4-8-1921

Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 15)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 15)

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.
President Gompers to Launch Anti-Infantilism Campaign

The following is a report on the anti-infantilism campaign launched by the American Federation of Labor:

When the President of the American Federation of Labor calls a meeting of the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Industry, it is agreed by all that he is directing the battle against one of the most serious problems confronting the labor movement. The President of the American Federation of Labor is Samuel Gompers, and the meeting is scheduled for New York City on April 13.

The President of the American Federation of Labor has made it clear that the meeting will focus on the problem of infant mortality, which he considers one of the greatest challenges facing the labor movement. He has stated that the meeting will be an opportunity to discuss how the labor movement can work together to improve the health and safety of working-class families.

The meeting will bring together leaders from the American Federation of Labor, the Waist and Dress Industry, and other interested parties to discuss strategies for addressing infant mortality. The President of the American Federation of Labor has invited representatives from all levels of government, labor unions, and nonprofit organizations to participate in the meeting.

The President of the American Federation of Labor has emphasized that the meeting will be an opportunity for all parties to come together to find common ground and work towards a common goal. He has stated that the meeting will be an opportunity to build a strong coalition of support for the cause of infant mortality.

The President of the American Federation of Labor has called on all members of the labor movement to participate in the meeting and to make their voices heard. He has stated that the meeting will be an opportunity to show that the labor movement is committed to addressing the problem of infant mortality and that it will take collective action to achieve progress.

The President of the American Federation of Labor has stated that the meeting will be a critical step in the fight against infant mortality. He has emphasized that the meeting will be a moment of unity and commitment, and that it will be an opportunity to show the world that the labor movement is determined to make a difference in the lives of working-class families.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

ON March 31st, government control of railroads came to an end in England, and on the following morning, the General Strike, which had been planned and mediately underway, Great Britain was declared to be, by royal proclamation, in rebellion. It was to involve the drastic regulations for the distribution of coal and other commodities. The strike was regarded by the miners as a definite breach of a pledge given to them by the Government, as it implied an immediate retraction of wage amounting, in the case of some men, from 50 to 100 shillings a day. They claim that the government has again played false in turning the miners back in the owners before making the industry self-supporting. The strike came as a result of an agreement of the "Triple Alliance," made up of miners, railways and transport workers by the National Union of Railways and the Union of Transportation Workers, who decided to provide readies to support the miners if necessary through a general sympathy strike.

As far as the stand of the miners is concerned, the government's statement issued on the eve of the strike by Frank Hodges, the Secretary of State, that there is no duty on the government to guarantee peace is a national settlement of the wages and profit problem. The basic demand of the owners not only would there be a universal reduction in wages, but also a reduction in the districts to which the miners would have to go. The miners who would go to these districts would have the smallest reductions.

In the event, the miners are fighting against a reduction in wages. They also insist that the government continue all measures of control on the railways. The strike is not a direct move for the national control of the railways, but the miners of England, as stated through Mr. Robert Smillie, the General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, as long as the present government is in power. They would not trust the government, even the Cabinet even after it had undertaken to nationalize the mines with the probable result of eliminating the lads through mismanagement.
WHERE STEEL IS KING

A REVIEW


The steel industry is a vital part of the economy, and its growth cannot be measured by the accepted yardsticks of production or profits. It is a phenomenon that cannot be ignored.

"Men and Steel" is a book about the steel industry, its history, and its significance. It is the story of how steel has become one of the most important industries in the world.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is easy to read. It is packed with interesting facts and figures, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in the steel industry.

The author, W. H. G. Kingston, was a journalist and author who wrote extensively on the steel industry. He was a respected figure in the industry, and his work is still read today.

This book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the steel industry. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the steel industry, and it is a great introduction to the subject for anyone new to the industry.

"Men and Steel" is a book that every student of the steel industry should read. It is a fascinating look at the history of the steel industry, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in the steel industry.
JUSTICE
A Labour Weekly
Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, New York, N.Y. Tel. Shelbyves 1126
B. SCHULMANN, President
T. RUMMEL, Vice-President
A. DROPPY, Secretary-Treasurer
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Vol. III. No. 15
FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1921
The causes of the present miners' strike in England can be put down in the following few words: The organized workers of England are the only workers in the world who refuse to forged the rosy promises made to them by their government during the War—when their food and blood were so sorely taxed in the winning of world-wide "democracy"—and they are determined never again to be swindled and cheated by their masters.

It is true, the present strike in the mines is not for an increase in wages, but for the retention of prevailing scales. Nevertheless, it is a much more important fight than what it may appear on the surface. For the survival of the coal industry as a whole, the control of the government and all miners, regardless of the pit where they work, and the employers, received equal wages. Now, after the government had returned to control, the wages of all the workers who are working in better fields would receive probably the same wages as were paid to the mine workers, they would suffer a very substantial reduction of wages. This means the workers of England will not permit. They demand an equal wage for equal work. A miner cannot, in this war, devote no division into well-paid and poorly-paid coal mine workers.

The present strike, therefore, is a fight for one of the fundamentals of the labor movement. It is the natural and inevitable, as the demand of the miners as revolutionaries, but the organized workers of England have long since become indifferent to being called "radicals" and name them "Reds." They have thrown out the phakers like "Reds," "Revolutionaries," "Bolsheviks," or "Communists" do not seem to frighten them. They remain confident of the justice of their demands and in this fight, workers of all countries will earn the name of revolutionaries and determine wealth of the miners against flooding. This is a new and an important departure of solidarity, and engenders a strikingly their determination to struggle to a finish. When added that the strike broke out practically without preliminary discussions, the bitterness of the contest becomes apparent at once.

It is impossible to foretell, at this hour, the end of this obstinate struggle. It is, however, possible to predict in a compromise as the fight of several months ago. This is, however, a struggle of national economic importance. The nation has come out strongly against the nationalisation of the mines and the idea that the government will not continue the same system. The employers are trying to reach the realization, at least, of the present working standards. The lack of a general strike gives the employers an opportunity to break the miners' will by flooding the mines against filling. This is a new and an important departure of solidarity, and engenders a strikingly their determination to struggle to a finish. When added that the strike broke out practically without preliminary discussions, the bitterness of the contest becomes apparent at once.

The IMPOSSIBLE VICTORY of LOCAL No. 62
The manufacturers in the white goods industry have lived, for a while, under the delusion that the hour had struck for a reduction of the wages of highly-paid workers, the sending of bad work, and several of them have already begun to carry it out into practice. It looked almost certain that the White Goods Workers' Union would lose a vital part of their potential membership as a result of the refusal of the workers to accept any reduction in the wages they had now for the retention of wages and working conditions which they had gained in the course of the last decade. The struggle, however, has already shown that the workers will not be content to be impotent, and that they have determined yet to permit the breakdown of the working standards of its members, has come to an understanding with Local No. 62, after a series of conferences, that the workers in the white goods industry have not only lost none of their former working standards, but are making some definite improvements.

We congratulate Local No. 62 upon its victory which could not have been more complete or definite even after a long strike. Our congratulations are due to Brother William Davis, the president of Local No. 62, and the other officers of the union for their tactful conduct during the conferences with the employers, which has conduced the interest of both parties to the issue and the good will.

RUSSIAN PHONOGRAPH RECORDS TO BE HEARD
On Wednesday evening, April 13th, Gallipoli, the greatest Russian city, will make the opening of the season for the Jewish Art Theatre.

Bowed, a New York physician, who went into Russia for the purpose of taking phonograph records of modern Russian music, poetry and speeches. He has been permitted to do this under the direction of the International of Sholem Aleichem's "Family Priye" on the above-mentioned date.

Mr. Savel Zimand of the Bureau of Industrial Research, an organization devoted to the promotion of sound human relations in industry by consultation, fact studies and publicity, has written a booklet under the title of "The "Open Shop" Conspiracy which makes the grave charge that our captains of industry have organized a conspiracy to wreck trade unionism and the labor movement in America by persuading workers to refuse to relate to this anti-union drive covering a multitude of cities and the various States in which it is being carried on. It points to the similarity of methods employed in the various localities, the identical phrases and the mass of combat as proof that organized capital in America has set about to destroy the labor movement in accordance...
Our trade is at present quite prosperous; our members have plenty of work and are receiving many calls for workers. This is a sure sign that our manufacturers are doing well, and that the public is buying our goods. We are trusting to the prosperity of our trade, and we do not want to see any change in our position.

Our employers are now very anxious to keep us in the workshop, and they are willing to pay us more than we have asked for. They are willing to give us a better price for our work, and they are willing to give us a better price for our goods. They are willing to give us a better price for our work, and they are willing to give us a better price for our goods.

We have been very successful in our work. We have been able to keep our members employed, and we have been able to keep our members employed. We have been able to keep our members employed, and we have been able to keep our members employed. We have been able to keep our members employed, and we have been able to keep our members employed.

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Our trade is now in a very flourishing condition. Our employers are now very anxious to keep us in the workshop, and they are willing to pay us more than we have asked for. They are willing to give us a better price for our work, and they are willing to give us a better price for our goods. They are willing to give us a better price for our work, and they are willing to give us a better price for our goods.
THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONALソCIETY

The members of our International are all undoubtedly interested in the proceeding of the Conference, which was called to organize a Workers' Education Bureau of America. Many of the organizers, who attended the meeting, came from a number of countries. In the discussion of the problems which the employer's had to solve and how they affected the relations between the employers and workers. Amongst the organizers, there was an extremely interesting discussion on the effect of labor legislation conducted by the International upon the intelligence of the students in their Union and work.

Sister Mary Nel, of Local 28, told what part she had taken in the classes, and how her employers had given her a chance to develop her. She related how she felt when she first came to the Union and how she had found it a valuable source on the methods of organizing, controlling and conducting labor legislation. She hope that the organizers that this Bureau will not only collect the information of the trade unionists but will also stimulate other labor organizations to establish schools for their members.

Naturally, it is not expected that this Bureau will accomplish a great deal at the outset. Such work has generally been very slow. As a matter of fact, this is its very nature. It is, however, already justified its existence. And it is to be hoped that we shall gradually gain ground, and that the work will eventually become an important factor in developing the cause of labor. The STRIKERS AS STUDENTS

The classes in Labor Problems for the striking dress and waist makers has been steadily growing in attendance as the strike was fast coming to a close. The educational work was also visited in the summer, weeks ago under the supervision of the Educational Office of Local 25, to give the strikers a chance to study labor legislation. It has been found that the striker who is busy all day on organization, finds much benefit in attending the history and politics of trade unionism at his or her free hours. Are we not doing for our class these days?" eagerly asked strikers who have been on the picket line since the beginning of the strike. The class was long and tedious. The skins were not a great success. The class was well attended, and the students were interested. Many of them came to the class, not to learn, but to escape the boredom of the strike. The strike was in its beginning, and the students were not sure that they would stay the whole time. The students were divided in their judgment. Some of them said they would stay, but others said they would leave. The meetings were well attended, but the students were not as interested in the lectures as they were in the strike. The class was long and tedious, and the students were not interested. Many of them came to the class, not to learn, but to escape the boredom of the strike. The strike was in its beginning, and the students were not sure that they would stay the whole time. The strike was in its beginning, and the students were not sure that they would stay the whole time.

The Educational Department of the International is cooperating to the fullest extent in securing the services of the teachers for this class. The strikers who are still out are not wearing a coat, but are looking to brighten the quickening of intellect and the revival of courage. They have had a lot of work which attempts to bring the worker into touch with the labor movement all over the world.

WHERE STEEL IS KING

(Continued from page 3)

is to strike a frightened woman in the street. The lights and agents came in an endless flood. There was no end of things. "When the strike came," she said, "I was drenched with them. In three days I was saturated. They made a great impression on me; they became part of life." The other awesome forces, perhaps the terrible machines of the steel magnates have struck, at the strikers, the power of silence. He knew what was going on. The papers in the steel districts would not report a single truthful event of the strike. The news was spread that it was over. The strikers were isolated in their homes. No meetings were permitted; no newspapers, except the official organ of the strikers could be obtained. The bureau of the strikers, a narrow little room with two emblems of the strike, was doing its work. It had done all it possibly could, but all the roads were closed to the strikers. They were isolated, in every way, in a state of begotten of ignorance. The only information that was permitted was that passed about at times. But all but a handful of "Bolshevik" were returning to work.

Dr. Barnett L. Becker

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A Declaration to the American People

By J. M. BUDISH and GEORGE SOULE

Workers in the clothing industries have progressed inside of twenty years from the worst sweatshop conditions to a leading position in organized labor. This is the story of how this was done, which every union member should know and understand.

The Call says:

An important contribution to labor history and an invaluable book for those seeking a more powerful and effective labor movement.

The Survey says:

The authors have a thorough knowledge of the subject and a broad outlook on the industrial problem. Should be widely read.

The New Republic says:

Reveals the new unionism as the revolutionary project of a highly intelligent and labor-loving people, acting against the pressure of a gigantic economic and industrial machine.

The Freeman says:

Budish and Soule are evidently confirmed Marxist socialists and they let the facts speak for themselves, and even the general reader will find it interesting, sometimes, a moving story.

This 350 page octavo, cloth bound book is published at $3.00, but at the request of the authors, who are anxious to have the book distributed to the members of the industries, the publishers will send out an order for this advertisement on receipt of $2.00 for each copy. This offer is open for ten days only.

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The Weeks’ News in Cutters' Union Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The past two meetings of the Joint Board in the Dress and Waist Industry were with discussions and plans for action on the problems facing the trade. Of prime importance was the discussion on the injunc-
tion matter now raging in the lady's-
garment industry. President Schles-
inger was present at both meetings and spoke at length on the evil of the injunctions and what steps can be taken to stop them.

Unless proper steps are taken, and taken at once, Schlesinger has pointed out, it would be impossible for the industry to revert back to its normal state. The average work-
player has to say now is that he has made a week-to-week contract with the workers in his shop, and a judge will declare the shop immune from unionization. The time is perhaps not yet ripe to enter into details as with regard to steps contemplated in this anti-injunction campaign. Suffice it to say that President Schlesinger is planning to get in touch with Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., with whom this matter will be taken up. This, it should be remembered, is but one step; other means will be taken up in due time.

Of course, to carry this fight on will take a great deal of money. Hence, the Joint Board has decided to ask the cutters for funds to help the dress and waist trade with a flat $0.00 tax. In other words, the $1.50 assessment levied has been increased to $1.50 for the fourth week and a uniform assessment placed on all members.

A dress and waist cutter who had paid part of the assessment or none at all, is hereby instructed to pay the whole or the balance of the $6 to the treasury of their organ-
ization. This matter will be taken up by the Executive Board and it is likely that the same procedure will be followed upon other assessments.

The secretary will be in-
structed not to accept dues unless the assessment has first been paid up.

The second meeting of the Joint Board was of importance to the cut-
ters. At this meeting, which was held on March 35th, a resolution was intro-
duced by the delegation representa-
ing Local 10, urging the Manager to take up certain slack time problems affecting the cutters in particular.

The resolution follows:

"Whereas, there are certain problems affecting the cutters that are peculiar to the cutting trade, particularly the slack season, which is now and all year in full swing; and

Whereas, some of these prob-
lems are:

1. That many employers do not pay the big price in the slack season;

2. That many cutters are par-
ticipating in the firm in some form or other;

Do it Resolved that the Joint Board in the Dress and Waist Industry hereby instructs the General Manager to call a special meeting of all Department Man-
gers and Business Agents to-
gather where the Dress and Waist Cutters for the purpose of taking these problems up with a view of deciding upon a line of action that will in some way check these evils."

In compliance with the resolution a meeting of all Business Agents was called for Saturday morning, April 2nd, at 9:30 A.M. at the New York Central Club, 10, and chairman of the Joint Board was present. Mr. Bigman, General Manager of the organization, attended and outlined its purpose. He then called upon the representatives of the Dress and Waist Cutters who dwelt at length on the problems affecting the cutters as contained in the resolu-
tion. Brother Bigman then followed along the same lines, urging upon the business agents the necessity of con-
trolling the shops in a manner that would bring to light all violations.

The Manager of the Dress and Waist Industry also arranged an appointment with Julius Hochman, Manager of the Department of the Joint Board, for consideration of the matter as was formerly done by the business agents of Local 10. Cutters were here-

Informed that when a delegate of the Joint Board appears in their shops, the managers must allow them to do books and working cards to him. Also, when shop managers say the cutters should not fail to respond. Members who fail to attend these meetings will be held liable to be disciplined by the Executive Board of Local 10.

All in all, it can safely be stated that with the new arrangements as regards control, and investigations in line with the resolution read to the business agents of the Joint Board at last Saturday’s meeting, a proper control of the shops will surely result.

The success of the Twelfth Annual Ball, which was held last Saturday night at Hunt's Point Palace, exceeded the expectations of all the Arrange-
mrats. The attendance for the two or the last few days approaching the affair, was somewhat negligible regarding the attendance at the ball. At 10 o'clock the house was filled with a capacity of 1,600, due to the great number of couples of diwearing, or, as some call it, "shimmying."

And that was when the cutters found that Petite Spivka Binder, who was responsible for a good deal of the evening’s pleasantness with her pretty dancing, was really petite. What the cutters could not see for the smile of Miss Binder was, anyway, they en-
joyed her dancing.

And the March, led by none other than Local 999's Max Spivak, capped the climax of the evening. The Sec-
retary of the Arrangements Commit-
tee, Israel Lewin, who so splendidly accomplished the task of the chair, had supervised the march. In the report to the Manager the Secretary stated he was able to say without for fear of contradiction that the ball was a financial success as well as a moral success."

The General Strike in the Children's Dress Industry was another of the few shops having returned to work under union conditions during the present strike and this General Strike was even greater than had been expected or hoped for, considering the difficulties of the times and the depressed conditions in industry generally. As a result of those of the kids, who, prior to this General Strike, had no established minimum scale, the Battle of the Prices and the depress-
b of the manufacturers and the children, the most notable gains were secured by them, is the increase of the minimum from $11 to $10.60 per week.

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UNION HEALTH CENTER

DENTAL CLINIC

We beg to announce that the Dental Clinic is at present in charge of Dr. Max Price, a dentist of fifteen years’ experience, with whom are associated Dr. Lewis B. Ellis, Dr. H. B. Silver, Dr. L. Epstein and several other graduate dentists and specialists.

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