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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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Cutters' News and Events

By Samuel Perlmutter
Manager of Dept 10

Volunteers

Local 10 sent a few days ago a call to all members to enroll in the Saturday drive for the control of workrooms' hours for non-design work. About 400 men responded.

That's not all, particularly those that make our workrooms run smoothly and are insistent for volunteer service to see to it that our demands remain strong and are fully observed in all the factories.

Deaths of SIS Forces

A by-product of the general strike prevailing now in a number of silk factories, notably in Paterson, N. J. and Alliance, Pa., has been a shortage of silk materials in the New York silk dress market. Many dress manufacturers have been unable to secure silks in required quantities, and many of the cutters in the silk dress factories have been laid off during last week on account of that shortage.

As a consequence, however, has prompted several firms to switch from silk to woolen dresses, and many of those firms have kept the cutters in many shops on the job. Yet as the shortage continues, and for those cutters who have been laid off, the prospect looks bleak.

Skirt, Blouse, Underwear and Children's Cutters

There have occurred in the past few weeks a number of general strikes in the so-called miscellaneous trades which involved large numbers of men in garment departments. Our members, no doubt, are interested in the developments, and we have made for the cutters in those trades and their unions assistance. Here are the latest.

In the blouse shops, where the workers are organized under the Bayard Gar- ments' scales, the pay is 35c for the first hour, 50c for the second, and 70c for each hour thereafter. In the underwear industry, which is divided into different grade scales, the scales range from 35-45c for the first hour, 50c for the second, and 75c for each hour thereafter. These are the latest.

Cutters Punished for Hours Violations

A few days ago the press carried an account of some dress firms who still, as it would seem, fail to realize that an agreement made during the strike obligates them to live up to agreements, might be accepted.

The cutters of the firm of David Westheim, 13-15 West 36th Street, who were working late on Friday night, were summoned before the Executive Board of Local 10, and after the case had been fully discussed, the cutters were found guilty of violating the agreement and were ordered not to return to work workrooms for the firm. The cutters were out for over a few hours, and the firm of George Westheim and Company, located at 60 West 36th Street, was ordered not to hire the cutters until the Executive Board had received a letter from the firm requesting the return of the cutters.

THE NEW OFFICE OF LOCAL 10
60 West 36th Street
October 1, 1933

Editors' Notes

Morrison Hilliput combined himself with the keen leaders of the union in an anxious group of industrial conditions and practical situations and the aggressive idealist who would not be swayed from the ultimate goal of our movement. He was the ideal speaker for our economic aspirations, the matchless negotiator at the conference table and the inspiring orator at our great gatherings.

Morrison Hilliput always gave the supreme confidence that with him at the helm we could not but succeed. No matter how grave situations looked at times and how perplexing the problems seemed, we invariably relied on Morrison to discern the path, solve our difficulties and solve our disturbing problems. In his calmness, deliberative and persuasive way, he was able to fashion a plan that would eventually convince everybody of its wisdom and logic.

But Morris Hilliput was not merely a great thinker and organizer. Those who had the privilege to work with him closely know what a splendid comrade and fine human being he was. For under-neath his calm and dignified exterior there lived in him a golden heart that revealed itself at every decisive moment in his relations with his fellow workers and associates.

The world admired and respected Morris Hilliput because he was a great man and because he applied his marvelous gifts to the betterment and organization of mankind. We followed and loved Morris Hilliput because he had devoted his life to our cause and to our problems. And now that he is gone, and we who will come after us will for generations revere his memory as one of the great pioneers of social and economic justice and as a champion of the rights of the toilers all over the world.

The ADVANCE MAPS by the T. L. G. U. in the past half year, which resulted in a gain of more than 100,000 members in the trade, will be aided by the expansion of the union in the garment industry.

We are Dugging In

The United States government is preparing to a recent report by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, there are at least another 60,000 workers employed in this industry. The government's program of public works is being utilized in the garment industry to provide jobs for those who are unemployed. The government is also cooperating with the union in the garment industry to improve the working conditions and to increase the wages of the workers.

In these difficult times, the union has been working hard to improve the working conditions and to increase the wages of the workers. The union is also organizing new garment workers into the trade and is helping to improve the living conditions of the workers.

FULL TEXT OF DRESS CODE — ON PAGES 15-18

For the time being, it seems quite definite, how-
ever, major organizing operations by the I. L. G. W. U. will come to a halt. The membership of the Union will, naturally and as a matter of course, continue to increase and a large segment will be added to the roster of unionized shops in all cities and centers of our activity. But it is quite obvious that our major task has now shifted from gaining new territory to defending our gains. We have already made. We must bear in mind that the spectacual campaign which has so tremendously increased our membership and base will in itself require much time to be spent on the business of the local unions and the business of the national body. That is essential. Those, however, who view American labor realistically could scarcely deny that the American Federation of Labor at this convention has registered a distinct advance.

There were five major matters before the Washington convention—the question of sanctifying the so-called “label” policy of the organization, or the & industrial form of unionism, in addition to the “vertical,” or strictly craft form prevalent now; the attitude of the Federation toward the new form of organization; the recognition of the Executive Council to make it more representative of the membership of the Federation; the Hitler boycott resolution, and the admission of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to the A. F. L.

The convention rejected the proposal of the Executive Council sponsored by John L. Lewis. The first proposal, to have twenty-five members in the Council, instead of the present eight, it is not admitted, might have had better passing chances if it had been introduced at a time when the attention of the Convention was on some other education of the position of the Council as a whole. The debate on the question of the membership of the Federation, with the special relationship of the Council, is that a Council is more than a “council of elders.” In view of the fact that the Federation has been in existence since 1881, with a membership of nearly a million and a half, it becomes a very useful and important question to decide whether the leadership of the present Council, such a council, could have been received with but scant support. Besides, the proposition was that the Congress of the American trade union movement was no more physical in its midlife, the spirit of Samuel Gompers, the builder, the worker, and the leader, the American trade union movement is more than a mere class in labor, that his name and his deeds will never be forgotten, especially by our own workers. But, above all, we must never cease to cultivate the spirit of devotion and loyalty.

MORRIS HILLQUIST
By Gertrude Well Klein

To some time given its limited years.
Of the flower, the meadow street;
For him the days were pruned, and too fleet.
To let us note their passing. Our fears.
Our battles were of life and death.
When his life's burden, and our heart's burden,
A charge his shining steps race to meet.

To some time given be the playthings
For their pleasure.

Wealth, glory, power and the leisure
To fascinate the world, with their blue.
For all are but the instancing element to measure
The value of his days.

Those bitter years, which failures and whose cares
Looked from their baffled eyes.
Were his own effort, at once a wearisome challenge
And a call to battle in high enterprise.

He might have walked with kings accredited,
Embraced, he lived among us, even dead.
In Chicago and West of It.

By Morrie Bialis, V.R.P.

Manager Chicago Joint Board

This slowing down in the dress industry is no theory, right now, as the dress industry is also in its usual state during the slower season. The women among the dressmakers now chary of the new agreement. For example, in the case of the employees of the local garment manufacturer, who are now working under the new agreement, the women who worked in the better shops and had a good deal of work, and it was rather bad for those who had little work. At this time, however, all seem to be getting along fairly well — all are black and all are taking up the same work. How to make ends meet most during these remaining idle weeks?

We Chicago

Our Quarters

We are now in Chicago, our headquarters to an extent that predates the smooth functioning of our organization, and it is now time to consider some of the implications of this change. For the past few weeks, the Union has been seeking new quarters that would meet our purpose with regard to location, size, etc.

The Dress Cutters and Pressers

The dress cutters and pressers have two fine colleges and their meetings are very well attended. They discuss their problems intelligently and, in their opinion, they have no problems on hand. The cutters are confronted with the question of unemployment, as the season has ended, and they have had their cutting room closed. The presses, however, are still working. The Union has increased its staff now in trying to meet all the demands on them.

The trade dress at present is very, very slow.

Raincoat and Underwear Workers

The trade in the raincoat and underwear is very, very slow. There is a good deal of worry, as some of the employers, forgetting about the existance of the National Labor Relations Board, are trying to be anxious to cut wages and to force the workers to accept their demands. The workers are handling this problem like veterans in their own right, and they are determined to have a voice in the discussion.

There are several thousand workers in the undergarment trade in Chicago, some of whom are the most exploited workers in the local markets. The union is organizing them on its own roles several hundred members in good standing and boasts a strong and progressive organizing commission. The drive among the workers is being led by the supervision of Bro. Sam Glassman, and Bro. John who is now acting for Bro. Louis.

In St. Louis

In speaking of St. Louis, there must be a minute mind it is predominant, open shop city. With the exception of the dress industry, the remainder of the city is an open shop city. In view of this, all the members of our organization, dressmakers and white goods workers of St. Louis for the open shop fight they have, and their work, is nothing short of a revolution.

The Association of “Makers” are facing the main issues of new agreements, and they are fighting to make sure that the agreements are as fair as possible. They are, of course, working under the blanket code as usual.

In the coming season, we shall arrive at the end of the greatest period in our history. This will be a time of change, and we shall have to be prepared for it. Our work, of necessity, will be greater, and we shall have to be ready to meet the new conditions in these shops as well.

A Larger Staff

Bro. Bernard Shames, who left two weeks ago at the direction of President Dubinsky to help the strikers in St. Louis, is still there, and will probably remain there until someone from the General Office, our campaign in Milwaukee reaches the local dress shops will have to go as Slowly as it is now past the season, and by the start of the next season, we shall have to be able to achieve some results. To this end, we shall be discharged by the employers as a result of the work we have done through our efforts.

I may as well mention that the office of our new Joint Board is now in a separate building, and that the office of the General Office has been moved to a more convenient location for the local office for the G.L.O.W.C., and that the new location is a more convenient location for the local office for the G.L.O.W.C.
The Union Line in Cleveland Tightens

By Abraham W. Katovsky
Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

Although the Cleveland cloak manufacturing industry is still in the throes of some business on second order, the situation is far from being at a standstill. Owing to this condition, the completion of negotiations for an agreement has been indefinitely postponed.

The complaints have been filed by the Union in the enforcing department, but the company has not yet set itself up by the Cloak and Suit Joint Board.

The company, however, has presented a counter-objective and some of the points in the agreement have been altered.

Some of the changes include the non-working of unessential pieces of cloth, and the payment of a higher wage to the workers.

Without a permanent agreement being in force, the Union has succeeded in establishing new precedents in the dress industry. In every case where a manufacturer makes his products in more than one shop, all prices are fixed by a joint committee with a union representative present, and the prices are in line with the prices of those making the same garments.

The shifting of responsibility for the destructive industry to the manufacturer has now been shifted to some of the latter to discharge their contractors. The Union did not object to this but insisted that all the workers affected by these dismissals be given notice. In some cases, the notice was given to workers by their employers, who were unable to contact the Union.

The improvements which resulted from the decision are gratifying and the work force is around. We have taken the dressmakers away from sweatshop conditions and have set a precedent for similar conditions in the future.

Embroiderers' Strike

The Embroiderers' Workers Local 44 is waging a bitter fight for better working conditions and are constantly on the alert for improvements. We are all for getting better conditions in our industry.

In the Dress Industry

The dressmakers, especially the young workers, are anxious to see the improvement in working conditions. Many of the young women have shown the spirit of class-consciousness and understand thoroughly the ideals of the Union and the aims of the workers. They are displaying a wonderful sense of solidarity and are not only fighting to get better pay but are also fighting to keep the companies in business.

The Cleveland embroidery industry has been particularly hard hit by the recent strike. The company, however, has agreed to pay the workers a higher wage and to give them a chance to work under better conditions.

The strike is now in its fifth week with no sign of an immediate settlement. Because of the experienced strike, the workers have been working many weeks prior to the strike and their health has been affected. It is necessary for the workers to continue working to keep their families going.

The work of the Embroiderers' Workers' Local 44 is of great importance in the industry. The union has been working with the companies to improve the working conditions and has been successful in achieving some of its objectives.

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The Great "Out of Town" Sweep...

By Harry Wander
Manager, Out of Town Department
I.L.G.W.U.

When the blanket code was announced last summer it provided for a big increase in labor unionism in the large cities, such as New York, Chicago or Philadelphia. In our trade, in our trades had been gained to earn more than the blanket code provision called for. In the small towns, however, the workmen only earn need six dollars a week, or even less, and the code wage appeared already being observed and if the N.R.A. is not going to take care of the workers, why should it be?

It took a week of meetings at meetings and endless meetings to the people, to the unions, to the employees, and clerks, and most of them in the small towns, that the blanket code was far from sufficient to meet their needs. The blanket code does not provide all they need to be secure and protected, and that the unions have a much better code in store for them that could be enforced and made effective through the arm of the law.

Ground Made Ready For Strike

This was a part of the general preparatory work we had to carry on and the obstacles we had to overcome. Gradually, however, we succeeded in winning the workers over to the union's viewpoint, and by the time the general strike was called on August 16, the employees were on the union's side. They varied the plan of the strike, and by the time the workers had been settled, the factories were unmanned and inactive for the entire industry.

In consequence of this writing, there are more than 20,000 workers in the various women's wear crafts and the Out of Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U., which I hope you will accept the importance of our activities.

Phenomenal Wage Rise

It is no exaggeration to state that all of the workers have been raised at least 100 per cent in many instances, as high as 200 per cent. Hours for all of them have been cut down 25 per cent in the week. It is surprising to see how these workers, who were used to working the blanket code for a minute longer than 25 hours a week. And they were asking for a strike, or shipping clerk remaining in the shops after 4:30 P.M.

Work Hours in Cotton Dress Shops

Since the strikes which took place in May, we have had a continuous campaign of propaganda, both written and oral, to keep up the morale of the workers. We have been working on this campaign for the benefit of the workers. We have been working with the unions and the workers to keep them informed of the purposes of the union and how we can help them to keep the peace. Our Officers and Offices.

We have established our union to the workers, we have been sending our officers to the workers, we have been trying to convince them. We have been trying to convince them that our only purpose has been and is to organize them into unions and to obtain for them, better working conditions.

Our Campaign and the NRA

Many of our friends are inclined to think that the campaign is over. We are not at all familiar with the circumstances surrounding the workers, to deny that the NRA agitation has created a great deal of labor unrest, and that the NRA has stirred up the workers. The truth is, in most cases the NRA has rather damped than helped our organizing activity.

News from Philadelphia Market

By Elia Reisberg
Manager, Philadelphia Dress Joint Board

"Justice" readers are familiar with our growing nation of dress makers and the birth of our organization which resulted from those strikes. The strike situation is, therefore, of a great importance to us. The dress makers are the ones that we are trying to organize, by comparison, of the general gains that we have made.

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Local 22 Alive With Post-Strike Activity

By Charles S. Zimmerman
Secretary-General

Greetings to Old and New Members:

We take this, our first opportunity, to extend greetings to the many friends and members who have joined our organization, and to our old members who have continued their interest in our organization for a period of years. We have made possible the rebuilding of our Union to its present strength and prestige. Our organization is still in need, and we will always be in need, of the services of our members. Our policies are those of the active and enthusiastic members of the Union, and we know that, through the efforts of all our members, our Union will continue to grow in size and influence, making our Union a permanent and strong weapon in the hands of the workers.

Room and Need for Constructive Activity:

Our is a truly progressive organization. All our policies and practices are based on the principles of freedom, equal opportunity, and equality of creed, color, and nationality. The desire for better working conditions, better wages, and increased leisure time is the driving force behind our organization.

Our organization offers a just and fair environment for all workers within our jurisdiction. We strive to ensure that all workers are treated equally and fairly, regardless of their race, ethnicity, or gender.

We are grateful for the support of our members, who are the backbone of our organization. Their dedication and hard work are what keep us moving forward.

The The Dreamers

Resist

To the credit of many of our members, particularly of the new members, it should be noted that they have quietly graced the organization with their dedication and hard work.

The Education and Propaganda Department

One of the problems considered by the Executive Board is the trade union education of our members. Unfortunately, many workers have never been exposed to the benefits of unionization. In order to educate and inform our members about the importance of our organization, we have implemented a comprehensive education and propaganda program.

The Consumer and the NRA Label

The launching of the NRA Label is a significant milestone in our history. The label helps protect workers from the abuses of the market. The label requires that all products carrying it be manufactured in compliance with the National Labor Relations Act. This provides workers with an assurance that their rights are protected and that they have a voice in their workplace.

In conclusion, the Local 22 is committed to providing a strong voice for our members and ensuring that they have a fair and just workplace. We are grateful for the support of our members and look forward to continuing our work in the future.
The Six Months in Boston

By Philip Kramer
Manager Boston Joint Board

In the spring of this year, we observed that there was a general desire among the Boston dress workers to reduce their work in the shops. We decided to call a meeting of the workers and that they would be interested in discussing ways to achieve this goal.

The meeting was held last night at the Local 62 meeting hall. We discussed the need for a reduction in the number of hours worked each week, as well as the need for an improvement in the quality of the work. We also discussed the possibility of introducing new processes and technologies into the shops.

At the meeting, we agreed to a four-hour reduction in work time, as well as a five-day work week. We also agreed to the introduction of new processes and technologies, which would improve the quality of the work and reduce the number of hours worked each week.

Union Demands

Old Scales

The Workers' Union's demands are as follows:

1. A four-hour reduction in work time, resulting in a five-day work week.
2. The introduction of new processes and technologies, which will improve the quality of the work and reduce the number of hours worked each week.
3. The introduction of new processes and technologies, which will improve the quality of the work and reduce the number of hours worked each week.

Undies Industry Now Unionized

By Samuel Shore
General Manager Local 62

Among the major achievements of the recent Undies Industry Strike, the establishment of the Boston Garment Workers' Union in the women's apparel industry. The strike began in late September, and by the time it ended in late October, the organizing drive had resulted in a strike which sought to address a number of issues, including working conditions, wages, and the rights of workers.

During this strike, the workers demanded a number of changes to improve their working conditions. They fought for better wages, shorter working hours, and safer working conditions. They also demanded the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

The strike was a success, and the Boston Garment Workers' Union was formed. The union is now working to improve the working conditions of its members and to ensure that their rights are protected.

The Long Lean Years

There was, naturally, more than one side to this complex issue. The demands of the workers, who were in a position to hold the employers in line, were met with a variety of responses. The employers, who were determined to hold the line, were met with a variety of responses. Some employers were willing to negotiate, while others were not.

To begin with, our drive started last week, just as the actual strike was about to begin. We began by calling for a national strike, and we were met with a variety of responses. Some employers were willing to negotiate, while others were not.

The railroaders, as you know from previous correspondence, have put up a fierce fight to win for themselves union work conditions and the International Railroaders' Federation. The Federation has been in charge of their organizing drive, they have a good organization, but they are still struggling financially as their cases drained their financial resources. They should be helped from the start, and the rational trade of Boston remains as the largest market for the railroaders. The situation condition prevails in the Boston market, and the larger view of the railroaders. The result of this agreement will be a hiring of the workmen in the future, and will be a hiring of the railroaders in the New York City.
Industry and the leadership of the Union both realized that the greatest sphere of growth which lay ahead in the garment trades was in New York and New Jersey. Laboriously, the local leadership was being tested and found wanting. The trade unions were in a state of flux, with many workers leaving the garment industry altogether. The leadership of the Union was aware of this and was working to prevent a decline in membership.

Gratitude Expressed

We cannot conclude without expressing our deep gratitude to all those who have helped to bring us this far in an unceasing effort to improve our lot. We are especially grateful for the support of the local leaders and the encouragement of the international leadership. We are also grateful for the sacrifices made by our members, who have given up so much to make this possible.

We have established, besides, definite and standardized wage scales in the trades for which we have been able to make agreements. We have also made agreements with the major manufacturers in the industry.

Summary

We have achieved our objectives in New York and New Jersey. We have strengthened our position in the industry and have been able to win advances in wages and working conditions. We are grateful for the support of our members and for the leadership of the Union.

WHAT TO READ

The Educational Department of the International Union has prepared a list of books and articles that may be of interest to our members. These include works on the history of the garment industry, labor law, and the role of labor unions in society.

Text of Code for Dress Industry

As Approved by Pres. Roosevelt

Following is the text of the code of fair competition for the dress manufacturing industry, as approved by the President and effective Nov. 1.

ARTICLE I

Purposes

To effectuate the purposes of Title 1 of the Act, the following provisions are made: the code of fair competition and upon approval by the President shall be the standards of fair competition for such industry, and shall be binding upon every member thereof.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

1. The term "Dress Manufacturing Industry" as used hereinafter includes all persons engaged in the manufacture of garments (as defined in paragraphs 1 to 7 of this article) for sale or manufacture, or of garments for sale, to customers or others.

Wages

1. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than the following minimum wages: $15 per week for 35 hours. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than the following minimum wages: $10 per week for 35 hours.

2. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $18 per week for 35 hours.

3. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $10 per week for 35 hours.

4. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $15 per week for 35 hours.

5. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $20 per week for 35 hours.

6. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $18 per week for 35 hours.

7. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $22 per week for 35 hours.

8. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $20 per week for 35 hours.

9. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $25 per week for 35 hours.

10. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $22 per week for 35 hours.

11. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $28 per week for 35 hours.

12. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $25 per week for 35 hours.

13. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $30 per week for 35 hours.

14. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $28 per week for 35 hours.

15. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $32 per week for 35 hours.

16. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $30 per week for 35 hours.

17. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $35 per week for 35 hours.

18. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $32 per week for 35 hours.

19. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $38 per week for 35 hours.

20. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $35 per week for 35 hours.

21. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $40 per week for 35 hours.

22. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $38 per week for 35 hours.

23. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $42 per week for 35 hours.

24. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $40 per week for 35 hours.

25. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $45 per week for 35 hours.

26. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $42 per week for 35 hours.

27. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $48 per week for 35 hours.

28. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $45 per week for 35 hours.

29. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $50 per week for 35 hours.

30. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $48 per week for 35 hours.

31. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $52 per week for 35 hours.

32. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $50 per week for 35 hours.

33. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $55 per week for 35 hours.

34. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $53 per week for 35 hours.

35. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $58 per week for 35 hours.

36. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $56 per week for 35 hours.

37. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $60 per week for 35 hours.

38. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $58 per week for 35 hours.

39. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $62 per week for 35 hours.

40. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $60 per week for 35 hours.

41. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $65 per week for 35 hours.

42. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $63 per week for 35 hours.

43. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $68 per week for 35 hours.

44. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $66 per week for 35 hours.

45. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of higher priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $70 per week for 35 hours.

46. Employees engaged in the mechanized processes of manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York shall be paid not less than $68 per week for 35 hours.
of manufacture of higher priced garments in the eastern area shall be paid not less than 30 per cent of the average rate paid to labor in the manufacture of lower priced garments in the City of New York for the same or similar work. However, that cleaners and printers shall not receive less than $1.15 per week.

5. Employees in the eastern area who are employed in the manufacture of higher priced garments and/or lower priced garments respectively shall be paid not less than 30 per cent of the minimum wages established herein for the City of New York for the various crafts in the classifications of garment workers employed by the national association of garment workers provided, however, that cleaners and printers shall not receive less than $1.15 per week.

Western Area. Employees in the western area engaged in the manufacture or processing of manufacture of higher priced garments and/or lower priced garments respectively shall be paid not less than 30 per cent of the minimum wages established herein for the City of New York for the various crafts in the classifications of garment workers employed by the national association of garment workers provided, however, that cleaners and printers shall not receive less than $1.15 per week.

6. Eastern employees engaged in work outside the City of New York shall receive the same rates as provided in the eastern area. Employees working outside the City of New York shall receive the same rates as provided in the eastern area. Employees working outside the City of New York shall receive the same rates as provided in the eastern area.

V. General Labor Provisions

1. No person under the age of 14 shall be employed in the manufacture of higher priced garments in the eastern area.

2. Employees shall be free from the interference, restraint, coercion or physical or mental annoyance of employers of labor or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization of such representatives, or in conducting concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, except as prohibited by law.

3. No employer or his agents shall besiege or require any employee to sign or deliver to any person other than the employer or his agents any contract, agreement or other document, or to work for any employer other than the employer or his agents.

4. Employees shall comply with the rules of the house as to hour of work, hours of rest, and other conditions of employment approved by the President of the organization or his authorized agents.

5. Within each State this code shall be open to inspection by the Code Authority, and all reports made under the provisions of this code shall be open to public inspection.

6. No employer shall reclassify an employee for the purpose of evading the provisions of this code.

7. Each employer shall post in a prominent place in the shop or place of business a written statement of the provisions of this code and shall keep it readily available for inspection by any employee.

8. No employer shall receive a lower rate than is required to provide the same employees with the same hours of work, wage, and working conditions as those prevailing in the eastern area.

9. No employer shall receive a lower rate than is required to provide the same employees with the same hours of work, wage, and working conditions as those prevailing in the eastern area.

10. No employer shall receive a lower rate than is required to provide the same employees with the same hours of work, wage, and working conditions as those prevailing in the eastern area.

Code Authority

1. To effectively enforce the provisions of this code, a Code Authority shall be established by the Code Authority. The Code Authority shall consist of three members, one chosen by the Code Authority, one chosen by the employment association, and one chosen by the employers association. The Code Authority shall be empowered to receive complaints and calls of employees and to investigate and report on such complaints and calls.

2. The Code Authority shall have the power to summon witnesses to appear and give testimony, and to issue subpoenas to require the production of books, papers, and records.

3. The Code Authority shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the effective enforcement of the provisions of this code.

4. The Code Authority shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the court of the State in which the Code Authority is located.

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10. The Code Authority shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the court of the State in which the Code Authority is located.
number especially assigned to each employer by the Code Authority and remain attached to the job until such time as the order, the trade, or the employer shall be withdrawn from the Code.

Any change of an employing unit and any reorganization shall be subject to the approval of the Code Authority.

Any employee who does not receive a proper rate of pay shall be entitled to a hearing before a fair and impartial panel of the Code Authority.

Any employee who is not paid the proper rate of pay shall be entitled to a hearing before a fair and impartial panel of the Code Authority.

The Code Authority shall have the power to interpret and enforce the provisions of this Code.

ARTICLE IX
Trade Practices

The provisions of this Code are subject to the following exceptions:

1. This Code is not intended to apply to any employer whose annual gross sales are less than $10,000.

2. This Code is not intended to apply to any employer whose annual gross sales are less than $5,000.

3. This Code is not intended to apply to any employer whose annual gross sales are less than $10,000.

The Code Authority shall have the power to interpret and enforce the provisions of this Code.
Los Angeles Strike Goes To Arbitration

As I write these lines, we received notice that the Los Angeles dress manufacturers have failed to submit the issue of the current strikes to the Arbitration Committee. The Union has expressed its willingness to strike, and the strike will be on.

As far as the clock and suit industry is concerned, we are not aware of any concerted activity in connection with this action. The Arbitration Committee consists of representatives from unions and employers and has been in existence for many years. It is a voluntary body, and its decisions are binding on all parties involved.

A Fine Group of Strikers
One thing I am in a position to say is that the Los Angeles dress manufacturers have established a union that is truly representative of the entire field. They have not been afraid to take a stand against employers who would undermine their efforts. Their militancy on the picket lines and in general has won for them the admiration of even their opponents.

Particularly we are proud of our members who are working in excellent groups, and for the first time working together with all the other groups. We are having the entire Mexican population with us in this fight, so much so that they themselves are becoming union members through the radio station at Tijuana, Mexico.

The Clock Workers Organized

Martin Pritti, Leader of German Tailors, Comes Here to Lecture

Martin Pritti, until the advent of the Hitler dictatorship, head of an international Workers' Union, and an outstanding member of the console of the internationals, is on his way to Los Angeles, to confer with the German Socialists and trade union congresses. He will arrive here on Monday, and on Tuesday, at the invitation of the American National Garment Workers' Union, he will give an address to the European Labor movement in general and on the plight of the workers under the Nazi regime in Germany in particular.

First German Labor Refugee Here
Brother Pritti, who is the first German labor refugee of note to reach these shores, was met at the train by representatives of several large New York labor organizations, and a group of delegates of the Anti-Nazi League of America, consisting of Vice-President Walker, Samuel Lowitz, Fannie M. Cohen and Max D. Fishman. Later in the morning, he was also met at the train by the New York Labor Council's international secretary, A. L. Rosenfield, who has already established himself in this country.

Pritti's Message to Workers
Brother Pritti, who is a member of the executive committee of the International Garment Workers' Union of Germany, has repeatedly expressed his determination to come to this country and enroll himself among the ranks of the workers. He has been in touch with several American labor organizations, and has been given every possible assistance by them.

BROOKWOOD GRADUATES PLAN 3-DAY BAZAAR

A three-day bazaar, for the benefit of the Brookwood Labor College, is now being organized under the direction of President Samuel Fishman. This institution is now being established as the first labor college in the country, and its purpose is to provide a training ground for labor leaders.

In compliment to the College, a number of organizations have offered to assist in the publication of the bazaar. Among these are the local chapter of the American Federation of Labor, the local chapter of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the local chapter of the International Workers of the World.
Adjustments

The business mood at present is one of watchfulness. Since business activity has declined almost steadily, the stock market has been on the decline for the last two months. These two months have produced a good market, and the average price level, which gained 17 points from March to July, has remained fairly level at all from March to July. The price level is still on the rise and is 2.5 points higher than it was last two weeks. Business has still not turned upward. Because of this, many are pondering the possibility of a further decline.

Monthly Survey of Industry

by A.F. of L. Research Bureau

Thursday is one of the few days that show promise of increased business. Since July 1, the average price level, which has been on the decline for the past two months, has increased. The prices of manufactured goods, which have been on the decline for the past two months, have also increased. This is attributed to the fact that the manufacturers are beginning to feel the pinch of decreased business and are beginning to raise prices.

Good Products

Six Months Ahead

In the absence of industries producing last

Wednesday the stocks should normally be

producing more in the near future. The production

should be regarded as a wholesome development of the situation in which the

industries have been moving from warehouses into consumption. A considerable

amount has indeed: it was 18 per cent

above last year. In early September, retail

prices have been rising, and the consumer's

price index shows a gain of 1.5 per cent. The

increase in the price index, which is

concerned with the cost of living, remains

practically the same, while the

production index shows a gain of 4.3 per cent. Therefore, the situation has

improved, and there is reason to believe that the production index will continue

to increase in the near future.

Credit

Third, problems arise from the application of codes. Many employers

find themselves pinched between the low incomes they are making from their

businesses and the high costs of materials and labor they must pay under codes. They are hammering for credit from their bankers to help them keep their business in operation. The banks, however, are being cautious in granting credit, and the banks are not satisfied with the resources of their depositors. And no one feels secure of the banks' stability in the present situation.

Producers

Producers face the problem of how to market their products. How can they get credit for new products? How do they get credit for old products? The banks require a satisfactory standing in the trade, and the producers must show that they have a market for their products. This policy has been followed by the banks, and the producers have found that the banks are being cautious in granting credit.

Adapting to New Conditions

The situation is difficult, and the producers must adapt themselves to the new conditions. They must find new markets for their products, and they must find new sources of credit. The producers must be creative in finding solutions to these problems.

A. F. of L. COUNCIL ACTS TO PUSH HITTEN BOYCOPT AMONG WAGE EARNERS

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, acting in Washington immediately after the adjournment of the Federation's regular session, has instructed the federation to withdraw the eleven million unemplyed in August.

Relief for the unemployed is a matter of real concern, especially now with the winter of 1933 approaching. A new and important part of the social service is the provision of employment for the unemployed. The unemployment is at its highest level ever recorded.

Price Control

Workers are both producers and consumers, and they face the problem of how to control the prices of the goods they produce. They must carefully consider how much they wish to charge for their goods, and the prices they should charge should be based on the cost of living and the cost of materials. The prices of goods should be controlled by the union and the employer, and the union should work with the employer to ensure that the prices are fair and reasonable.

THE TASK OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

The Task of Workers' Education Today, to be held at the Hotel Best, New York City, on November 1, 1933, will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of labor education. The speakers include prominent economists, labor leaders, and educators. The program will cover a wide range of topics, including the role of education in the development of worker consciousness.

STUDENTS' DANCE RECITALS

Students Dance Recitals announce a series of eight dance recitals for the season 1933-1934, to be given at the Washington Irving High School, 15th Street and Irving Place. A series of eight dance recitals will be given, and each recital will be followed by a dance. The recitals will be sponsored by the Students Dance Recitals, 52 Union Square, Room 1002.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

To Nominate Members to the Executive Board for 1934

Mondat, December 4 at the International Auditorium, 3 West 14th Street, at 7:00 P.M. Sharp

All Underwear, Children's Dresses, etc., are urged to attend this meeting without fail.

ATTENTION CUTTERS

MEMBERS OF LOCAL TEN

For the following meetings the following dates will take place in the order as arranged:

1. Regular Meeting of the Executive Board, Monday, November 13, 1933.
2. Special Meeting of the Executive Board, Monday, November 27, 1933.

All the above meetings will be held in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Martin's Place, at 7:30 P.M.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

ATTENTION CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

A Special Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Monday, November 27, 1933, at 7:30 P.M.

The Special Meeting will be held in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Martin's Place, at 7:30 P.M.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.