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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.
The Monmouth in Local 10

Attention, Cutters! Members of Local 10

RENEW YOUR WORKING CARDS

All Members of Local 10 must renew their working cards immediately when obtaining a new job.

Attention all members must take out working cards for the year 1925 immediately upon obtaining a new job. Failure to take out a working card within the required time period for which heavy punishment is meted out.

Editorial Notes

OUR "JUSTICE" has come to life again.

Suspending five months ago owing largely to the wave of enforced economy which had threatened for a time to throttle every important activity of the Independent Union, our "JUSTICE" had been revived to be issued at even shorter intervals than under the old arrangement, namely, twice a month.

We shall be frank about it. The resurrection of "JUSTICE" has not been brought about by a sudden influx of wealth into the Union's treasury. As yet, our members are limited and every dollar within sight will have to be split into many parts to cover the most urgent organizational needs of the Union. But since January, a tremendous volume of work has been done under our new leadership. Within the past few months, under the impetus of recent national conditions, the organizational activity of the Independent Union has been accelerated to such a degree that we are now able to extend our work to unexplored sectors and markets. In many centers where union activity in our trades has lain dormant for years, organizing drives and strikes are being carried out which netted thousands of new members to the Independent Union, the Union, organized for the first time in its history, able to safeguard their daily interests.

The leadership of the Independent Union has suddenly realized that the Union cannot afford to go on much longer without a publication, in the English language, that will contact all its members, new as well as old, and would serve as a clearing house for union news, information and guidance.

The present financial position of the Independent Union is so favorable that it is possible to purchase publishing facilities in order to publish a publication which will reach all members.

And so we are in the final stages of preparation for the resurrection of Our Union, to report and interpret the activity and the policies of the Independent Union to our fellow workers in all walks of life who are interested in the Independent Union. As January came to a close, a new and promising era of our movement at once a much-needed period of the year. We are no longer at a loss. We are now fortified with a publication which is a steady reminder of the self-sacrificing efforts of our members and the benefits which we have achieved thus far.

A STREAM OF APPEALS and inquiries, from every corner of our Union, have flooded in the local offices of the Independent Union. Letters and telegrams have come from the Far West, from the South, from the Midwest, all over the country, demanding that the Independent Union carry through with the establishment of new locals in their cities, from a mere handful of members to a substantial union with thousands of members.

How can they be?

The I.L.G.W.U., founded on March 21, 1921, has now become a powerful organization of American workers, with a membership of over 400,000 members in the United States and Canada, working in the garment industry, the most important of which is the women's garment industry. The I.L.G.W.U. is a union of all workers, including men, women, and children, in the garment industry. The I.L.G.W.U. has been successful in organizing and negotiating contracts for better wages and working conditions for its members. The I.L.G.W.U. has a strong tradition of fighting for workers' rights and has been instrumental in the development of the labor movement in the United States.
August 1, 1933

Within the past two or three weeks almost a miraculous change of spirit has taken place among the New York dress makers.

A large meeting of shop chairmen, followed by a mass meeting of the women workers, has made it clear that the workers are ready for a decisive step. Under the direction of President Dubinsky, and with the active participation of various local leaders, the women workers have decided to press the dress organization being already present hastily mobilized to face this emergency situation. A huge meeting of 15,000 women workers in the garment industry was held in Madison Square Garden. The resolution was passed by the women workers, members, last week over-dressed Bryant and enthusiastically endorsed the fighting program of the Union.

The union has not disguised its purpose and is openly preparing the workers in this great industry for a general strike. The strike will be called as soon as work is possible. When the strike is called, the men who strike will be a veritable revolt against the accumulated misery which is the inevitable fruit of a decade of depression and the breakdowns of every standard of decency in the New York dress shops. It will be a revolt against the sweatshop practices which the dress employers have reintroduced in flat rate and which they now hope to perpetuate by pushing through a code of their own making. It will, let us hope, signify the return of the Union to a position of substantial control of work conditions in this mismanaged and disorganized segment of the largest single industry.

The Women’s Apparel Workers’ Alliance —we refer to the Alliance forming among the Garment Workers, the Cap and Hat Makers and Silk Mill Workers, of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, the I.L.G.W.U., and several of the smaller needle trades’ unions, which is rapidly taking shape—seems to be just another experimental “vanguard” at this moment, undoubtedly a number of local factors and interests will make it necessary for the national body to discontinue its present course. But, the strike of the New York dress workers will be a veritable revolt against the accumulated misery which is the inevitable fruit of depression and breakdowns of every standard of decency in that industry.

It will be a revolt against the sweatshop practices which the dress employers have reintroduced in flat rate and which they now hope to perpetuate by passing through a code of their own making. The workers will resist it, let us hope, in the name of the Union to a position of substantial control of work conditions in this mismanaged and disorganized segment of the largest single industry.

No sooner has it been reported that there is a slight improvement in business conditions as the masters of industry and commerce have begun jack up the price of essentials.

The Recovery Act and the Cost of Living

According to figures issued by the government and by the United States Department of Commerce, a marked upward trend in commodity prices, especially food, textiles, and wearing apparel, is now in evidence. In other words, the profit-makers are already starting to squeeze out whatever benefit the working public might derive from increased working hours and shorter hours when the Recovery Act gets under way.

While the difference between rising wages and rising prices of living is largely a psychological phenomenon, the fact is, wages, with slight exceptions, have not been raised anywhere near as rapidly as national expenditures are being spent. Since the end of the war, the wholesale price index has shown a definite rise. This means that labor will be the victim of the recovery legislation—the increasing of the workers’ purchasing power and standard of living—guarantee is that, after the recovery codes get going, the cost of living would not be affected, but that if the workers were not paid in increased wages that the costs of living would not be reduced.

This is a serious situation, and unless the workers are made to understand that the impending codes will be ineffective unless the nations ensure a just wage, the labor leaders of the country must be prepared to face a desperate struggle.

The Strike Movement in New York City Industry

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J ust as the women workers in the cloth and dress factories went back to work under the threat of a strike, so did the women workers in the cloth and dress factories.

The importance of the strike movement in New York City industry cannot be overestimated, as it has set a precedent for other cities and states. The women workers have shown a remarkable determination and willingness to fight for their rights.

The Strike Movement in New York City Industry

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The Strike Movement in New York City Industry
IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION’S CODE IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY

The past few years have been trying for American labor. The crisis that hit work conditions even in the skilled industries to such an extent that President Roosevelt’s National Recovery Administration already has had to deal with the situation through minimum wage and maximum hours laws. It has been a difficult period for the cloak and suit industry, as well as for the American labor movement in general.

Just in Defense

The New York cloak and suit industry, which comprises about 50 companies, has been hit hard by the depression. The minimum wage rates and a 40-hour work week law have affected it deeply. The minimum wage law is a measure to protect workers from exploitation and to ensure them a minimum standard of living.

New York Living Conditions

The New York cloak and suit industry must support its workers better. The minimum wage should not be considered as an absolute minimum, but rather as a starting point for further wage increases. The workers should be given the opportunity to earn a living wage, which is a wage that allows them to meet their basic needs and improve their living standards.

Results of “Auction Block”

The auction block, a system that has been introduced in the industry, has led to a decrease in wages and working conditions. The auctions have caused a decline in the quality of goods produced, as well as a decrease in workers’ morale. The auctions have been criticized for their negative impact on the industry and for the exploitation of workers.

Reasons Why We Should Organize

There are several reasons why workers should organize, such as securing better working conditions, higher wages, and improved benefits. The organizations aim to protect workers’ rights and interests, and to negotiate better terms and conditions of employment with employers. They also seek to improve the working environment and to foster a sense of community among workers.

1. Unions are already being organized in the cloak and suit industry. The union movement is gaining strength and is spreading throughout the country.

2. The unions are demanding wage increases and improved working conditions. They are fighting for the rights of workers and are striving to improve the industry’s standards.

3. The unions are seeking to negotiate collective bargaining agreements with employers. These agreements aim to set standards for wages and working conditions in the industry.

4. The unions are fighting for the recognition of workers’ rights to form and join unions without fear of retaliation.

5. The unions are advocating for the enforcement of minimum wage laws and other labor laws to protect workers.

If you are interested in joining the union, please contact your local union representative or visit their website to learn more about the union’s activities and how you can become a member.

In conclusion, the cloak and suit industry needs the protection and support of a strong labor movement. Workers should organize to improve their working conditions and to secure a better future for themselves and their families. The union movement is the key to achieving these goals and to ensuring a fair and just society for all workers.
With the New York Dressmakers

By Charles S. Zimmerman

Inaugural Report

The Awakening

The Dressmakers in the metropolitan area now face a new wave of wage cuts, discrimination, and unfair employment practices. In order to combat these issues, we must stand together and fight back against the dressmakers' union leaders who have failed to protect their interests. The dressmakers' strike in New York City has shown that solidarity is key to winning our rights.

Campaign is Beginning

The campaign is building momentum. Over 1,000 dressmakers have now joined the strike and are refusing to work until their demands are met. We are in need of your help to keep this campaign going.

Need of the Moment

While there is, undoubtedly, nothing novel in our present situation, it affects, nevertheless, are already growing to be extremely serious. The women workers have been reduced to starvation levels and the strikers are without a union contract. We believe that our demands are not only justifiable, but necessary. The strike must continue until we are granted the rights we deserve.

Manifesto

We, the dressmakers of New York City, hereby declare our solidarity with our姐妹 in Seattle. We demand the immediate return of all strikers to their jobs. We call upon all dressmakers to join the strike and demand our rights.

A FEW WORDS FROM TOLEDO

By M. J. Collier

Secretary of Local 67

I doubt if there is another single group of workers in the whole country that has suffered so much in the past four years as the Toledo dressmakers. For this there has been and always will be a reason. Toledo is a city where the dressmakers are united and together we can make the world understand our plight.

Preparations for General Strike

Simultaneously with these activities, preparations for the general strike are being made. Members of the organizing committee are working on the strike plan and a date will be set as soon as possible. The committee is meeting regularly and is making all necessary arrangements to ensure a successful strike.
Chicago Dress Campaign Records

By Bernard Shane

General Organizer, I. L. G. W. U.

We are going through busy times in the Chicago dress industry. Last week we found an active member in the dressmakers' local, and this week we have found another. It is the custom of dressmakers to divide their work among a number of the different parts of the business, with the result that many of the members who are not employed in the shops, are employed in other ways. These members are not employed in the shops, but they are employed in the dress trade in some capacity, and they are doing work that is necessary to the trade.

During the last season we succeeded in organizing the 21 dress shops and obtained complete union recognition, the signing of journeymen, and the addition of new members. In addition to this we organized about 150 individual shops for factory work on cheap lines, but signed no agreements with them. We had little trouble with these shops, but every time any of these combinations would become worse, the members would quickly make them realize that they did not have a chance and that they would have to give up. This was anticipated in the beginning.

Constant Battle Last Season

We had, therefore, a constant battle on our hands last season, going from one shop to another, trying to get the members to organize, and when they refused, we engaged in a constant battle with them, and in the end we succeeded in getting them to organize. It is the custom of dressmakers to divide their work among a number of the different parts of the business, with the result that many of the members who are not employed in the shops, are employed in the dress trade in some capacity, and they are doing work that is necessary to the trade.

News from Philadelphia Dress Market

By Vice-President Elias Reisberg

Manager Philadelphia Waist and Dress Joint Board

Now that "Justice" has come to life again, it is, we believe, the proper time to tell our story of our own expansion, self-liquidating organization and drive here in Philadelphia, a drive that has put the local market in the forefront of the I. L. G. W. U.

A Bit of History

In 1913, the International, after an effective campaign and a three-day strike, made an agreement with a small dress andwaist association and a longshoremen's representative, and organized the local industry. That agreement, periodically renewed, lasted until 1921, when the dress manufacturers, inspired by the "open shop" movement, which was rampant throughout the country at that time, proved a strike which the unions considered a breach of faith. Following 1921, the dressers' organization, the Philadelphia Dressers' Association, was formed.

During the years 1923-1925 the dressers' organization made a serious effort at a combined and a successful union organization, but the efforts were not successful, and the dressers' organization was dissolved. The dressers' organization campaigned practically every year, but the results were not significant. We were not able to enter into collective dealings with the dressers' organization, and the dressers' organization was dissolved. The dressers' organization had been solidly opposed to the union, and the dressers' organization was dissolved. The dressers' organization had been solidly opposed to the union, and the dressers' organization was dissolved.

The dressers' organization was dissolved in 1925, and in 1926, work conditions in the Philadelphia dress trade were much better. The active members of the Philadelphia Dressers' Association, now under the leadership of Justice, are now working in a cooperative manner with the union, and are working for the benefit of the whole of the trade.

For the future, we are working with the union, and the dressers' organization is working with the union, and the dressers' organization is working with the union.
The Union Drive in Cleveland

By Abi. W. Kehrbugh, Manager, Cleveland Joint Board.

The Union Drive in Cleveland was started last week, and by the time this issue of the paper comes out, the number of members who are joining the Union in this city is also increasing. The purpose of the drive is to organize the workers in the local union, and to make the city a better place for the workers to live in.

The Cleveland Joint Board decided several weeks ago to start the drive, and the new plan was to strike all the stores that would not cooperate with the Union. The Union would then send out a list of stores that would not cooperate, and the members of the Union would go to those stores and try to get them to join the Union.

The drive was started in the clothing industry, and it is expected that the drive will spread to other industries as well. The Union is working closely with the local union to make sure that the drive is successful.

The drive is being led by the Cleveland Joint Board, and the members of the Union are working hard to make sure that the drive is successful. The Union is confident that the drive will be successful, and that the number of members who are joining the Union will continue to increase.

The Union Drive in Cleveland is an important step in the fight for workers' rights, and the members of the Union are working hard to make sure that the drive is successful. The Union is confident that the drive will be successful, and that the number of members who are joining the Union will continue to increase.
The Union Drive in Cleveland

By Ab. W. Kalowky
Manager, Cleveland-Plain Dealer

As readers of "Justice" know, we have been working here in Cleveland under different conditions from those that we have ever before experienced. We have, nevertheless, succeeded in removing some of the most difficult obstacles which we encountered during the strike.

One firm, however, the Fisher-Thomas Company, regarded this campaign as a mere exhibition of force, and reduced the wages of the cutters, refused to grant an increase, and for holidays, and when the company declared the strike, they called a strike and, within a day and a half, the company was forced to give all the money due the workers and also to give half the time lost through the strike.

Big Shop Closures

In other words, the Cleveland market, which was once the center of the depression, the Fisher-Thomas Company, the giant of the show, has been driven out of the city, and the company was forced to give all the money due the workers and also to give half the time lost through the strike.

New Embroidery

Local embroidery work done in Cleveland has been recently approved as the best in the country. A new machine called the "Vivy," which is used to make embroidery on all kinds of materials, has been approved by the Art Institute of Chicago. This machine is expected to revolutionize the embroidery industry in this city.

Boston Raincoat Makers Strike; Local 20 Members Getting Ready

Boston Raincoat Workers in General Strike

They are being arrenged, a telegram from Boston, from President Peabody's office, that the strike is about to begin. A strike notice was served on the company by the union representatives. According to the union's statement, the company has refused to rehire the striking workers. Boston, next to New York, is the largest city in the country, and the company is known for its high wages.

New York Raincoat Workers

The members of the Raincoat Workers' Union have called a general strike for next Monday. According to the union's statement, the company has refused to rehire the striking workers. New York is the largest city in the country, and the company is known for its high wages.

Block Employers' Code Made

The Code of Employers' Code, which was adopted by the employers, requires strict enforcement of all provisions in the code.

Strike Vice-Business Sections

All sections of the business were called to a strike, and the result was that the strike was won in short order.

Survey Shows Public Opinion

But even during the dark years of 1930-1931, even when the cold had made things impossible, the workers' unions and the Women's Trade Union League in the city remained not entirely silent. Through their organizations, they managed to find a way into the hearts of the workers. It was found that the workers were not only interested in the struggle as a means of obtaining a little more in their pay, but also as a way of finding a way out of the depression.

A Sweatshop Code

The purpose of the code is to improve the conditions of the workers in the sweatshops. The code was adopted unanimously by the workers and is expected to improve the working conditions in the sweatshops.

La Mode Strike Won

The employees have made an amendment to the code, and it is expected to be applied to all industries. As a result, the strike has been called off, and the workers are expected to return to work.

Artificial Union Debit

Agitation for the debitation of an artificial union debit on the stock of the local dress in the present campaign is also under way. The workers are told to exercise extreme caution in dealing with any union debit on the stock.