a few days for them and that they will soon return into real union, to which work under human union.

The workers who have herebefore been employed in non-union shops will greet this long awaited strike with joy and exultation. They have for months been striving at the

leash in the expectation of the call of the Union strikers, and as a result of the lockout that the association has declared against the union workers when its members sent out individual letters to their employers, saying that they will not deal with the Union any longer.

"President" Schleisenger promised the backing of the entire membership of the International to the Boston cloakers. The attempt of the cloak manufacturers of Boston to break the Union and to introduce non-union conditions shall fail.

"ABRAM SNYDER, "Manager, Joint Board."

BOSTON CLOAKMAKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

As we go to press, we received the following telegram from Boston: "A general strike of all the workers in the cloak industry in New York has been declared by the Joint Board, to take effect on Wednesday, Feb. 27th."

"This involves about 2,000 men and women in this city. The decision to go on strike was made after two days of deliberation of the joint executive committees of the locals, together with President Schleisenger of the International.

"The strike is inevitable as a result of the abrogation of the agreement by the Boston Ladies' Garment Manufacturers' Association during November last, and also as a result of the lockout that the association has declared against the union workers when its members sent out individual letters to their employers, saying that they will not deal with the Union any longer."

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"ABRAM SNYDER, "Manager, Joint Board."

International Takes Title to New Home

The International Office has finally taken title, during last week, to the house at 2 West 16th Street, which will soon be converted into a home for the General Office.

The question whether the house has not been decided upon as yet. Suggestions have been made by some that it be called "The International Center"; others propose "The Home Office of the International"; still others suggest "The Ladies' Garment Workers' Center." The name, however, is a minor matter after all.

The principal thing is that now, after the ownership of the house is assured, the work of remodeling will begin and the General Office of the International will soon be housed in a comfortable and imposing building.

From time to time there will appear in "Justice" reports about the progress of the rebuilding of our homes, as we are fully aware of the great interest and pride our members must feel in this event. It is also equally true that the International has finally acquired a home of its own.

Aid for Clothing Strikers Being Organized

On Friday, February 4th, the At 4 o'clock, there will take place at the General Office the first meeting of the executive of the American Clothing Industry, with the object of planning a program for the carrying out of the two-hour aid to the strikers in this city. We shall probably be in a position to report in next "Justice" what the managers of the locals have decided to do in this matter. The essential factor in this plan is, of course, speed, and looking in view the fact that the strikers have already entered upon the tenth week of the struggle, the sooner this aid is forthcoming, the better it will be.

We hope that our unions and joint boards in the various cities outside of New York will follow suit. The decision of the General Executive Board must be carried out without delay, and quick assistance must be given to the valiant Amalgamated strikers.

CONTENTs

Newark Wast Makers' Dance This Friday

On Friday evening, February 4th, the Newark Wast and Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 116, will give its first annual ball at Eagle's Hall, 20 East Park Street, Newark.

Newark unions have bought tickets extensively and a large attendance is expected. The State Federation of Labor have signified their intention of attending. The proceeds of the ball will be in aid of the Temple Beth Israel, Newark, and will be invited to attend in body.

Officers of the International and delegates to the International Congress from New York will attend.

The chairmen of the hall committee is Rev. Henry Schwartz, the capable and popular President of the local, Mildred Manish is the treasurer, and the secretary is Nellie Balliet.

M. & M. Workers Strike in Scranton

Brother A. S. Samuelson, General Organizer of the International, who, after a few days ago for Scranton, Pa., to take charge of the present situation in the Big M. & M. Company, has come into that city, informs the General Office that he was compelled to call the workmen that they may act in the situation after it became evident that the firm is determined to have the workers return to work under the present system.

A meeting of the workers was held on Monday, January 31st, and the employees of the shop decided without a dissenting voice to strike. The shop is being picketed, and the lock-out is being taken by the International that no work is to be done on the premises or in any other place for the struck firm.

17 MORE DAYS LEFT FOR UNITY BAZAAR

At New Star Casino on Washington's Birthday

The Unity Bazaar, which is to be given February 11th and 12th, at the New Star Casino, is prepared for the celebration of the 1921 Club's birthday. The various locals of the International in New York City have been most remarkable in their co-operation in doing many valuable articles for the Bazaar.

Join No. 17, the Rehearsal Makers' Union, for instance, has donated 100 outline spring clothing; Local No. 24 has donated a large collection of ladies' women's white goods; Local No. 66 will not only fill a booth with its marveled articles, but will have a machine on the floor, demonstrating the method of embroidery. The Cloakers are bringing in suit after suit, and dress after dress; and the rayon makers are just as fast in the run for a front place. Local No. 23 is donating a booth full of men's shirts. Friendly organizations outside the International are helping just as liberally. The Neckwear Makers' Union is equipping a booth of its own, and the Fancy Leather Goods' Union will supply a booth with leather goods. The Women's Trade Union League will take charge of another booth. The children of the Ferry School are making baskets, paintings and other articles of art, to furnish a booth.

Meanwhile, the Unity Chorus is enthusiastically singing its way along under the leadership of Mr. Preston. The biggest job ahead, however, is the sale of tickets. The ticket committees have placed tickets at offices of the daily newspapers, at all other offices of the daily newspapers, at the School, the Cloak office, the Forward and the Era.

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

Cincinnati Cloak Strike in Full Swing

This cloak firm of Bishop, Sterne & Company, of Cincinnati, is well on its way to the realization of its plan, and in making that it could call upon the thousands of families of its workers into action.

The strike against this firm, conducted by the local joint board and the International, is being maintained with all possible energy, and it is receiving the full support of the General Office. Vice-President Leftwich is in charge of the situation.

In order to prevent the firm's work from being made in New York, Brother Gilmour of the Cincinnati Joint Board arrived at New York, where he is being aided in this direction by the New York Joint Board.
TOPICS OF THE WEEK
By MAX D. DANISH

THE 18-CENT FARE PROPAGANDA

The combination of interest and exploitation implicit in railway fares is obviously determined to "put over" an 8-cent fare in New York City. In the current controversy, it is difficult to determine whether New York City wants it or not.

There is a good deal of reason for their haste. The five "fat" years that have just ended have made insurance stocks jobbing and waiting of securities on the part of the major railway lines unprofitable. Railway systems, having seen the rise of commodities in almost every necessity of life. In spite of an intense propaganda, these traffic interests have, nevertheless, not been successful, during all these years, in proving to the millions of commuters, elevated and surface car riders that they were not making a "fair return" upon their investment, which, by the way, is not their investment at all.

The approach of leaner times has, however, made these traffic magnates apprehensive lest their dream, one of a feverish "cheap fare" New York from five to eight cents' might fall entirely. Prices are supposed to be cut to make New York the traffic market. In view of such a downward tendency, it would seem soon quite out of place to continue the daily fare in favor of an increase in fares.

That explains the intensiveness of the propaganda now under way during the past few weeks. That explains why, having failed to gain their object in New York City, they are now turning to Albany to help them consummate this sacrificial grab. They have found an ally in Governor Miller, who, in his recent message on the traction situation in New York City, brought up the question of the possible financial influence from running the street railway system of the city, and proposed a return to a State regulation of the state traction commission. A plan like that, if carried out, would give the people of New York City to a group of the Governor's appointees, made up largely, if not all, of people who have been shown by the public press to be officers who can readily imagine how much more could be saved from the expenditure of the 

The wage of labor, the bread victual, the basic commodities, make up a large part of the household outlay. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax. So much that the family cannot do without, that any kind of payment of these commodities will be regarded as a tax.

In every respect, the organization of the traction system is not only a vital economic factor, but a political one as well. It is because of this that the public is so interested in the proposed changes in the system, and why the campaign is being fought so vigorously.

One thing is clear, however, and that is the need for a well-organized group, both in the public and in the railway interests, to fight this fight. Only by united effort can the battle be won.
LAW AND THE "PUBLIC"

By ABRAHAM TUWIN

There was a time when the capitalists, fearing that the workers were learning how to divide the workers among the lines of race, color, and creed, set up a system of discrimination in the management of America, however, forced the workers to adopt better methods and means of education, thereby slowly lowering the worker, down the herein the effects of the propaganda along the lines of color, creed, and class. These methods of division had to be found; and unless the worker saw the danger of a solidification of these forces of labor, he had to be divided into that part which is the "Public" and that part which is not the "Public."

Labor is the "Public" when it is not attempting to improve its conditions. The group of workers strikes for more wages. It ceases to be the "Public" and all the groups of workers becomes the "Public" in the eyes of the capitalist press. The workers who are not involved in a particular strike are cited against these, who are striking, blaming them for the increases in prices of food and rent. It comes to pass, however, that these very workers who are not involved in the present strike are attempting to get a little more of life, themselves become strikers. They become the "Public." If other workers are the "Public." The steel mill workers are part of the "Public." The blacksmith, stroking and the railroad men the "Public." When the steel workers down their tools.

This new method of the capitalist press and institutions has done more to destroy the sympathy of the people than any other means used heretofore to defeat the aims of labor.

A close analysis of this "Public" shows conclusively that its vast majority are workers. The census of 1910 gives a total number of men and women children employed in gainful occupation at 38,000,000. Of these, 28,000,000 are employed in occupations which, while gainful, were not occupations tended to be. These small enterprises are small merchants, restaurant keepers, store keepers, brokers, etc. Among these, the remaining 36,000,000, a little less than 5,000,000 were farmers who owned their own farms and over 4,000,000 farm workers. Among the farmers who apparently owned their own farms, "20.9 percent," least 49 percent, either worked them alone, or under employed hired help, or were tenants in a certain sense, in that their labor and the value of their services exist which exist between employers and employees. Their charge, that public opinion is not war induced commodities produced in their particular industry, has been time and again proved false.

In the past four years, the upward trend of prices has been far in advance of wages. In these inindustry, we have been able to meet all of the demands made in the industry where wages were increased. If all, such as steel and some of the other unorganized industries, the farmers would have done the same in proportion as the productivity of labor increased. The farmers have done the same in proportion as the productivity of labor increased. The farmers have done the same in proportion as the productivity of labor increased.

The scheme to divide the workers on the question of the "Public" can only be counteracted by a realization that there is no "Public." Labor can be divided into that part which is the "Public," and that the interests of every labor group are the same, regardless of their location. This is not only an economic fact, but it is also a fact of history. This is not only an economic fact, but it is also a fact of history. This is not only an economic fact, but it is also a fact of history. There are a great many of us who, in face of such an argument, will agree that the prices is not controlled by wages, and any attempt on the part of the employers to divide the "Public" against strikers would be met with the truth, which is, that while general rise and fall with the demand and supply of the merchandize, the cost of labor is regulated by the demand and supply of labor. The cost of labor, wages, and the prices of all commodities have been the result of the ability of labor to control the price of its own labor power.

In the highly paid industries, like the textile industry, the cost of clothing has risen entirely out of proportion to the increase of wages. In the lower paid industries, and those in which the workers labored for a dollar or less an hour, the workers labored in factories, but not for a dollar or less an hour. The workers labored in factories, but not for a dollar or less an hour.

There are many thousands of instances which prove conclusively that an increase in wages does not result in the increase, but rather in the decrease of the value of the earnings of the workers, and that the workers share in the profits of those who control the means of production. The workers share in the profits of those who control the means of production. The workers share in the profits of those who control the means of production.

Labor Pledges For Russia Before Senate

Representatives of organized labor appiaed before the Senate Relations Committee in Washington on Wednesday, Jan. 25, last, to demand recognition of the revolutionary government in Russia, and that from this government, and that from the government of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations With Russia.

In addition to the labor representatives, representatives of American Women's Emergency Committee appiaed and told of the refusals of the Russian government to allow their organization to send relief to Russia for over a year when the women and children of the country were enduring the greatest suffering. Representatives of commercial interests also spoke at the hearing and explained how conditions of Europe and European countries are already trading with Russia, and insisted that trade should be opened up between this country and Russia. The bearing, which was based on Senator Frank T. Banfield's bill, but not recognition of Soviet Russia, was turned over largely to the labor delegates, from the government of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations With Russia.

Senator Charles H. B. Steed, Jr., a member of the Alliance, declared that labor in America is interested in dealing with Russia, and that labor in America is interested in dealing with Russia, and that labor in America is interested in dealing with Russia, and that labor in America is interested in dealing with Russia.

In discussing the unemployment situation in the country, Henry Z. Reitnaufer, President of the National Federation of Firemen and Oilers, and chairman of the American Labor Alliance, declared that labor in America was interested in dealing with Russia, and that labor in America was interested in dealing with Russia, and that labor in America was interested in dealing with Russia.
EDITORIALS

SOLVING THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Unemployment is on the increase. Only a few weeks ago they have talked about two million idle persons in the country. Today, the newspapers place the total of unemployed near the four million mark.

We have a lurking suspicion that these figures are considerably overdrawn—intentionally, we may say. Employers of labor in every branch of industry have embarked on a countrywide wage-cutting campaign, and the specter of a great army of unemployed haunts our streets. This has led to accepting starvation wages. Mr. Gary, the chairman of the Steel Trust, has only recently stated that fear, unsatisfactory over one’s job, and the fact of being starved down to the bone, are what he classifies as his highest point. His opinion is echoed by other "captains of industry," and, willy-nilly, we are inclined to the belief that the huge unemployment has been placed higher than it is because of the vast press, to a great extent, for the sinister purpose of striking fear into the hearts of the workers.

These 4 million unemployed are sufficiently large already to give food for very earnest, very serious thought by organized workers the world over. Organized labor in England met in conference during last week to consider this problem—ever more burning in England than in America these days. A number of labor representatives appeared a few days ago before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs at Washington, to urge upon it to report favorably upon a resolution for the reparation of trade relations with Russia—not because of any love for the Reds, but in order to aid the millions of those starving millions of Russia, but in order to get work for our own unemployed. The English workers have accepted a similar declaration for the relief of Russia, and millions of idle Englishmen and women might obtain employment.

Russia, starving, freezing Russia, appears to be today, in the eyes of many Englishmen, the only hope, the only avenue of relief. Of course, we are, heart and soul, for a general resumption of trade relations with Russia. The blockade of Russia was a brutal crime from its very inception, a crime that shrieked to heaven. Nevertheless, we fail to see, in our judgment, how trade with Russia can at the present moment relieve the very horrid condition of unemployment. It will for a long time require world-wide volunteer aid before it can become a market for our surplus products.

Russia must develop a market. It may be that the best market for Russia may be in Russia. It is because of this that we have little faith in any official declaration of any government, either in Europe or America, solving the unemployment problem. Frankly speaking, we do not believe that any government, no matter how good its intentions, can solve this acute problem. All the plans for legislation and social security for all unemployed. It is easily said, but what if work cannot be found? In that event, the resolution demands that the Government pay an unemployment benefit of 40 shillings per week to each married man, and 20 shillings to each single man, with additional payments for dependents. This is a very laudable suggestion. But how can it be carried out? The government will have to pay for it. It is said that it will be paid in the form of taxes from those who work. The workers will naturally see that the taxes are paid out in the form of raised wages from their employers. The employers will look upon the other hand, in order that their profits might not be diminished, will raise the price of the bread. In other words, on the other hand will curtail the purchasing power of the workers, and eventually lead to an increase in the number of unemployed. At the end of it all, we shall see the workers deadening the eyes of the workers in the same cruel and heartless manner as it does today.

The proposal to resume trade with countries that are stricken with the same plague of unemployment is about as futile. The problem in these countries is that they have too much of the wrong type of products, the lack of persons who are capable of purchasing products already manufactured. The resolution of the Economic Labor Congress contains one effective suggestion, however, which deserves earnest attention. It is the demand for the Government to pay in this instant for the work done for a drastic regulation of overtime. This method can, without any more governmental legislation, reduce the number of unemployed. But may we be permitted to ask: Why is it the aid of the Government so critical in this instance? Why look for the tardy process of official legislation in the long hours when the workers can accomplish it with more facility through their own power and organization?

A short time ago it was reported in the press that the English Premier, Lloyd George, has made a proposal to the English workers, to work five days in the week instead of six, so that more room may be made for the unemployed. According to this report, the workers were given the choice between taking an additional holiday of one day a week, or a reduction in the pay of 15% for those who work the additional half day. The proposal was made to the workers as a matter of general principle, to help the English bourgeoisie to moderate through the present critical times by sacrificing a day of work. The workers have not yet accepted Lloyd George’s proposal. Now it appears that they want the Government to introduce a legal 44-hour work-week, when they will have to work for 48 hours, if not voluntarily observed and guarded by the workers, will remain in operation.

This method of fighting unemployment, by curtailing the hours of labor, is applicable not only in England, but everywhere where the working class finds situations of this sort. The union throughout the country could win for the workers not only a 44, but even a 40-hour work week, if carried out in every industry and in every branch of industry. This is a method of fighting the horrors of unemployment, and sooner or later the workers will be compelled to adopt it.

THE GENERAL STRIKE OF NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS

In the course of the coming week—the day and the hour of which cannot be given here for obvious reasons—the dress and waismakers of New York will leave their shops and go out on strike.

What is this strike being called for? The fact of the matter is that the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress Industry had already concluded a contract with the Garment Industries, Inc., which was endorsed by the majority of the workers in the trade. For the workers employed in the Association shops this was an improvement, therefore the workers in the "outside" shops ask many. The following is the answer: This strike aims at the unanimous of the entire industry, and in order that the workers may secure such an improvement as would make it possible to afford the workers a living, the entire waist and dress industry must be kept at a standstill for a brief period.

We believe, superfluous to dwell at length on this point. The Joint Board would not cause the loss of a single day’s work to a single worker if the vital interests of our workers did not demand it.

The workers will, of course, agree to abide by the contract with Garment Industries, Inc., and, in the event of a show of resistance by some of the more obstinate employers, we are equally certain that the Union will not back down. In short, the workers will not try to force society to a contract, but that they can produce garments for the market by signing an agreement similar to the one already signed by the employers’ association in the industry.

With the Dress and Waist Joint Board

(Minutes—Meeting, January 28, 1921)

The report of the Board of Directors was taken up. They recommend the following:

That the Organized Department should attend to all cut out complaints in shops where Local No. 56 only is organizing.

Minnie Rothman, formerly employed at the shop of Gross & Weil, was discharged: The worker was paid the wages due her, and she was discharged, without any reason. The case was referred to the Committee on Arbitration.

A committee from Charles F. Simon appeared before the Board on the question of removing the claim of all its workers about ten weeks ago for an indefinite time. Last week, the committee presented its case in favor of theie. The Board recommends to take immediate action against this firm.

A communication was received from Local No. 80, informing the Board that Local No. 80 is going to receive collections made in the New York City shops. The Board, until such a time as the Joint Board will become the agency for collections and subscriptions of income from the branch offices. A Committee of Three, consisting of Brothers Orecy, Risen and Kadner, were appointed to investigate and submit recommendations to the next meeting.

A communication was received from Local No. 58, stating that in view of the fact that the Board is employing its own business agent, they would want the Board of Directors to select another one. The Board of Directors recommends that Local No. 58 be exempted from giving such a selection, but that part of the general expenses be placed on their account.

The Board of Directors then took up the agreement which was worked out last year between the Board and the Garment Industries, Inc. The Board of Directors recommends to approve the Independent Jobbers’ agreement made with the Joint Board.

A communication was received from the Italian Chamber of Labor, informing the Board about the German Strike. The Board of Directors recommends that a letter be written thanking the Chamber of Labor and particularly to Brother Arturo Giovanni for the excellent work he has been doing. We, therefore, ask that we shall seal ourselves of the services they offer to render us.

On February 27th, it notified the Joint Board of the additional members they appointed to be at the meeting of the Board of Directors, and that it was decided to put some ban file, will notify all additional members to be present at the meeting of the Joint Board. The Strike Committee who have the jurisdiction as to the fitness of the said additional members to be present at the meeting of the Joint Board.


By S. Yanovsky

The eleven sessions of the last meeting of the General Executive Board of the International have, during the course of last week, made an invaluable impression upon me.

The nature of many of the discussions of our General Executive Board in the last two years, I confess, however, made an impression upon me. The discussions of the Board so full of interest to me and of dramatic intensity as to render me very often unable to express my own emotions, for my attention was riveted to the events of the life, chapter after chapter, of our International has unfolded itself as a path of light to me as the debates were progressing, sharp and hectic debates at times, the results of which are bound to affect upon the work of our organisation in the immediate future.

A WEEK IN LONDON

By Richard Rohman

When I reached London on June 5 late last week, a gloomy day whose sun was reddening a golden glow over Westminster and the Thames, the picture of the moment, as my comrade, Ben Silverstein, who had tracked to Egypt with me, described it:

The splires of Westminster Cathedral mounted like jagged shadows into the gloomy atmosphere, the palace and other government buildings towered over the fast-flipping Bedford Thames; the city was silent, with a noisy rumbling. We were standing, in front of the Waterloo Station, a small group of temporary porters to the pavement; eyeing the parlour car, we changed looks and smiled.

"Interesting," was his only comment.

We started for our lodgings, wandering, inquiring until we reached the British Museum. Once we stopped.

A thin crowd was collected about an object prominently isolated. Over a closed-cased box—a soldier was a man in, a remains of one. A leg was bowed—stuck up like a zag in the breasts.

The owner of the sleeve had just completed a chalk sketch scrawled on the flagging, a hand that had worked hard. The sketch represented a British soldier, and above his head was written:

"For King and Country.""Lloyd George have you forgotten the soldier's right to life and limb on England's altar?" was a query scuttled beside the title, "Where are our pensions?"

The thin crowd dispersed, dropping penalties in the veteran's cap; the statue was lowered, a move that brought a new look, visitor and hurrying boys. He might not have greeted us, he was in a hurry.

The phrase 'face following with healthy color, holding our eyes on him, with us only a minute after the warm air had passed us over.' His face, deeply furrowed, was set as he talked, and he was off, the tall blue coat flapping against a dink. I did not even speak.

Several days later, through to the kind offices of Ewer, we met the Russian Soviet delegation headed by Ewer, foreign editor who had visited American Russia.

The great debate that lasted for several days centered upon this topic. It was opened by President Schlesinger with a two-hour speech, in which he explained the attitude of the International was made clear than the slightest chance of miscegenation. President Lenin expressed the attitude of Vice-President Perlstein who has openly advocated the principle of no difference, in favor of the very practical production in the middle West, as the way to the best interests of the overlapping majority of the workers and the other parts of the workers. Vice-President Perlstein, on his part, has indicated that he was not in favor of the idea of a special or by an unfriendly or religious spirit to the natural world. He had in mind the highest interests of the members as he saw it from his point of view.

Vice-President Signam took up the arguments of Brother Perlstein and demolished them after a searching in the report of the committee, the groundlessness of the charge that week work had encouraged the small manufacturer, or has been responsible for the evil of "soldiering on the job." The other members of the committee were so well disposed in a practical sense, the same manner, with slight variations. The decision which the committee finally adopted, clearly and without change from the debate, was that it was not the first to greet us. I believe it is the first to greet us. The New York "Call" office where I had been introduced to him and his charming wife, Menas Ewer. His greeting, despite the pressure of his work, was friendly and warm. We talked of America, the labor movement generally, the work of the International and Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated. Then we met George Lansbury.

The editor of the "Herald," who has been recently on a trip to Russia, stepped from his private of office into the narrow outer one where we were seated. He was dressed in business clothes, his arm and he wheeled in our direction, face following with healthy color, holding our eyes on him, with us only a minute after the warm air had passed us over. He was the first to greet us. I believe it is the first to greet us. The New York "Call" office where I had been introduced to him and his charming wife, Menas Ewer. His greeting, despite the pressure of his work, was friendly and warm. We talked of America, the labor movement generally, the work of the International and Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated. Then we met George Lansbury.

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We met some noted English labor leaders, talked of world affairs, and then, at the end of a week's journey to Paris.
Educational Comment and Notes

Opening Celebration of the Lower Bronx Unit Center Under a Great Success

Last Friday evening, about 600 of our members, with their wives and children, crowded into the auditorium of Public School 48, Brown Place and 135th Street, to celebrate the opening of the new Lower Bronx Unit Center under the auspices of the Educational Department. The celebration was a great success. Hundreds of those present were turned away because of lack of accommodation.

For this occasion, an artistic program was arranged. Miss Retelle Schreiner, soprano, sang a number of Russian and Jewish folk-songs, and some operative selections. Mr. Max Jacobs, violinist, played a group of interesting solos.

The hundreds of our members were brought together not only for the sake of the center, which, indeed, they fully enjoyed, but they were brought together by an "idea"—the idea that workers' education should be developed within the trade union movement. They took great pride in the fact that the new center is not isolated, but is actively participating in educational activities by the conviction that the members can be fully utilized in their own efforts in economic and educational activities.

What gives them power, education gives them the ability to use their power effectively.

The members demonstrated great interest in the speeches made by our Educational Officers, Mr. P. M. K., Miss Thelma Wolfson, and by Miss Fannia M. Cohn, Secretary of the Educational Committee. The event is a significant step towards the aim of the Educational Department.

An interesting feature of the center is the library, formed by a number of men students of the Unity Center under the leadership of Miss Blanche Lynch, the supervisor of the Center. It was refreshing and encouraging to see our workers, who usually spend all their time in shops, machines, cloth operators, finishers, pressers, and cutters, participating in exercises that would do credit to a group of college students. It was evident that they were interested in the work.

In conclusion, we wish to quote from "Justice," May 30, 1929, a statement by Dr. Schulz: "We must have a library for our members."

"Our library is not a mere collection of books, but a living organism, a source of knowledge and inspiration."

"It is our hope that our library will grow with the needs of our members and that it will serve as a source of comfort and solace in their daily struggles."

The Center's Library will include a comprehensive collection of books on economics, politics, history, and social sciences. It will also feature a selection of works on women's issues and the latest developments in the field of international relations.

Justice, February 4, 1931

The Value of Stereo-optics Pictures

Editor at "Justice"

It is very encouraging to have our members develop an intellectual discussion in the shop, the classrooms and other gathering places. It is a great remedy, as it helps develop clear-thinking, worker-class conscious workers. With the growth of the working class movement, the solidity and influence of the organization gains enormous importance. Our members, therefore, must be trained to the Educational Department of the International for its splendid activities.

Yet, to stop at that phase of development of the educational work would be very imperfect.

The truth of the matter is that the education of the masses of our people is in great perils. Problems outside our immediate personal needs do not concern them. A membership like that is most unhealthy for a progressive organization. We must strain ourselves to the utmost to get this element of people, to make them conscious of their ignorance, and thus, set their brains at work. For the union of the members of the "Tree of Knowledge" will find its way to education, whether induced by natural desire or by the ordinary method of explaining the virtues of knowledge. Most important is that the members themselves work. It is there where they get their recreation that the work will gain from the activities of the Department of Records and Research.

New Course in the Bronx Unity Center

In the Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 64, Miss Thelma Wolfson compiled her new course on "The Psychology of Women in Industry." This course proved of great interest to the students, who not only absorbed the facts, but were quick to realize the explanation of the instructor.

Subjects on hygiene, physiology, and other related topics were very effectively taught in this way. The teachers were quick to explain the situations upon the minds of our people; why not direct this, although the subjects are very necessary for our way. Arrangements can be made with some moving picture houses to show our members the new course on an educational character. As we could advertise these houses among our members, perhaps the course could, to my mind, be easily obtained.

People will more readily go to such houses than to such a course, even in the class room. A representative of the International may explain the importance of the subject and at the same time explain the value of learning and suggest the Unity Center. I believe very much in "educational films." If the people see the importance in a direct way, they must be gotten into the Associations. Without a doubt, if we do not come to them, let us supply them with their tastes and ways of abnegation. It is our duty to explain the great masses of people is ever to be reached.

I hope, dear editor, that you will write out faithfully of my suggestions, and allow some space in our Journal for me.

S. W. WALTERS,
Member, Local 26.

Class in Advanced Public Speaking at Workers' University

The opening of this course is to help our members formulate their ideas and express them in an effective manner, which is the secret of a good writer, after all, is to transmit ideas to others, and to convince them of his argument.

In this connection, we wish to quote from "Justice," May 30, 1929, a statement by Dr. Schulz: "We must have a library for our members."

"Our library is not a mere collection of books, but a living organism, a source of knowledge and inspiration."

"It is our hope that our library will grow with the needs of our members and that it will serve as a source of comfort and solace in their daily struggles."

Students to have new course under Mr. S. M. Zimmah of the Bureau of Industrial Research

The new class organized by the Educational Department will begin its sessions on Wednesday evening, Feb. 2nd, at the Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place. The course will be conducted by Mr. S. M. Zimmah, well-known public speaker, who is connected with the Bureau of Industrial Research. Mr. Zimmah will take up with the class a number of topics relating to business, such as advertising and business management. The methods of business organization, including a study of corporations, trusts, the financing of corporations, the control of raw materials, the organization of employers' associations, etc., will be the subject of the class.

The second part of the course will deal with the problem of railways. The class will discuss such topics as the relation between railways and industry, the passengers and the workers, and also the relation of railways to the government. The methods of railway nationalization in various countries of the world will be discussed, and through examination will be made of the various methods in which the government has been acquiring railway railways. In this connection the class will study the Flamin Plan, and other plans for railway nationalization.

It is hoped that all serious-minded members of the International will realize the importance of this subject and join the class.

Season Cards for Concerts

The educational Department wishes to remind members of the international that season cards for the concerts held in the Workers' University must still be obtained at the office, 21 Union Square.

The dates of which so many cards will appear with the Orchestra are: Saturday eve., Feb. 12th, Guilmar Point; Feb. 17th, Atlantic City; Feb. 21st, Alton; Saturday eve., Feb. 25th, Leo Ortmann; Wednesday eve., Feb. 28th, Leo Ortmann; New York eve., March 10th, Saul Rothman; Sat., March 13th, Saul Rothman.

Upon the presentation of a Union card at the orchestra or at JOHANNES, 21 Union Square, the tickets will be entitled to half price.
United Designers' Union. Local 45
SPECIAL MEMBER MEETING

ATTENTION
A special member meeting will be held Saturday, February 8th, 1 P.M., in Grand Opera House, 309 West 23rd Street.

Purpose to discuss question of vital importance to our local. The present crisis in our industry will be discussed by Bro. B. Schlesinger, President of the International; also Brothers Sigman of the Waist and Dress Joint Board; Felsberg and Langer of our Joint Board.

Brothers! It is absolutely necessary that our members attend.
EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PATRONIZE
"JUSTICE"
ADVERTISERS

DRESS AND WAIST MAKERS
are requested to attend a
SPECIAL MEETING

ON
Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1921
at
BEETHOVEN HALL
210 EAST 5th STREET, at 8:00 P.M.

Arrangements will be made for calling the General Strike. This will be the last meeting before the call of the General Strike.

Only members showing Union Cards will be admitted.
The Weeks' News in Cutters Union Local 10

By Israel Lewin

A call for a General Strike in the Worsted and Dress Industry may be expected as a result of the preparation for this strike have been completed by the Joint Board. The striking committee will have charge of the machinery and will distribute the orders for the strike to all our men working in worsted and dress shops. There are cases where an agent has stated that he is interested in the strike and will distribute the orders for the strike to all our men working in worsted and dress shops.

In the downtown district, where the manufacture of manufacturers doing their own cutting is greater than in any other district of the city, the office is open and cutters are plentiful. Complaints are being made against the individual manufacturers, and where an employer is employed, action is taken against him. During the week, some of the Protective houses against whom a strike was conducted were satisfied with the satisfaction of the union.

Things are becoming lively in the Miscellaneous Division, and we are glad to announce that the strike conducted against such manufacturers as Deutsch, 114 Spring Street, and David Harris, 38 West 11th Street, was successful. In the latter house, the firm tried to take advantage of the dulness in the industry and offered to the workers a reduction in wages, and also to discharge some of the workers. After a week of strike, the firm was convinced that it pays best to live on friendly terms with the union, and the strike was settled.

On Monday, January 31st, a strike was declared against the Arlington Underwear, 106 E. 29th Street. This firm refused to distribute work equally among the workers of the shop, and when the business agent visited the shop on this complaint, the firm stated that they will not deal with the union any longer. In answer to that statement, this strike was called. An agreement with 100 Cotton Garment Manufacturer's Association will expire next month and a conference will be held shortly with a view to renewing the agreement.

In order to acquaint ourselves better with the situation in the different branches of the Miscellaneous Division, the unions are urged to send the next strike meeting of the Miscellaneous Division, which will be held on Monday, February 21st, at Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place.

Wish to call the attention of our members to a recent decision by our Executive Board which was approved of by the membership at the General Meeting of Monday, January 31st, 1927: L. E. that any manufacturer going into the manufacturing business and failing to register with the union within one week's time after entering such business shall automatically be expelled from our union. No excuses will be accepted by the Executive Board from anyone who will fail to comply with such decision. The difference between a manufacturer who resigns and an expelled member is just this, that when the latter wishes to return to the trade all that he has to pay is $15, whereas the former has to pay $100 and an additional fee for expelled members is determined in each individual case by the Executive Board.

Once more we urge our members in the Miscellaneous division to change their last year's working cards for the new white cards. As far as a working card is as much a violation of our constitution as failure to take out a working card when going into a shop to work. We hope that our members will heed this advice and act accordingly.

Washington's Birthday
FEBRUARY 21 AND 22.

UNITY BAZAAR AND DANCE

General Store
Interesting Booths
Chic Garments for you and your friends.
Good Value.

STAR CASINO

Pageant
Costume Dancing
General Dancing
Folk songs and dances

Tickets, 50c.
on sale at
All Union Offices
Rand School
N. Y. Call
Die Zeit

Auspices
Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union, Local 125

ATTENTION OF DRESS AND WAIST CUTTERS!

The following shops have been declared on strike and members are warned against seeking employment therein:

Jesse Wolf & Co., 105 Madison Avenue.
S. G. Shaw, 105 Madison Avenue.
Solomon & Metzler, 23 East 29th Street.
Clairmont Waist Co., 15 West 26th Street.
Mack, Kramer & Millus, 156 Madison Avenue.
M. Stern, 14 East 23rd Street.
Max Cohen, 106 Madison Avenue.
Julian Waist Co., 15 East 32nd Street.
Dreswell Dress Co., 14 East 32nd Street.
Regina Kobler, 362 Fourth Avenue.
Deuts. & Odenberg, 26 West 33rd Street.
J. & M. Cohen, 3-10 East 23rd Street.

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LEADING COLLEGE OF DESIGNING AND PATTERN MAKING

Practical Designer Building
PROF. 1. ROSENFIELD, Director.
225 East 14th Street, New York.
(Between 2nd and 4th Ave.)
Telephone: 742-0087

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF REGULAR MEETINGS

CLOAK AND SUIT:
WAIST AND DRESS:
MISCELLANEOUS:
GENERAL:

Monday, February 7th.
Monday, February 14th.
Monday, February 21st.
Monday, February 28th.

MEETINGS BEGIN AT 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23, St. Mark's Place.

Cutters of All Branches

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