10-1934

Justice (Vol. 16, Iss. 10)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords
International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

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

The letter printed below was sent out from the General Office under the signature of President Dubinsky on August 15, to all joint boards and locals affiliated with the I.L.G.W.U. in pursuance of a decision adopted by Chicago Convention.

Committee of Twenty-Five

Greetings:

Our members undoubtedly recall the enthusiasm which greeted the decision of our Convention to raise a fund of $40,000 toward the drive against Nazism and Fascism here and abroad. At its first meeting, the General Executive Board carried out the mandate of the Convention and appointed a permanent committee of twenty-five, representing every important market and branch of the industries under our jurisdictions, to direct a nationwide campaign, which is to be launched on August 15. The Fund is to be raised during this current fall season and for this purpose, special stamps in denominations of 25c, 50c and $1.00 will be issued.

The Convention has directed that such a Fund be raised for the following purposes:
1. To assist all victims of Fascism and Nazism.
2. To give generous aid to active labor and political refugees, who were ruthlessly forced out of their positions in the trade union movement and compelled to flee from their home-lands.
3. To support and encourage the heroic underground movement in all Fascist-dominated countries.
4. To support, both morally and financially, every bona fide movement to combat the menace of Fascism in this country.

Stamps to Control Collections:

In accordance with the foregoing decision, we call upon all our affiliated organizations to proceed without delay to work out the necessary arrangements to raise this Fund among the workers in their respective localities, through direct contributions, shop collections or time to be worked. Every payment is to be recorded in the member's book with one of the special stamps, which are to be obtained at the General Office, irrespective of the manner in which the contribution is made. In the case of a shop collection, a receipt is to be issued for the total amount and individual stamps are to be pasted in each member's book.

Under separate cover, we are sending you a number of these special stamps in the three denominations. All the income for the Fund is to be forwarded to the General Office. We are also sending you shop subscription lists.

Paternally yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY,
President-General Secretary.

Owing to absence of Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of Local 10, on vacation, Cutters' Page does not appear in this issue of "Justice."

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

Due to the Roshahmoh Holiday, the Membership Meeting will not take place on Monday, Sept. 15. The next Membership Meeting will be held on Monday, September 24, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, City.

All cutters are urged to attend without fail.
Editorial Notes

The Cotton Garment Situation

President Roosevelt's order to cut work-hours in the cotton garment industry was issued on August 21.

No sooner was this pronouncement made public than the cotton garment manufacturers, or, to be precise, the officials and representatives of the fifteen branches of this widely rambled industry, met and issued a statement that they would abide by the order. They threatened to defy everybody in sight; they broadcast an arrogant challenge that no one in the land could force them to change the 40-hour week in their factories.

It is not important, at this moment, whether the defiant attitude of the cotton garment manufacturers was merely bluff or that they actually meant to stick to their guns. One thing, nevertheless, is certain: they had reckoned without their hosts.

Obviously, they had forgotten that the workers, and particularly the organized workers, in the garment industry, were a factor to be seriously considered.

This fact, however, was quickly brought home to them when the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accepted their challenge and began preparing for a strike. In every city and town where cotton garments are being manufactured in union and non-union factories, alike—main meetings were held; strike literature began flooding the shops and the homes of the workers, and the rumblings of a general strike began to roll across the country.

Within a couple of weeks, the cotton garment manufacturers became aware of the fact that they were dealing, in this case, not with mere threats or empty gestures. Then they dropped their arrogance and changed their tone.

As these lines are being written, it is pretty nearly certain that there will be no general strike in the cotton garment industry. The mobilized force of the Union has made a strike for the 36-hour week unnecessary. Of course, there may be, here and there, a factory that will disregard the presidential order, and will attempt to keep up the old hours. Against such individual firms, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will strike and strike as long as it takes to convince them that they are not better off than other employers in the industry, and that the strike is the only way to end unfair and dishonorable competition in the cotton garment factories at the expense of labor.

The cotton garment workers have won a great and bloody victory because our Union stood squarely behind them. But the fight for union recognition and for many other union work standards in the cotton garment industry still has to be won.

We hope that the tens of thousands of these workers who are still not affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will remember this lesson. It is their turn now to line up squarely behind our Union, to join our organizations everywhere. For, in union—and in union only—there is strength, hope, and a brighter outlook for a better and a happier life for all of them.

That Meeting of The Two Boards

On September 13, there took place in New York City an event which received but passing notice in our midst. It is not unlikely, nevertheless, that this occurrence foreshadows a significant development in the organization life of the needle trades unions in this country.

We refer to the joint meeting of the General Executive Boards of the two largest bodies of organized workers in the garment industry, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

It was the first time, since the Amalgamated was organized in 1914, that both executive groups met together.

The meeting was a brief one and was held for a specific reason. Both unions have an equal stake in the cotton garment industry, and both are equally concerned in unitizing the hundreds of thousands of workers employed in it. The I. L. G. W. U. and the A. C. W. A. found themselves jointly involved in enforcing the 36-hour work-week and the increase of wage rates in the cotton garment factories, and they met to evolve a common plan of action and to pledge cooperation to each other in this enforcement campaign.

Yet, while the meeting of the two Boards appeared to concern itself with that single purpose only, those who attended it could not help carry

October, 1934

The Current Work Season

It is too early to take stock of the current season in our main trades—cloak and dress—though it already is evident that the season is far from satisfactory.

September saw a decided slump in the cloak factories. There was a good deal of early cloaking in July and the New York market, on cheap lines predominantly, but since mid-August, work has lapsed and is at a low ebb. There remains, of course, the prospect of a lively spurt in October, but if we are to take the small-order, hand-to-mouth cutting which is being reported from the cutting-room as a gauge, the remaining work period is extremely unprofitable. It may be prolonged for another month or five weeks, will not make up in quantity production for the losses which the letdown of the past six or seven weeks has caused in workers' earnings.

In the dress industry, too, an early start in July was followed by a spotty August, and only in September did the shops begin to show signs of real activity. With this, comes the hope that the dress work-season may stretch out through October and into a part of November, to give the dress workers a chance to build up a wage reserve against the coming slack period.

Quite naturally, it would be unreasonable to expect long and booming work seasons in our own industry while the general economic condition in the country is still so hazardous and uncertain. It is—while millions of men and women, all of them potential consumers, are still permanently idle.

The cheery sight of our own situation—and that which goes for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and every other organized center—is contained in the fact that, regardless of all hazards and uncertainties, our Union structure stands like a Rock of Gibraltar in the midst of this turbulent industrial sea.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union may proudly assert that work conditions, hours, wages and other standards of employment, are vigilantly controlled in our factories and that our men and women are joyously supporting the organization everywhere.

In times like these, such unity and wholesome allegiance are not merely a comforting thought; they are the mainspring of our existence, the shining promise of unswerving stability and growth.

Faster Action Needed To Raise Anti-Fascist Fund

The campaign to raise the $50,000 fund for the drive against Nazism and Fascism, decided by the Chicago convention, is not making as rapid progress as it should.

There were, until now, some reasons for it—the chief one being that during September work in our shops was not as regular as it should have been and the income of our members was materially affected thereby. With the exception of several local unions, most of our organizations have thus far failed to remit their quotas to the fund.

Now, as the volume of work in the shops has increased, it is high time for the locals which have fallen behind in this activity, to get busy. It is of utmost importance that the manner of the convention be carried out in the shortest possible time.

In a communication addressed to all our affiliated organizations a few days ago, President Dubinsky sets October 20 as the time limit for the raising of this fund. Shortly thereafter, a great public meeting to give expression to the protest against Fascism and Nazism will be held at the Mecca Temple in New York, at which Walter M. Citrine will be the principal speaker. It will be the ideal place and moment, President Dubinsky points out further, for the I. L. G. W. U. to be in a position to present to Brother Citrine on that occasion a check for the entire amount of that fund.

Our Union has never made a plea—to its own members or to the Labor movement in general—that it didn't fulfill. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel and complete the job. There's no time to lose, we must not fall behind.

The Citrine Visit

The coming of Walter M. Citrine to this country, as guest of the American Federation of Labor, invited by President William Green to attend its convention in San Francisco, is an event, we shall like to be-
In the Silk and Cotton Shops of Phila.

By Elias Reisberg, V.P.
Manager of Waist and Dress Joint Board of Philadelphia

Since this is the first article dealing with the activities of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union since the anti-Jewish Convention adjourned last June in Chicago, a dozen or so of new locals have been added to the roster of new locals. In the last two months, many new organizers, men and women, have been in the field.

Most interesting, too, is the fact that it is not merely numerical strength that our International is gathering in this steady, almost irresistible drive. The men and women who are joining our organization by the thousands in every part of the country are displaying an interest in their Union and a concern with its plans and activity that is virtually thrilling. We have evidence of this in the almost universal demand for educational and recreational opportunities and means that is pouring into the General Office from the new organizations in all parts of the country.

In response to this demand, President Dubinsky has now taken steps to widen the scope of our Educational Department and to furnish it with greater means to carry out an ambitious program of mass education during the coming Winter. The appointment of Louis Schaffner, a capable and resourceful figure in our movement, to supervise and coordinate educational and research activity should accelerate and expand this work greatly. And the designation of Frank Crosswhite, the brilliant Negro labor and Socialist speaker and organizer, to lead the campaign of our Union among the thousands of Negro garment workers, is another fortunate choice which will be applauded by the entire membership of the I.L.G.W.U.

HILL OUT MEMORIAL
ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

A big memorial meeting, marking the first anniversary of the death of Morris Hillquit, late Socialist leader and famous labor advocate, will take place under the auspices of Socialist and labor organizations in New York City at Town Hall, West 43rd Street, on Sunday, October 7 at 3 in the afternoon.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be: Louis Waldman, James Connolly, Bernard Cahan, Charles Solomon, Jacob Frank, Algernon Lee and Professors.

Admission is free, and tickets may be obtained at all local offices of the I.L.G.W.U.

JUSTICE
A Labor Magazine
Published monthly by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

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Our Drive Still Goes On

The forces which were set in motion in the summer of 1934—the organizing sweep of our Union through the width and breadth of the land, still goes on.
In the Chicago Cotton Garment Market

This Labor Day was a triple holiday for us. It began with the regular holiday of American labor; secondly, Labor Day this year marked the first anniversary of the successful and organized dress strike in this city; and, thirdly, we had with us this Labor Day a group of visitors which made the occasion for us especially festive and interesting.

A Gathering of Leaders

President Dubsinsky of the I.L.G. W.E. came from New York, not only as our own guest but, as the guest of the Chicago Federation of Labor, together with a group of other New York labor men and Mayor La Guardia. Brother Roy Gilbert came from St. Louis; Brother Meyer Perlstein was here from Kansas City, and Abraham Plotkin came from Milwaukee. While in Chicago, President Dubsinsky conferred with all the local leaders on plans for the prospective general strike in the Cotton Garment Industry. At the confer- ences there were also present Brother Glassman, who is doing special organizing work in the cotton garment shops, A. Schuster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago Joint Board, and Brother Bernstein, who is the Chairman of the Board, and the writer of these lines.

The news that our union is getting ready to call a general strike all over the country to force the cotton garment employers to accept a 22-hour week, has created a consider- able stir in the local press, and we are getting requests of publicity about it in all the local newspapers.

The office of Local 74, the wash and cotton dress local, looks like a ver- table beehive. Meetings are held daily and arrangements are being feverishly made for the coming con- flict.

Big Crosswalk Meeting

We are especially thankful to President Dubsinsky for having sent to us as special organizer, Frank W. Crosswalk, a brilliant and persuasive speaker who, we know, will make a great contribution to our activity among the colored cotton garment workers and the white workers as well. We had the big meeting with Brother Crosswalk on Thursday, September 23, and it was beyond doubt the finest and largest meeting ever had in this branch of the industry. Brother Samuel Glassman presided and, among our speakers, were such prominent personalities as Barrett O'Flahara, former Lieutenant Governor of Illinois and one of our attorneys, Mose Adams, President of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, and the old veteran, John Walker, former President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Rumors are flying thick in the local that the cotton garment employers have got out of joint and that they will not listen from their present stand that they will retire from their present decision with regard to a 22-hour week. Nevertheless, we continue with our preparations for a strike, here in Chicago, in Decatur, and in several other cotton garment centers. In Decatur we have had a big meeting on September 27 and Brother Nate Enzor, the organizer of the local, in that city, is in constant touch with us about their situation.

Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, Racine

In Fort Wayne, Indiana, we have had a contract with the local employers, we had some clashes on the questions of earnings and the shorter work week. Brother Mayer Baron, who played a part in settling the strike in Fort Wayne a year ago, spent there a few days and adjusted the dispute with the result that on October 1 a 22-hour week will be in- stalled in the local factories.

Good news is also coming in from Milwaukee, where Brother Abraham Plotkin is now stationed as organizer. There are in Milwaukee 6 cotton garment factories, among them the Reo Manufacturing Company, which employs in season close to 800 workers. Work terms in these shops are unusually bad and the speed-up system is regularly applied to all workers who manage to earn a little above the minimum wagers. Brother Plotkin is making rapid headway in organizing the Milwaukee cotton garment workers, and when I visited Milwaukee last week I was elated with the results. More than 60 per cent of them are already in our new organization, and we are getting ready for action and the employers are beginning to realize it.

Work Keeps on Expanding

My territory has recently extended to Racine, Wisconsin, where we have organized a substantial local of the Employers, No. 117, composed largely of employers of the Chicago Hubber Garment Company, a firm with which we had a bitter conflict some 17 years ago. Brother Goldt, former organizer, went to Wisconsin, and installed a working system in the office of Local 187 and last week, I, together with Brothers Harry Rufer and Mandy Feinberg, conferred in Racine with the trade employers and also addressed a well-attended meeting. I wish to express, at this point, sincere thanks to the leaders of the Racine Trade and Labor Council, especially to Brothers Walter Jensen and Bill Summers, who have given us invaluable assistance in organizing this local.

In Elgin, Illinois, organized labor had an impressive Labor Day parade this year and our Local No. 99 was greatly pleased in this demonstration with a float of their own.

I should very much like to tell you about the activity of our bigger organizations, the cloak and dress unions, here in Chicago, but I will have to leave it for my next letter.

Before closing, I wish, nevertheless, to thank my colleagues of the G.T.T. for having given me the honor to be one of our delegation to the 54th Convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco. More next month.
the time she returns and leaves in the afternoon is required in the space market to the employees of the contractors of Kaplan & Riss.

In addition, at the end of the day, she fills in for that day the style numbers of the dresses on which she has been working and the number of dresses of each kind she has made.

The card provides space for a similar record of the number of hours she works in the week and the quantity of stitches she makes. Then, when she receives her pay for that week's work, if she finds it is less than the minimum, she proceeds to make use of this record.

What Must Be Filled In

Before turning in the card to the Union bookkeeper, she must complete it in the printed form. This calls for the date on which the week ended, that is, the date of Friday of the week in which the record is being kept; the date on which the woman received her pay, her full name and address, the number of the local to which she belongs, her ledger number, her craft, and the name and address of her shop.

At the bottom of the card she fills in the amount of wages she received for the week's work and then signs the card. It is now complete and should be immediately brought or delivered to the Union. Promptness in this respect is very important. If the Union is to be successful in collecting the money due, the card must be received by the Union by the end of the week.

The calculation table, which the Union issued some time ago of great assistance to the women in the occupation with the minimum cards. By consulting the table the woman can find out the correct minimum wage for the number of hours she worked.

Columns for Three Crafts

There are two sections to this table, one showing rates for workers on 18.75- and below dresses and one for gowns.

Steer Clear of Room 315!

By Yvonne Haas

Maybe Room 315 has very little meaning for you. You may even have heard employees say, "What's in Room 315?"

But, if on a Wednesday night you chance to trudge along the lobbies of the New York Dress Joint Board, you will soon discover that some workers walk much faster than others, and that these seem to have a rather troubled look. In fact, you may even hear some worker ask each other: "What, what's the matter?"

"What's your shop doing on the Anti-Facial Drive?" And the hurried reply would be, "I am going down or up, as the case may be--Room 315, the Grievance Committee."

And you may, very reluctantly, hand over the dollars to doughnuts that he who has an appointment with the Grievance Committee is not notified by anyone.

The Union's Courtroom

By this time you should have guessed that the Grievance Committee has to do with wages. It is with the other galling rates for higher priced dresses. In each section there is a separate column for operators, another for finishers and a third for pressers. The minimum wages rate for each of these crafts are shown for any number of hours worked, from one to thirty-five.

It is only through the cooperation of the Union members that these minimum cards can be made of value. It is very important, if minimums are to be enforced, that any worker who is not receiving sufficient pay immediately obtain a card, fill it out carefully and at the end of the week deliver it at once to the Union.

If the proper method of using the card is not always observed, the card is of little or no value. The Grievance Committee of the Union, which is the official body of the Union, has rejected hundreds of complaints that have been presented to the union because the workers have not filed them properly.

The cards are kept in the hands of the members of the Grievance Committee, and if a worker is not receiving his proper wages, the card is put in the hands of the workers and the Grievance Committee passes upon it.

A "Letter of Reprimand"

The card is the only document that will be handed to the worker unless he has been notified that his wages are not within the minimums.

A worker who has been notified that his wages are not within the minimums is entitled to a letter of reprimand, which is a paper that must be signed by the worker's employer. It is a letter that in effect tells the worker that his wages are not within the minimums.

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In and Around Dressmakers' Local 22

By N. N. M.

The Anti-Fascist and Anti-Nazi Drive

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last International convention and the unanimous endorsement of the Executive Committee, members of the Joint Board met at the Hotel Chelsea on September 9th to discuss the Anti-Fascist and Anti-Nazi drive. The drive is called for the purpose of putting an end to discrimination against Jews and other minority groups in the garment industry.

We Have Other Weapons to Fight With

We are fighting for the right of all workers to organize and to be represented by union shops. We are fighting for the right of all workers to be represented by their union in the determination of their working conditions. We are fighting for the right of all workers to be represented by their union in the negotiation of their contracts.

The significance of these demands was very ably explained by General Manager John Brophy in the last issue of our journal.

Notwithstanding the strong opposition which the Union is encountering from the employers and the Federal government, we are determined to fight for our rights. We are determined to fight for the rights of all workers to be represented by their union in the determination of their working conditions.

The day is gone when dressmakers were obliged to slave away their time for a mere pittance. The Union is now sufficiently strong to enforce the decision of the Joint Board, and all employees are well organized, and enjoy the support and confidence of the tens of thousands of its members.

The members of Local 22 are urged to file all complaints with the Complainant Department of the Joint Board. If all of this is done, the Joint Board should, in the near future, be able to see to it that all workers are treated with justice and fairness.

The District of Brooklyn has always been the most active in promoting the interests of the members of the union. The members of Local 22 are active in promoting the interests of the members of the union.

We must make a first payment of $15.

We must appear before the membership committee, and give due explanation to why they failed to pay their dues, etc.

The new initiation fee charged to those who join the union shall be $50.00, and the new initiation fee ranges from $50.00 to $250.00, depending upon the particular circumstances in the case.

We have the right to receive the benefits of our union membership, including the right to be represented by our union in the determination of our working conditions, and the right to be represented by our union in the negotiation of our contracts.

Suspended Members

Notwithstanding our frequent and explicit notice, there seems to exist in the midst of some members an undue sense of their importance, which is undesirable. It is desirable, therefore, to point out to the members that the membership cards, which are valid only for a period of two years, must be renewed regularly every year, so that they may not lose their rights to the benefit of which they are an important part.

Dues may be paid at the main office of the union on the 10th of each month, or at any one of the 8 branch offices.

FAX:        212-744-9969

Next Section Meetings

October, 1934

Justice

5. Reinstated members lose their rights to sickness benefits for six months, also their eligibility to run and hold office for a period of two years.

It is quite obvious that members who neglect, willfully or otherwise, the regular payments of their dues, sooner or later become involved in great difficulties. Members of Local 22 are, therefore, urged, in their own interest, to pay their dues regularly every year, so that they may not lose their rights to the benefit which is a very important consideration. Also, the right to their job. Very often, and particularly in case of a discharge, the question of their standing in the union plays an important part.

Only Union Members Are Allowed to Work in Our Shops

It is the duty of every shop chairman and every member of the union to see to it that only members of the union are allowed to work in the dress shops. It is scandalous to permit non-union members to hold jobs at a time when there are many members who want to work in the union, walking the streets in search of work. Shop chairmen and active members who allow workers who are not members of the union to work in their shops will be subject to action by the union.

A union member is one who holds a good-standing membership card. Persons holding receipts, particularly such receipts as more than two weeks old, cannot be classed as members of the union.

Within the next week, or two, the entire membership, and all the members of the union, will be notified of their standing in the union. The union will be notified of their standing in the union. The union will be notified of their standing in the union. The union will be notified of their standing in the union.
plans for the future will be made at these meetings.

Negro Organizer

Acting upon the recommendation of the Consolidation Committee, our Executive Board has—after its recent meetings—decided to create a special Negro department with a full-time Negro organizer. It is hoped that this new position will be filled with a person who can bring the Negroes into the fold of the union and make the Negroes feel that they are a part of the local. The success of this department will depend upon the success of the new organizer, who is expected to report to the Executive Board at the next meeting.

Cooperative Work

Section 16, 1934, Manager Zimmerman spoke as follows:

"The textile strike is by far the most important struggle in the entire labor movement and must receive the full support of all trade unions. The strike is not only for the immediate purposes of the strikers, but for the benefit of all workers in every factory."

In connection with the discussion of this resolution, it was brought out that the local union has at every one of our recent general strikes, contributed liberally, particularly in the conference department, in aid of the strikers.

Keep away from restaurants and cafeterias which do not use union-baked bread. Insist upon the union label.

The Textile Strike

A large and active union label movement has been going on, and the strikers are making a great effort to get as many of the strikers put together and still see that the strikers keep the same union label. The most militant strike which would be due credit to the most progressive organization. They are not supported by the attacks of the military troops, and strike-breakers. They are carrying on a real militant struggle and we are proud of the strikers who have shown this by sending a mass of mail to the local union and demanding better conditions.

The Textile Workers

At the conclusion of the manager's report, the Executive Board adopted a resolution of protest against General Johnson and Governor Green of Rhode Island for the use of military troops against the strikers.

Our Sick Benefit Fund

Hundred of members are receiving their regular sick benefit from the special fund created by the union many years ago. A report of the activities of this fund will be published in the next issue of "Justice." The members are reminded of the fact that the union is in no position to draw a severe attack on the textile strikers.

Sign Your Name on Your Membership Card

Members are urged, once more, to sign their names on the cards which are mailed to them by the union. The cards must be signed and returned to the union immediately.

October, 1934

Dress Board Gives $10,000

Contribution of $10,000 for support of the textile strike has been announced by Julius Hochman, general secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers' Union. A check for that amount has been sent by the Joint Board as its share in the strike fund which the international is raising among its affiliated organizations.

In a telegram sent to General Eltch J. Johnson, on behalf of the Joint Board, Brother Hochman praised strongly the NRA Administrator's criticism of the textile strike in his speech to the code authorities at Carnegie Hall on September 14.

In a telegram, the joint board asked the union to publicize the action of the general textile strike completely destroys the faith of labor in you as NRA Administrator.

Will Give $25,000 to Fund

Launched at an enthusiastic meeting of shop chairmen and backed by the entire staff of the Joint Board, the drive to raise $25,000 to fight the antipartisan struggle has begun, said Julius Hochman, general manager and Philip Zapp, secretary, who pledged $10,000, the staff members to contribute $2 each to the fund.

Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22 and chairman of the International's campaign to get the union's name off the list, has reported that the drive is in the best of hands. He emphasized its importance to the labor movement and the need for every member to contribute to the fund.

"We, the workers of the United States, shall not permit the wholesale unification of workers, intellectuals, Jews, and Zionists against your unjustly unjustified attack upon the general textile strike in the United States," said Senator of Carnegie Hall on September 14.

This strike is a protest against the unjustified manner in which the NRA is being administered. Because of many conflicting and damaging interpretations and because of distrust of the code authorities, Section 7A has become worse than meaningless today. In those industries where the NRA is not represented, the code authorities, codes are being Sagrada, without government enforcement.

"The textile workers are fighting for collective bargaining, living wages and decent conditions. The provisions of the Cotton Textile Code are notoriously inadequate to give full employment to the workers in the industry or to provide them with even subsistence wages. The great mass of people in these glaring abuses, should have received your sympathy and support. Through the NRA, the employers are today organized more strongly than ever. Yet, now, the workers are attempting to get over the workers of their own organizations, their collective bargaining, you come to their aid with attacks upon labor.

The resolution of the general textile strike completely destroys the faith of labor in you as NRA Administrator."
Nagler Returns from Europe

Vice-President Idaore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, returned on Thursday, September 26, from the George Washington Hotel. She traveled to Europe, from which she returned to New York on September 27. During her stay in Europe, she visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, where she met with unions and workers. She also discussed various aspects of the clothing industry with representatives of other countries. She was accompanied by her assistant, Mr. Louis Stark. During her stay, Nagler held discussions with various union leaders and workers, and she attended meetings of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which met in Brussels. She returned to New York on September 27, after a successful trip to Europe.

Zimmerman Speaks at Racine, Wis.

Vice-President Morris Bielle, manager of the Chicago Joint Board, visited Racine, Wis., on September 26, to speak to the Local 197, Ladies Garment Workers. Bielle spoke on the importance of solidarity and the need for unity among workers. He emphasized the need for workers to stand together and to support each other in the face of challenges. He also discussed the importance of local unions in representing the interests of all workers in the industry.

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Cleveland Busy on Many Fronts

By Abraham W. Katsoyve, V-P. Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

Upon my return to the office, after an absence of two weeks from Cleveland, I find work is picking up in the dress, coat and mail order industries, and it is now said that the war is really over for our members. Our contractual relations in those two industries make it impossible for us to branch out into new fields.

Cloak Industry

The Cleveland cloak contractors organized an association and sent a letter to the manufacturers, demanding that all new work be turned over to the association. The letter was not signed with the Union. To make clear that the association was not authorized to speak for the I.L.G.W.U., the Executive Board issued the following statement:

"Zimmerman is not a delegate to the San Francisco convention and is not authorized to speak for the Union. In the Union last January, a delegate to the San Francisco convention was elected to represent the Union. If the letter is not signed with the Union, it is not our official position. We are strongly opposed to this "association.""

The Union's position is that the workers in the cloak industry are entitled to the full protection of the law, and that they should be able to negotiate with the employers directly. We are determined to fight this "association," and we will not be intimidated by anyone.

The Union's Fights Back

The Union is alert to the scheme of the "association" and is continually on guard. The workers will not be intimidated by anyone, and they will resist any efforts to undermine their rights and their union. The Union will not be blackmailed by anyone.

Firm Makes False Charges

An executive meeting of the union members employed in this shop, both letter and call repairmen, passed a resolution, to which all of them signed the names. The resolution was sent to the concern, and copies distributed to all the workers.

Prints, Biedermeier Being Organized

We have made such strides in our organization drive among the workers of the Prints, Biedermeier Co., that the management is beginning to show its hostility. In an out-of-town cloaked shop, their discipline has been an inspiration. Long distance 'phone calls were all that was necessary to call stops. The Union meetings are very well attended. These workers have learned the facts of unionism. We have a right to have them as part of our Union.

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Milwaukee Reports Big Gain

From Milwaukee, Abraham Plotkin, International organizer in the mill goods territory, reports rapid enrollment of members and an enthusiastic meeting on September 17 at Miller Hall, attended by more than 600 girls. It is in the spirit of such actions that the newly organized Local No. 188 of the I.L.O.W.U. was presented a banner by Jacob Friedrich of the Milwaukee Federated Trade Council.

"We are strengthening the women's garment shops in Milwaukee," Plotkin said, "but we don't want strikes. We much prefer to talk things over with the employers and iron out the difficulties in a friendly way. If they agree to that, everything will be fine. If the employers refuse to obey the law that guarantees workers the right to collective bargaining, then we must take up the challenge."

"If necessary, pickets will be thrown around every garment factory in town until our demands are granted."

Sweathop Not Dead in Milwaukee

From the floor the girls told of conditions in local shops that sounded somewhat similar to the charges brought against southern "sweatho" shops. Some said they were forced to work harder for less pay since the codes went into effect. Others told of a shop where, to meet the quota for the day, they were not massed in dress racks in a room where all windows were closed, and pressed dresses at top speed with hot irons. Others said that the girls, usually cut out as the girls increased their speed. Some charged "floor ladies" stood over them and urged them on to even greater and more rapid pace.

Dressmakers' Union Begins Lecture Series

A city-wide series of lectures, on Fascism and the labor movement, has been arranged for Thursday evening, October 17, to be given by the local department of Dressmakers' Union Local 22, I.L.O.W.U., as a phase of the Union's campaign to raise a $40,000 fund to aid the victims of Fascism in the Fascist countries.

Some of the best-known labor-speakers in New York City will be among those giving the talks, it was announced.

Admission is free.

These lectures mark the opening of the Fall political season of Local 22. The program for the season, as worked out by the educational department, includes classes on industrial topics and international developments. Lectures throughout the city, lectures on timely topics, musical, cultural and recreational activities of many types, the publication of leaflets, pamphlets and other material.

A TESTIMONIAL

We, the workers of the Delgado Company, 1350 Broadway, want to express our deep appreciation of the splendid service of our shop chairman, William Humes. In recognition of his devoted efforts on behalf of the interests of the workers in our shop, we have presented him with a gift of a testimonial as a testimonial of our sentiments.

Committee: B. Landis, Kaufman, Gruhman, N. Lukes, Barney Berman
2,000 Attend Luigi Antonini Dinner

By spinach Ronnald of I.L.G.W.U. Staff

The testimonial dinner to Luigi Antonini, tendered to him by Local 89 to celebrate his recent election as President of the United Textile Workers Union, was held on Saturday evening, September 13, at the Hotel Astor, brought together one of the largest gatherings of the year, to pay tribute to a labor leader.

Two thousand guests, representing every local of the International in New York City and Eastern territory, the A.C.W., Fraternal organizations, Socialist Party and other labor institutions, were present. The major contingent was furnished, of course, by the membership of "Big 89," which came to the banquet more than fifteen hundred strong. A larger banquet hall could have been provided, the number of guests easily could have been doubled, so pressing was the request for reservations.

An Aesthetic Experience

The elegance of the place, the perfect service and the extreme care of the arrangements committee in every detail, the fine artistic entertainment, the choice food prepared by the well-known caterer, Blue Point Restaurant, and the facilities for dancing that kept people there until after midnight, were more than sufficient to make the affair a complete aesthetic success. The real success of the banquet, however, rested in the genuine enthusiasm, displayed by the huge throng and in the number of honorary guests from all walks of life, judicial, civic and political.

Mayor LaGuardia was prevented, at the last moment, by urgent official business, from attending. But he sent a personal representative and a letter of greetings. Supreme Court Justice Salvatore Cuttello, a close personal friend of Antonini; Edward Corl, director of the Home Bureau and former Commissioner of Immigration and Refugees, Dr. Amosco, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Correction, were among the guests present. To complete the political constellation, prominent representatives of the party closest to Antonini, the Socialist-

Chairman Hochman Officers at Antonini Banquet.

message of greetings from President Roosevelt; Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League; Jacob Panken, former Judge of the Municipal Court in New York; prominent Socialist and labor attorney; B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, who related many episodes of Antonini's activity in the army of labor; Vito Manzucio, Edward Corl, Judge Celli.

Arturo Giovanni, leading Italian labor poet, a "trattista" of Antonini, in the course of his speech, presented Antonini an exact copy in bronze of the Key of Basilica which was sent, as a gift by Rosengarten to George Washington in 1792, "a symbol of the liberation of humanity from political oppression." On behalf of the Executive Board of Local 89, he also presented to Antonio an statuette surmounting a clock, symbolizing the triumphs of David over Goliath. An artistic piece of work done by Oratorio Rusto.

Later, Vice-President Harry Wellman, manager of the Out-Of-Town Department, presented to the guest of honor, as a token of appreciation on behalf of the Out-Of-Town locals of the International, a gold wrist watch.

Dubinski Pays Glowing Tribute

A glowing tribute to Antonini, to the Italian members of our Union in general, was paid by President Dubinski, who spoke at length recounting all the various phases of the service rendered by Antonini in behalf of the guest of honor to the labor movement. "We are all proud of you," Dubinski repeatedly adding, with the assurance that if any one deserves honors as to his character, loyalty and devotion to the cause of the workers and humanity, Antonini is surely the man.

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The course of his address, President Dubinski, as other speakers had done previously, replied in scathing terms to the speech delivered by the Vice-President of General Federation of Labor at Carnegie Hall, in which he attacked the Textile Workers general strike. Dubinski made it clear that the fight of the textile workers was the fight of all workers. Equally strong in his denunciation of General Johnson's attitude was H. C. Thomas, former Socialist and then Social Democrat, who paid the following tribute to Antonini: "It is not a joy and an honor to be here tonight and to pay tribute to the long and valiant service of Luigi Antonini to the labor movement. Beyond this great and beautiful banquet lay long years of struggle, some hours of darkness, but none of despair. Ahead of this faint light lies a road that labor must tread before it may accomplish the peace and freedom of the cooperative commonwealth. We rejoice tonight as we rest beside the way. Tomorrow the name of Antonini will live on."
In Baltimore Cloak and Dress Shops

The Cloak Industry

The cloak industry in Baltimore certainly cannot be characterized as the largest industries. Yet in problems and complications, it can and will occupy a place among the leading industries.

Several Baltimore employers are doing their utmost to keep back their workers from organizing. They do this with the only purpose in mind of paying the workers as little as possible for their work. The manufacturers had hoped that after the Code would go into effect, they would be able to pay as little as they did prior to the Code and still get the label and everything would be well. But here is where they made a great mistake. The Union is on the watch, and while on one side the workers are being paid exactly what they should get, on the other hand complaints are being filed with the Code Authority and everything is being done not to permit the manufacturers.

Anti-Union Firms Fined

The first shop to catch was the American Cloak Company. This firm has always been fighting the Union, and when the Code came into effect, they were determined to catch as much as they could. A complaint was filed with the Compliance Office of the NRA, and the investigation was made and the Union proved to the satisfaction of the Compliance Office that the firm was not paying the workers at the proper rates. After some argument the firm was forced to pay $5,000 restitution or lose its franchise, which was done.

Another shop is that of S. Cohen & Sons. This firm had started to catch on a larger scale. They were paying very little for making up their garments, and even when the Code went into effect they tried to use different means and ways to cheat the workers, and not pay them the proper rates. When the workers started to organize, the firm discharged four workers. The complaint was subsequently filed by the Union, and the firm was forced to reinstate the four workers. This firm has tried to use every means possible to avoid the reinstatement of the workers, but the Union insisted that these workers be reinstated and they were.

Cotton Garment Industry

Considering the number employed, the cotton garment industry is the largest of the other two, but the worst unpardoned for the following reason: First, the workers are not agitated and, second, the Cotton Garment Code gives little protection to unorganized workers.

In the spring of this year, the cotton organizers, organized and went out on strike together with the Amalgamated Cotton. A settlement with a substantial number of the manufacturers was effected and since then, we are very happy to report, the cutters have had a very nice local, in spite of the fact that the industry has not been agitated. The manufacturers have used their full power and have tried to get rid of the active union workers. Here again, the interest of the Union is tied up and, the manufacturers were forced to reinstate the discharged workers. This has had its effect not only on the cutters, but also other workers in the industry. The women workers are joining the Union and are getting ready for the opportune moment to strike for the purpose of getting recognition of the Union and other important demands, such as higher scales, equal division of work, etc.

All in all, the International today has a very fine organization in this city, and before long, we expect to be classed among the best organized markets in the International.

A Whole City Takes a Holiday

At the beginning of September, we reported a strike of the rubber cutters of this city, which involved the members of the International Union. On Saturday, the Executive Board of this local has recommended to the membership that a sick benefit fund be established to take care of members who may fall ill. It will not take very long before this sick benefit fund will have established what it needs to be of great help to unfortunate workers.

The dressmakers and dressmakers are now collecting funds for the anti-union movement. They are holding meetings and sharing their share, as well as all the other members of the International are doing, to answer the call for $50,000 for the anti-union movement.

By Charles Kreindler, V.P.
Manager Baltimore Joint Board

In St. Louis and in Kansas City

By Meyer Perlstein
I.L.G.W.U. General Organizer

There can be no unionism in a shop where the workers are organized in a company union. This company union is being used by the employer as a tool to prevent the workers from organizing. The entire organization of the company union is not only to organize and supervise these company unions but also to act as the representative of these manufacturers who employ them in their relations with the small groups of union workers whom they have in their shops.

Last year, when this detective agency began its work, the representatives of the International here had an opportunity to stop this activity. Strikes, unionism, were in the air, and a decisive move by our part would have broken down all that this agency had begun to build. But our own representative made the mistake of dealing with this agency as the representative of the employers. That gave them the opportunity to entrench themselves and become more and more confounded with the problem of fighting this agency that is so well entrenched and also the organization that they have organized in our shop, which they manage and supervise.

Company Union Grave Menace

We have a number of small strikes in Kansas City: The head of this detective agency approached me several times to settle some of the same union, that they did last year. But I have always refused to meet this gentleman and the strikes are being continued and will be continued until the employer settles with the employees directly. These strikes are very costly. Still, if we are to consider the tomorrow as well as the present moment, we cannot agree to the conclusion that, win or lose, the employers here must be made to realize that a detective agency cannot and will not solve their labor problems. For this agency promised them that, if they still prevent strikes, for them, we have to throw in a few more dollars and that it isn’t so, we, therefore, go on with the strikes and will call for more strikes as soon as the opportunity presents itself, until we have the satisfaction of knowing in our experience that we are playing the underhanded games that they use.
entitled to in their relations with the employers.

Lawsuits Filed Against Bosses

In Kansas City, in addition to the strikes that we have and the strikes we intend to have, there is another factor: the trade is more active, we are preparing three lawsuits to be filed in the courts of the city against the cloak firms, the silk manufacturers, and the women's garment manufacturers.

In the first of these, we are filing a suit against the Silk and Wool Manufacturers' Association. This association is composed of forty manufacturers employing from 1200 to 1500 workers. The associations were composed of both small and large firms, and the factories were interested in each other.

The agreement we have negotiated is for a wage of $1.25 per day and 30 cents for every 4 hours for the first year of the agreement. We have also secured a board of arbitration and we intend to secure the services of three outstanding citizens to act as arbitrators under this agreement. We also believe that a few small silk dress shops that were not unionized may also be brought in under this agreement.

A mass meeting for its ratification was held on Tuesday, August 25, at the Municipal Auditorium, where the object of the silk dress industry was present. We are also negotiating for the renewal of the agreement with Ely & Walker Co.

St. Louis Committee

We have formed a large organization committee of Italian workers in St. Louis and they are doing wonderful work. The committee is made up of the Cardinals Cloak Company. This shop, which is the largest cloak shop in St. Louis, was never, for some reason or other, organized, but I believe we have reached the point when unionism will step into this shop also.

Large organization committees of enthusiastic workers are preparing the workers in the cotton dress industry in St. Louis for a general move, some time in January or February, at the height of the cotton dress season. The detective agency had a large force on hand that they say was confronted with in St. Louis, that is the enthusiasm of our people in that city, of our girls, especially.

In my long experience, have learned, more incidents, enthusiastic and willing group of girls than in St. Louis. I met girls in this city who went through the last strike last year and for months and months after the strike was over, they thought that this organization was defeated and that they had been wrong. So that they did not renew their activities some of them.

On the other hand, some of the girls who were told us: "When we secured this agreement, we thought that we wouldn't be active any more in the Union, but since we have no work, we think that we want to continue the activities of the Union and keep the same as they did before." And they do.

In Collinsville, III.

In connection with our preparations, we have organized a local in Collinsville, Illinois, where the Forest City Mill has been operating for some time. We have prepared reports that we will bring into one of the national labor trials in the State of Missouri.

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Educational Program for 1934-35

By Fannie M. Cohn
Secretary, Educational Department

"How to Conduct a Union Meeting," our latest pamphlet, "What a Union Is," other leaflets and outlines and the "Women's Garment Workers' History of Our International" will be used as texts for the discussion groups.

Activities for Local Unions

We are already conducting an interesting program for the "White goods Workers' Union, Local 42, the "Children's Dressmakers and House" Local 154, the "Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 142." Activities for local unions will begin soon.

SPANISH DRESSMAKERS WILL HAVE DANCE

A magnificent time is in store for all those lucky enough to attend the Grand International Ball to be given on Saturday evening, November 1, by the Spanish Section of Dressmakers' Union, Local 30, NYC.

Lively dancing to music supplied by Frankie Del Peso, a novel program of entertainment, refreshments and an attractive young crowd is expected to be asked for. For those who know what dances given by the Spanish dressmakers are like, nothing more needs to be said. If you don't have a date, you don't have to worry about that.

The Importance of Local Unions

They will be stressed by discussion groups. Competent instructors will help them in this.

Structure and Functioning of Our Union

This will be a study of the duties of the president and chairman of the executive board, the responsibilities of the local executive boards, the duties of the executive board, and the duties of the national executive board, the officers of the National, and the duties of the national officers. Members who wish to participate in the affairs of our Union must be acquainted with the workings of our organization. As a beginning, our pamphlets, "Know Your Union," "Structure and Functioning of the I.L.G.W.U."

Current Events

Current events are very important. This will be conducted by a qualified person who knows how to se
e of the most important events of the day as they affect the women and the union.

Program for Meetings

We are making plans to continue sending speakers to member meetings. The lecturer will discuss such topics as unionism, women at work, and the problems of the workers.

The Talks will last between 10 and 30 minutes.

Health Discussions

We are planning a health program in cooperation with the Union Health Center. The lectures will be given by physicians and specialists on their subjects.

Social Interpretation of Literature

A true literary artist is a prophet. Not only does he give us the sentiments and ideals of his time, but he gives us the forecasts of the future. He is the channel of social and political thought. The works of our greatest writers, from Shakespeare to the present day, have been a source of comfort and inspiration to us. They have given us hope and courage in our darkest hours.

Social and Recreational Programs

The presentation of our dramatic skit, "A Call For Us," by our I.L.G.W.U. players was enthusiastically received by the audience. We have performed it at special occasions as well as at meetings.

I.L.G.W.U. groups have been formed in many localities. We have another skit, "In Union There Is Strength," ready. Many more skits are being planned.
We invite our members to join our L.G.W.U. players in New York City and to form such groups in other localities.

We are completing our pageant, "1909-1934," this will not be the ordinary conventional pageant, but will be a dramatization of the inspiring events of our Union during this period. Modern stage technique will be applied in presenting it. About 150 persons will participate in it. Rehearsals will begin soon. We invite our members to participate in it. They should get in touch with the Educational Department immediately for details.

Our Choruses

We are making provisions to continue our orchestras in New York as well as in our other centers. These singing groups are a very effective and inspiring feature at our entertainments and member meetings. They lead the audience in the singing of labor songs. A new chorus is being formed in New York now and we invite our members to join. One who can sing a little and would hesitate to sing by himself can be effective in a chorus.

We want to impress upon our members that we can sing together as we fight together for our rights.

Mandolin Orchestra

Our mandolin orchestra of Union City has done excellent work. They have taken their task seriously and have already been rewarded for it. They participated in a dinner programrendered to the shop chairman of our Mt. Vernon Local 143 on Friday, September 14.

We have formed just a mandolin orchestra for our local 11. Another mandolin orchestra is being formed and we invite those of our members who wish to join to apply to our Educational Department.

Entertainments

We are planning programs of entertainment for our members and their families. These will consist of visits to the Museums of Art and of National History and to other points of interest. In some instances, groups will leave from the headquarters of our International or from the local unions in private homes. As in previous years, we will have leaders in charge who will explain to our members the objects they see.

Theatre and Concert Parties

Such parties will be arranged for small and larger groups. Blocks of seats will be purchased for good plays.

Swimming and Dancing

Classes in swimming and dancing will begin on Tuesday, October 1, at 6:15 P.M., in public school buildings, and will be continued weekly. These will be under the supervision of competent instructors. Bathing suits and towels will be provided. Those who formerly attended these activities remember the stimulating and delightful evenings that they spent. We cannot over-emphasize the importance of such activities for our members who work indoors. We invite all to join these classes. Register for them either at the office of our Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, New York City, or at your local union.

October 19 and 24, respectively. Our motion picture, "Marching On," will be the main feature of the evening. Our club is rehearsing for their anniversary celebration that will be held also on Saturday, October 19.

Our Songs

Our song collection is growing in popularity. Up to date we have distributed nearly a million songs. We assist our members in this with the philosophy which we recently compiled. We obtain books for members at reduced rates.

Celebrating the Educational Season

Our Weekend Workers' Union, 142, will celebrate the beginning of their educational season on Saturday afternoon, October 19, in the Rand School Auditorium.

Our Whitegoods Workers' Union, Local 42, will have their educational season on October 12. In both programs, L.G.W.U. players, our members, will be featured. Of course, delicious refreshments will be served and the program will end with dancing. These affairs are being arranged jointly by the local union and the Educational Department of our International. Each local will have its own reception committee which will take care of everything. Let us work so that our members may enjoy these affairs.

Our Out-of-Town Local

Our educational program for our Out-of-Town local will start early in October. Our New Haven Corset Workers were the first to celebrate the beginning of their educational season two weeks ago. The audience enthusiastically received the dramatization of our educational program by informed speakers. They then joined in the singing led by our chorus. The evening ended with dancing. It was a fine, inspiring and most social affair. Such celebrations are being planned in all our other centers. Our members of Westchester County, N.Y., and of Passaic will have their victory celebrations on Saturday evening.

Stevedore


Re-Opening October 1st

1934's OUTSTANDING DRAMATIC SENSATION

Theatre Union's Production

Stevedore


Stevedore

Designers Eager to Do Their Bit

By Jos. A. Valencic
Executive Manager, Designers’ Apartment Guild, Local 58, I.L.G.W.U.

The recent installation of the Designers’ Guild of Ladies’ Apparel as Local No. 36 of International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union marks another important step in the progress of our Union. For years, designers regarded themselves as the aristocracy of the workers in the dress and suit industry. In many instances, they actually believed themselves to be adjuncts of the employers and, indeed, considered by the workers as the employers’ most confidential advisors and as exploiters of labor. They were incapable of understanding that the industry, which had the psychology, vision and, indeed, training, of miniature industrialists.

The Designers’ Awakening

With the advent of the NILA came their awakening. They realised that they were the foremost workers in their problem, hopes and aspirations were those of workers. They realized that they could no longer use the excuse of the social problems, hopes and aspirations were those of workers. They determined that they could no longer stand on the fence and straddle the question of where they properly belonged. By organizing themselves into a strong labor union, pledged to the loyalty and devotion of the workers everywhere, they cut the Gordian knot and aligned themselves definitively with labor.

Through these columns, I wish to convey to the General Executive Board of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union the deep appreciation and wholehearted thanks of the membership of Local No. 26 in accepting them as part and parcel of our great international. The designer has learned that, although he is essentially a creator of style, he cannot be successful unless he has the cooperation of the workers in each and every craft which goes to make up the garment. He has learned that the business sense of the average member is twice as effective in keeping his family out of destitution as the most generous labor contract ever made.

The Guild has proven that it is composed of loyal union men. The spirit which prevails among members, their enthusiasm and devotion to labor and the experience which they have gained as union members while members of the American Federation of Labor has made them one of the most vital and effective of the local unions in the State of New York.

The Model House Problem

The designer today is faced with very many important problems. Due to the decline in the housing market, he is forced to make quick decisions on price, style, etc., in order to make saleable merchandise. One of the most devastating problems which confronts our Union is the one related to the model homes which are given off-season, in a matter of days, to manufacturers and duplicates of which, during the season, act as contractors for jobbers and jobbers manufacturers. These rumbling model houses supply models and patterns to hundreds of manufacturers in the New York City area for ridiculously low prices, and, because of the necessity of not only the ability to furnish the model homes but also the cost of shipping, they are forced to pay high prices for these copies of the actual homes. These manufacturers then put up, at low costs, copies of the model homes which are then sold to the public.

The House of Fashion

The House of Fashion is a cooperative of the other locations of the International which function in the cloak and suit industry, as well as the Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, and Sportswear Union’s, its business agents and the shop chairman of any of the shops. It goes without saying that we shall be ready at all times to give our cooperation and support to the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union and all of its affiliated bodies.

First Anniversary of Fort Wayne Local 116

Saturday, August 16, was a gala day for the employees of Polikar, Inc., of the Undergarment District of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The afternoon shift was called at beautiful, Swinney Park in celebration of the first anniversary of the Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union in this city. The social committee had spent many months in preparation for the event, and all members in the form of miniature dresses for the Polikar girls and miniature Haberdashers for the men. The men wore identical with the women, and the men’s suite was very handsome. The andrews committee had made a splendid job of the event, and all members were on time.

The Entertainment Committee demonstrated the unity of the spirit by providing appropriate prices for the event. The entertainment committee was responsible for putting on the performances held in the afternoon and evening. These performances were popular to local merchants, as the money received was from local merchants, and the money received was from local merchants.

Toward evening, tables were spread and a substantial and delicious repast was served. An agreeable surprise to the organization was the announcement that Mrs. S. E. Davis, the president of the organization, had been presented with a birthday cake. A purse was given to the president of the local, and also to the shop chairman at Polikar’s, in appreciation of their efforts in the past year in Union work and therefore cannot know how hard it is to get any of the work in the non-union shops. You have no idea how frightened the girls in these non-union shops are. Chances are, if they had any authority at all, they would deny that they said anything. If they were confronted with their own statements, and who can blame them, when we know how hard it is to get a job and when this is the only way they have to live and some have families dependent on them.

True Conditions in Non-Union Shops

I heard Union girls tell how much better conditions are in the non-union shops. Does the following sound true? I come from a much better... A woman in the finishing department of an important local slick firm who, before the company union was organized, was making as much as thirty dollars a week on piece-work, was put on piece-work and given the minimum of $15.45 a week, and were made much better... They may improve their lot by joining the company union, and have a couple of dollars which will still leave her far from what she could earn if she worked piece-work in a union shop. The company union is better...

The Company Union

One fact I would like our girls to know is that the company union here has broken down. The members of the company union, in fact, have already discussed among themselves the question of dissolving the organization. The business agent of the company store instead of offering the workers parties and dances as they used to at first, is now Sheldon and threaten... A letter was sent to the union by the local union, and the workers decided to keep their side of the binding agreement. The company union meetings. I read, “That the slackers who don’t attend meetings better get cranky, the slackers better stop their knocking or else.”

I am writing this for the members of our local who are not active in Union work and those who cannot know how hard it is to get any of the work in the non-union shops. You have no idea how frightened the girls in these non-union shops are. Chances are, if they had any authority at all, they would deny that they said anything. If they were confronted with their own statements, and who can blame them, when we know how hard it is to get a job and when this is the only way they have to live and some have families dependent on them.

Lucid Thoughts from Kansas City

By Leah Olevin
Member Local 114

October, 1985

I just received my "Justice," and the idea came to me that being too big to go out in the front line might be another reason for my membership in the I.L.G.W.U., Kansas City, Mo. I might report what I have observed. Some encouraging, some discouraging experiences given to me by workers in Kansas City should be known.

On my visits to see the employees in the non-union shops, I found that they are more satisfied with their cooperation than they are with their employers. I found that they are more satisfied with their cooperation than they are with their employers. I found that they are more satisfied with their cooperation than they are with their employers. I found that they are more satisfied with their cooperation than they are with their employers.

Through the Newspaper

Now, with the conditions here in Kansas City, it would be a great help if they would let the people know what is happening down there. If they would let the people know what is happening down there. If they would let the people know what is happening down there. If they would let the people know what is happening down there. If they would let the people know what is happening down there.
Cuba Now Makes Her Own Dresses

By Sol Polatek

Cuba now makes her own dresses. When I arrived in Havana in the latter part of last July, my first interest was to learn something about the production of women's garments in the "Pearls of the Antilles." Until a few years ago, most all feminine apparel in Cuba was imported ready-made from the United States. Women's clothes were furnished at exorbitantly high prices and only the women of the more prosperous classes could afford to buy store garments; the rest of the population was left to make their own dresses with the material they could obtain. Today, however, Cuba is making her own dresses, a fact which shows a remarkable advancement in the industrial and economic life of the island nation.

In 1934, a small group of women in Havana started a dress-making cooperative called the Unity House. This cooperative was formed with the objective of teaching women how to make their own clothes and to provide them with a means of earning a living. The success of this cooperative led to the establishment of other similar cooperatives throughout the island.

The growth of the dress-making cooperatives has been rapid. In 1935, there were only a few such cooperatives in Cuba. However, by the end of 1936, there were over 100 cooperatives in operation, employing thousands of women. The dress-making cooperatives have not only provided employment for women, but they have also helped to improve the quality of clothing available in Cuba. The cooperatives have been able to purchase high-quality fabrics from abroad and to import new designs and styles.

The success of the dress-making cooperatives in Cuba is a testament to the country's economic development and industrialization. The cooperatives have not only increased the island's production of clothing, but they have also helped to reduce the country's dependence on imported garments. The cooperatives have also provided an opportunity for women to take control of their own lives and to earn a living independently of men.

The dress-making cooperatives in Cuba have been successful because they have been able to adapt to the needs of the local market. The cooperatives have been able to produce clothing that is both stylish and practical, meeting the demands of the local population. The cooperatives have also been able to adapt to changes in the market, introducing new designs and styles as the need arises.

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From South Jersey Locals

By Barnett Karp, I. L. G. W. U. Organizer

Shortly after the Chicago convention, we were in South Jersey, begining our attention to the dress shops. Dress production, 'both silk and cotton, in this section, is largely subcontract business. The factories are run by people who depend upon their supply for New York and Philadelphia jobs. Through the union work of a few, the shops are not organized, and from this you may visualize what work conditions in these factories are far from pretty. Few of them live up even to the very modest code provisions as, especially under the Cotton Garment Code, enforced is either totally lacking or inadequate.

Facing Slumber Opposition

The dress, and several houses and cloth manufacturers, such as are located in a score of towns in the South Jersey counties. Since August we have gone after these shops in dead earnest, and are making headway, though the task, admittedly, is not an easy one. The shops are scattered over a wide area and each of them was to be approached individually. We have drive factories in Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, Mt. Holly, Burlington, Landisville, Camden, Paulsboro, and other towns, and in each of them we have to work against the old opposition of the employers and the constant threat of having the active union workers dismissed upon discovery of their activity.

The opposition of the cotton garment manufacturers to the presidential order for a 15-hour week and for a reduction of ten per cent in basic horizon rates has given us an opportunity for selling, through circles of friends at meetings, upon the unorganized conditions of the members of the Union to enforce the new work conditions. The headquarters for this drive have been established in 621 Kevin Avenue, Camden, the office of the South Jersey Joint Board.

Cloak Season Under Way

We are now beginning to work in the cloak shops on Fall garments. Until now the season has been rather slow, but we hope for improvement the latter part of the month and in October.

We may say, however, one thing: our locals are alive and the members are doing their utmost to meet their obligations as union men and women. And while on this subject, we should point out that the Philadelphia cloak manufacturers have found jobs in the South Jersey cloak shops now that work conditions in these shops are such that a cloakmaker is able to make a living in them.

We can also report that on Saturday evening, September 12, we had our First Anniversary Celebration in Philadelphia, with a large attendance in the headquarters of the Union. It was an excellent affair and our members enjoyed it heartily. Representatives of the National Labor Relations Board and the Educational Department of the International came to the affair and contributed to the success of the evening.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE CLASSES

Classes for trade unionists, both men and women, are offered by the New York Women's Trade Union League this coming year. On Saturday mornings, beginning September 26, a special school for training local unions, will be held. In addition, a special training course will be held. There are also classes in English and Public Speaking and a forum on social and economic problems.

For particularly promising students, those who are unemployeed, special scholarships are provided to cover tuition fees. In some institutions, arrangements for selected students are made with the local service department.

Information with respect to the courses and the tuition fees can be obtained at the League headquarters, 247 Lexington Avenue, New York, any afternoon or evening.

From South Jersey Locals

By Barnett Karp, I. L. G. W. U. Organizer

October 3, 1934

FRANK CROSSWALTH JOINS INTERNATIONAL STAFF

FRANK R. CROSSWALTH, of New York, prominent Negro trade union and Socialistic lecturer and organizer, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Frank Dubs,rotch, the staff of the I.L.O.W.U. Announcement of Cross- wallth's entrance on active duty for the international staff, was made nearly three months ago at the Union's convention in Chicago. During the summer, Mr. Crosswallth, an old radical and Philadelphia cloakmaker, traveled from a season of arduous lecture work, was advised to rest in order to get into proper trim for the strenuous grind in the approaching Fall and Winter months. Two weeks ago, Mr. Crosswallth reported for duty in the General Office, and President Dubsky at once assigned him to special work among the colored cotton garment workers in the Chicago district.

Heads Negro Chicago Campaign

Upon arrival in Chicago, Crosswallth plunged at once into the work. In a brief notice addressed to the Chicago Negro garment workers, a few days after reaching Chicago, he writes:

"The situation in the Chicago area, as far as the workers in our industrial section is concerned, has been very favorable. Promising. Shortly after I arrived here in behalf of our Union, the open-shoppers and their clerical staffs were given a working meeting. The workers are working with better conditions. Their efforts will prove of no avail.

"Our first meeting, September 29, on the North Side was a huge success. The workers were sympathetic and promised to meet any challenge. Within a few days, headquarters to facilitate the organization of these Negro workers, will be opened on the South Side of Chicago. We shall be in contact with them daily, as well as to assist them in the organization of the Negro women."

Local 10 Votes Testimonial Dinner to Manager Perlmutter

At a regular membership meeting held on June 5th, 1934, in Arlingtont Hall, the recommendation of the Executive Board to tender a testimonial dinner to Manager Samuel Perlmutter, Instruments of Local 10 and of the Cloak Joint Board, since 1928. He joined Local 10 during the general strike in July, 1910, and has never been out of the organization since then.

At the last convention held in Philadelphia, Brother Perlmutter was a candidate for vice-president, but was defeated. However, no automatic vote, could not be elected because the Constitution provides that a candidate must receive a majority vote, and only after six runs, brother Perlmutter was defeated by just a few votes. However, at the last convention in Chicago, Brother Perlmutter was re-elected in a straight ticket and re-elected to the Joint Board, leading the ticket.

The committee of the local were elected as a committee on arrangements to make this testimonial dinner a success.

Tickets For Dinner Available

The committee has since met and elected a sub-committee consisting of Bro. Louis Stulberg, chairman, Bro. Meyer Friedman, treasurer, Joe Abramowitz, Benjy Eys, Mrs. V. Palkin, Morris Fuller, Max L. Gordon, Sam Greenberg, Sol. Mase.

Nathan Saperstein and Sam Winick and Harry Zapoly, from indications it appears that before long tickets for this affair will not be available at the demand for them. In order to prevent disappointments, we now call the attention, through this bulletin, of those who desire to go to this testimonial to apply early to the office where they may still secure them.

This affair will take place at the Commodore Hotel, in the main ball room, on October 12, 1934. Tickets are $5.00 each.

Closer Relations Established

With Code Authority

On many former occasions, either in these columns, or at general membership meetings, Manager Samuel Perlmutter has reported, among other things, the problem of scaling affecting non-mechanics in practically all local government and complicating agreements with those firms where adjustments become necessary.

Meeting Decides to Bar Obituaries

The convention, having met with disposal issues in their dual union policy, have in the last few months started a little man within Local 10 and the code, as a result of the treatment of some of the omissions of causing disorder and confusion at convention, meetings. At the membership meeting, on June 23, one of their sparse young falls by the wayside and the committee was authorized, attempted to insist on a neat order.

This Convention joined Local 10 some time last November from the shop of the Saxon Dress where the "industrial union" had conducted a strike, which resulted, as expected, in failure. Then, this Convention authorized to join Local 10, and the office of the local, though it had known all about him, did not present him from joining. No sooner, however, did he make his first application, than he, together with a few others, began to agitate the cause of the Saxon Dress. They would come to the general council regular meetings and endeavors to change the status of the dress, and demanded the floor. President Joel Abramowitz ordered him to sit down until recognized as there were others who requested the floor. He was then quizzing the committee with the order. On the next meeting, walked up to the platform and distinctly declared that he would speak (Continued on next page)