2-1-1935

Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 3)

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.

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Social Insurance Moving Fast Ahead

A quarter of a century ago, social security legislation in the United States was regarded as hardly more than a dream.

In a land of rock-ribbed "individualism" there seemed to be no room for social legislation that would offer a measure of protection for the masses and would incorporate a pledge of society's responsibility for the welfare of those upon whom its entire economic fabric depends.

So when, in 1917, Congressmen Meyer London, attorney for the cloak and dressmakers' organization of New York; introduced the first law-project for a full system of social insurance, he was considered by all a practical man of that day as a mere loony idealist, vainly seeking Utopia in a land of inhuman realities.

Even the organized labor movement looked upon unfriendly suspicion upon job insurance. In the pre-war days as well as in the decade that followed it, America seemed to have little mind for measures of social security.

Then came the crash and with it bitter, sobering awakening. Followed three years of unpeachable misery and endless headlines, while the Government itself planless and helpless was drifting, it seemed, nowhere. Then, as if overnight, came a change with regard to State responsibility for the welfare of the working masses. Frantically, the Government tried a dole, direct and indirect relief, but these proved only weak half-measures.

At last, the Government is awakening to a greater measure of its obligations. The principles and ideas advanced by the pioneers, that were ridiculed and considered so visionary that they were never even reported out of legislative committees, are now being accepted as a basis for a vast program of social legislation by the Administration.

The measures introduced in Congress by the Administration may be far from adequate and the labor movement will quite likely have a good deal to say when the hearings on these bills begin. But there is hardly a doubt that the principle back of this social insurance legislation is sound far-reaching, and immensely constructive. And once begun, the movement for a wider and more comprehensive system of social insurance will be irresistible.

Toronto Cloth Employers Sign After Strike

1,500 Return To Work—500 in Contractor Shops Still Out Until Jobbers Accept Union Terms

As we go to press, we are advised by telephone, by Samuel Krakower, Toronto Joint Board manager, as follows:

"The general steppage in the Toronto cloth factories, called out four days ago, on January 23, came to an end today as far as the inside manufacturers are concerned, after the Toronto Cloth Manufactures' Association signed a collective agreement with the Joint Board. 1,500 out of the 2,500 invested in the walkout will return to the shops in two days as soon as labor prices on garments are settled.

"The remaining 500 work in contracting shops in two days as soon as labor prices meet all work terms is reached with the jobbers who are to assume responsibility for faithful performance."

Ohio Cotton Dress Strikers Hold Fast

Heavy Picket Lines Guard Cleveland and Kent, O., Factories

This, from Vice-President Abraham Ka

lovsky, Cleveland Joint Board manager: "The largest picket lines Cleveland and Kent, Ohio, have ever seen surround the two shops of L. N. Gross Co., manufacturers of cotton dresses, every morning, noon and night, since Wednesday, January 19. What 350 workers in Cleveland and 150 in Kent went on strike for higher wages, better conditions, security of the job and the closed union shop.

"The spirit of the strikers is excellent. They sing and cheer all day long. In Kent, all labor unions paraded on January 20 in aid of our strike. Strike kitchens opened in both cities. Payment of strike benefit began on January 22. The girl strikers are determined to win, confident that the entire I.E.O.W.U. is behind them."
Toronto Cloth Union Renews Pact

By Samuel Kaliman
Manager, Toronto Local Board

In all probability, while these lines are being read, the Toronto Clothmakers will be involved in a general stoppage of work to bring order into the industry. During the last year, we conducted our work practically without an agreement with the manufacturers. True, we did sign a year ago what one of your correspondents has called an "agreement without a heart." It was signed, but at that time demonstrations became the order of the day—demonstrations to rebuke the trends which movement, demonstrations to attack the city authorities, demonstrations in favor of the revolution in China, demonstrations to show the people of the world that we workers had got function. The Union had no one to hold responsible for the failure of agreements, and we had to adapt ourselves to the condition of dealing with employers individually.

The Past Two Years

Despite this difficulty, the Union has not suffered in strength or prestige in the city, and we believe our work has been conducted in an aggressive manner, steadily improved wages, and heightened union control, all adding to the Union's growth. The lack of stability in the industry, however, has been the one constant factor in its decline in the past year. Production costs were at an all-time high, and the Union could not compete in the market. In the past year, we have been constantly in a fighting condition. Strikes and stoppages were the order of the day. We have fought many a battle, and we are happy to be able to say that we have emerged with the Union in Toronto, much to the credit of our membership and the efforts of the local union organization.

In spite of the difficulties, the Union has faced, we have been constantly in a fighting condition. Strikes and stoppages have been the order of the day. We have fought many a battle, and we are happy to be able to say that we have emerged with the Union in Toronto, much to the credit of our membership and the efforts of the local union organization.

The Future

The Union is now faced with tremendous problems. The employers must be forced into line, and this will not be an easy task. There is also the possibility of a large-scale withdrawal from the factory. We will have a non-union strike, and we remain confident that the Union will face the situation with the same courage and discipline as we have in the past, and will emerge victorious.

The Strike

The strike was a demonstration that we could be depended upon to defend our interests. We stood firm and were true to our word. We believe that the demand for a new agreement was justified. We are certain that all will put their shoulders to the wheel to get results. This is the only way of life for our people a little more happiness and peace.

The Flight of the Winnipeg Clothmakers

The writer of these lines was instructed two months ago by President Desautels to return to Winnipeg to survey the local cloth situation. The conditions found there were as follows:

For the last three years, a small group of clothmakers has been functioning in Winnipeg, claiming control over three out of the factories. The owners of these factories have been in the habit of hiring operators and permitting them to run the factories by the leaders of the Industrial Union. Moreover, the Union has been in the habit of hiring operators and permitting them to run the factories without the knowledge of the owners. This has led to open conflict with the owners, and sometimes to the loss of the factories.

The characteristics were discovered. On the 3rd of April, 1935, a number of meetings were held in the city to discuss the situation. The meetings were attended by representatives of the local unions, the employers, and the general public. The meetings led to the formation of a joint committee to consider the matter further. The committee is expected to report in the near future and to take the necessary steps to correct the situation.

THE END

JUSTICE

Cheery Message from Atlanta, Ga.

By Thomas E. Evans
President Local No. 122, Atlanta, Ga.

As we enter the year, 1935, let us pause for a moment and thank the Almighty for the blessing bestowed upon this little group of men and women who comprise Local No. 122, first, for the courage to break down the barriers which stood between them and a fuller life for more than two decades, and second, for the change which transforms a group of sad-faced, forlorn, revolutionaries into a self-reliant people.

The Struggle

The day was dark, the street was wet, the struggle was bitter. The employers were armed with weapons, but the workers had only their faith. The workers were determined to win, and they did. The employers were forced to recognize the Union, and the workers were able to demand a new contract. The workers were able to demand and receive a new contract, and the employers were forced to recognize the Union.

The Old Fighting Spirit

For years these Southern-born people, whose forefathers fought and died in the battlefields of the South, have fought to keep the fires of rebellion burning. These fires have been stoked by the memories of the heroes of the lost cause, who were the first to demand a new contract. The employers have been forced to recognize the Union, and the workers have been able to demand a new contract, and the employers have been forced to recognize the Union.

The Union is now faced with tremendous problems. The employers must be forced into line, and this will not be an easy task. There is also the possibility of a large-scale withdrawal from the factory. We will have a non-union strike, and we remain confident that the Union will face the situation with the same courage and discipline as we have in the past, and will emerge victorious.
Cheery Message From Atlanta, Ga.

(Continued from Page 3) agreements kept on violating the Code Provisions, and especially Section 7A, all through 1934. Complaint after complaint was brought to the attention of Local No. 121 to the various labor bureaus up and down the New
York line, but they were all necessitated before all these boards. Yet, not a thing happened. The main
problem of this year has been to impress upon the local dress employers the fact that we meant business, and that we would force the issue to the very end.

Let me mention at this point our success for two individuals who were tired of contributing their utmost and very best to the success of our cause. attorneys. Brother Bob Togerly and Brother Stanley Wogrow, of the Georgia State Federa-
tion of Labor, and Local No. 121, respectively.

Thanks to Those Who Helped Us

In the thick of the Battle of 1934, the I.L.G.W.U. received the call for the 5th Judicial Convention in Chicago. All the local dress manufacturers of work would not permit, as we attended the convention. Fortunately, our new local Dress Worker's Council, under Brother Luke Stilberg, assistant manager of Local No. 16, whose visits to the local branches, and upon whose advice two dele-
tations were sent to the Chicago convention. The dressing workers of the writer of these lines being the Instructed to the convention, we received such a splendid reception from our brother delegates and from the delegates that we still retain a warm and grateful memory of it.

The credit for our achievements here as trade unions and as members of Local No. 123 must be given, first, to that little band of songsters who first to the charge to the clarion call of unionism which came from the general meeting centers in the East, in 1929. And those leaders who joined them later and worked for the development of brotherhood to prevent anything that might prove detrimental to the welfare of the organization.

A Contract in Earnings

It is well to mention here that today, at the beginning of a new winter season, most of the mem-
bers are at work, and instead of a paltry average of $1.75 per week, we have as high as $15.00 for machine operators, $25 for cutters. In the local.

We do not desire to dwell too long on the subject of wage increases, but, because of this season, the industry, the number of hours put in during the work was actually unlimited. The hours usually ran from 8 a.m. up. The workers were

The negligence Industry, while producing garments that carry their own distinctive character, is yet considered an integral part of the general silk undergarment industry. The negligence and customer pajamas, usually worn by women during their waking hours, is, nevertheless, confined to the intimacy of the border. With the general strike in 1932, the negligence workers were ideally organized. Through a combination of circumstances, one of the strange phenomena of American life, this industry is peculiarly Syrian. Both the employees and workers are largely of Syrian extraction. It is interesting to note that the general strike called by our Union in this indus-
ty was the first major strike in the history of the Syrian immigration in the United States.

Organizing the Needle Workers

To my best knowledge, the Syrian membership of war union today is larger than any other union in the Industry of America. The organization of the Syrian workers represented a serious task. In many cases, the negligence manufacturers would employ their own countrymen. If the member of the members of the Business was Damascus, you could be sure that all, if not most of his employees, hailed from that city. If it was Aleppo or anoth-
er Syrian town, his workers or their parents had also the light of day in that city. In many instances, there exists a family relationship. It is not uncommon to find some of the employees and employees on starring terms, attending weddings, christenings and funerals together. Still, during the general strike, our Syrian workers exhibited their unselfishness, courage and loyalty that will forever be recorded in the annals of our Union, in their last.

Before and After the Strike

What were the conditions prior to the general strike? The conditions are as follows, with, because of this season, the industry, the number of hours put in during the work was actually unlimited. The hours usually ran from 8 a.m. up. The workers were accepted to the habit of putting their orders for immediate delivery. The manufacturers, in turn, accepted these orders in the knowledge that their workers would stay in the factories operating until the late hours of the evening. Of course, was paid at the rate of single time. Payment for legal holidays was unknown. In many cases, the factories were operating even on Thanksgiving Day. During the height of the season, cutters were occupied in working on Sunday and after the long establishment of hours, workers were obliged frequently to take garments home and finish them there. Immediately after Christmas, however, most of the workers would work themselves out of a job.

Our Union introduced into the industry the regular 8½-hour, 7 days per week; established minimum wage scales: payment for legal holiday; retention of workers during the slow season, and the principle of equal division of work. Over time was to be paid at the rate of time and a half. Following the signing of the collective agreement, we found the negligence manufacturers apprehensive, suspicious and hostile. It was natural for them to feel so. For them, just as for the workers, it was a novel experience. With this difference of course, that under the Old Union, the employers looked upon it as an imposition and an encroachment on their right.

In the course of time, however, through frequent conferences and a friendly handling of disputes, a better understanding was created and at present, our relations with the Needle Manufacturing's Association does not differ from our relations with any of the other associations with which we have agreements.

The Fight Over Time

The culmination of the industry aided in suppressing sweatshop conditions, eliminating subcontract competition, and brought about another degree of stability that in a measure is beneficial to all. An added factor in that direction, of course, was the Undergarment and Needle Code Authority. Under the labor provisions of this Code, overtime was abolished. Overtime was allowed only in such cases where the Code Authority would recommend it for the NRA Administration and all orders of the latter.

An exceedingly interesting case, throwing light upon the role labor
representatives may play in the Code Authority, occurred last Oc-
tober. The president and a commit-
tee of the Needle Association appeared before the Code Authority, demanding an amendment of the overtime provision to enable them to work longer hours during the Christmas season. They argued that since their collective agreement was, at the time, the Code Authority should not deny it. Brother Frederick Duberly and myself opposed this request. I argued that overtime in a union agreement is predicated mainly on the assumption that no union shops may avail themselves of longer hours and therefore place union firms at a disadvantage. But under the Code, uniform hours are established throughout the nation, and everybody is put on an equal basis. The manufacturers claimed that they were expressing the sentiment of the entire Industry and the dissent of overtime of this period of the year would prove dis-

views on the subject and that I, representing labor, should be permitted to offer my opposition to the granting of overtime; and that such a proposal should be taken to the true sentiment of the entire Industry. They apparently unadvisedly adopted. Such a meet-
ing was held the following day at the authority, and, after a long and arduous vote, taken disclosed that Industry was evenly divided and the request was not granted by the Code Authority. Subsequently, the manufacturer's representatives realized the futility of attempting to change the direction of stabilization. The controversy of hours is causing a greater spread of employment. Orders are being placed in advance. This month, orders were placed practically at a standstill at this period of the year, are now being placed by the workers and continuing operation.

Our Syrian sisters have proven themselves to be excellent Needle workers and are well known in the position alongside of many other nationalities that comprise the Needle制造业. It is a gratifying contribution of the contributions that the Union has made towards the welfare of our members in good conditions. They are discharging their obligations in the best spirit of the movement and a loyalty of which we are all proud.

Puerto Rico Needle Council Fights Piece-Rate Reduction

Jesse Angeleri, President, Needle Workers' Union, Protests Wages Decrease to NRA

In a sharply worded letter, sent in the name of twenty thousand needle workers on the island, the Island Council of the Needle Manufacturing's Association, affiliated with the I.L.G.W.U. and the A. F. of L., forwarded to, the undersigned, the president of the Needle Manufacturing's Association, the labor provisions of the Code presented. Overtime was abolished. Over-
time was allowed only in such cases where the Code Authority would recommend it for the NRA Administration and all orders of the latter.

Without mentioning, these Miss Angela brands this action of the Needle Code Commission as "unjustifiable, unwarranted and detrimental to Industry and labor." The com-
munity itself realizes that the present scarcity of work on the island is not different from any period of the year and that, if aggravated, it is due to the action of manufacturers in laying off workers when they are not needed. This is a drastic reduction of the piece-rate of these men and of other expenses, amounting to such a new work would not only be an unwarranted reduction in wages, but would be increasing the actual low wages and at the same time reduce the actual cost of production.

Lower Than Pre-Codex Wages

The protest is now going on and rumors that the prices as established by the Piece-Rate Com-
mision of the Needle Industry will make it impossible for the workers to work above the minimum fixed for home-workers in the code, may result, we can only hope, in lower wages than those paid before the code was approved. This, Miss Angela states, would make the actual situation of the needle workers desperate. It stresses the point that the actual cost of labor in Puerto Rico has re-
nained stationary and that the fact that labor is underpaid and underpaid is due to the evil conditions of intermediaries, receiving 40 and 50 per cent commis-
sion; are responsible for the rise of prices. In the experience of these awards, it is an unwarranted reduction of the piece-rate, which would be increasing the actual low wages and at the same time reduce the actual cost of production.

The letter demands that a public hearing be held on the matter and the opportunity to the workers, through their union, to express their views and to presume on the chance to express their views and to present on the chance to express their views "and a loyalty of which we are all proud."
Flashes from North, West and South

By Meyer Perlstein
General Organizer, I.A.W.U.

The winter is gradually changing to spring. The month before Christmas were most northern cities, Washington, Avernum, St. Louis, Broadway, Kansas City, Jackson Street, Dallas, all looked alike. There was a worried look on the faces of both employers and workers. Everyone you met on the streets would have the same question, "What are we going to do?" While the workers really found the weather very nice, they didn't work for very long.

But since the new year, although most of the trades are still not in session at the present time, the local leaders and expectations are that it will be a good season in our apparel lines.

In St. Louis

The clock drive here started the season with a rush. Most of the district employers have taken the clock drive very seriously, and they are on the move. The same applies to Kansas City and other cities where clocks are being produced. With the beginning of the season our organizing activities were re-established. In St. Louis, our cases are at present against the American Clock Company, where 650 workers, supposed to have been taken back to work during the months of January and February, are still out.

The Forest City Line

This campaign extends to several fronts. First, in preparing the workers who are still working in the Forest City Line to go on strike when a strike order is issued. Second, in winning new orders from firms which are not yet producing clocks, in order to buy the orders of this firm as to what the real conditions of their situation. To accomplish this we are using the methods this firm is using in suppressing those who have helped to make it so rich and powerful. Third, in bringing this firm before the law of the land and making it pay for all at least of the damages that our people have sustained during this long struggle. In the silk dress industry in St. Louis conditions are becoming normal. The adjustment of the wage scale for salaried positions in the industry is progressing, and in the near future an agreement in conflict between employers and the union, was settled recently. In addition, the entire company is making every effort to get the workmen in the industry are being settled on a fairer basis.

In the eight industries where conditions are so bad, what we all expect to be, the eagerness of our people should be unceasing. We feel that the entire industry is an expansion of the dress industry. Seem employers were, as a result, accorded millions of dollars to be paid back to their workers as a part of their wage. It has been settled that upon the receipt of the monies the employers made these pay to the employees. It has been slated to be divided as follows:

Next week will see the meeting of the board of directors of the New York Business League. A very interesting case has developed at the New York Business League. A young lady by the name of Carmen Jackson, an active member of the D.A.W.U., was discharged by the firm of Armon & Hess for union activities. After the Forest City strike is over, we shall tackle with all vigor and force the non-union concerns. Our organizing work will continue in the other industries.

In Kansas City

Our fight in this city against an anti-union group of employers is going well. A gradual and observable change is taking place in the psychology of the workers who have been driven so long ago into the company unions. A good many of those who are not in the company unions are discovering that the company unions are not as efficient as the membership of the company unions. The workers are becoming driven back. As a result of new in our new-born baby, the Demolay Garment Workers, Local No. 124. Though not yet a large local, it is growing fast and one thoroughly enjoys himself visiting their meetings. The young people in the organization are becoming members of the local acts, even in the local which is progressive. As a result, there is no doubt in my mind that the Demolay Dress Shop Union is destined to become a union strong in the near future.

In Dallas

Our organization campaign in this city is also reaching the point where definite action will have to be taken against the bosses of the employers and to establish collective relationship with the employers. This work was begun in the spring of the year and the effect of the emergency of this economic crisis on the employees here in the City of Dallas that have come to stay.

Still Solid But Cracking

The Commerce Dept. building, fitting maiden to Herbert Hoover, is solidest and most substantial of all, from end to end. But it already looks as good as new. New buildings have cost more than the Commerce Dept. building and the Commerce Dept. building has cost more than the Commerce Dept. building. New offices have been installed in a regular palace of the city, and every one has quickly adapted itself to the new surroundings.

Unfortunately the Commerce Dept. building, though one of the most perfect of fairy stories, is perhaps the least true of life. Every business man can imagine herself a Commerce Dept. when she goes to the movie theater, but all the while she is only an imaginary person. It is only the Commerce Dept., not labor itself, that has filled it to the limit of its capacity. The Congress is now in session, and its members are still solid.

For Water, Air and Bread

Next to the new Labor Dept. building is that of the Interstate Commerce Building, and our next goal is to reach a new Congress. For Roosevelt has said in his message that he is ready to fight for better conditions, by water, highway and air, and as well by rail under one government, and that this can be done only by his program. Federal Coordinator Keating has been put in charge of the administration of the National Railroads, and the work of the new Congress is on the way to a new Congress. The Congress is in session, and its members are still solid.

Wings Over Washington

News-Letter From The Capitol

By Leo De Cecco

The Senate visitor to Washington may walk around and find all sorts of interesting political and architectural buildings as well as the work of Congress in the Stewart quarter of Washington. According to the statement of the house, the labor of the desk, the work of Congress, and the New Deal, taking Labor in a corner from the office of a true friend to the people, the New Deal has been a matter of great interest to the people of the country. It has been in session quite often, and has been held every Friday during the winter, and is still held every Friday during the year. It has been held in the old Congress, and is still held in the new Congress. The Congress is still in session, and its members are still solid.

Where Power

The forgotten millions of America's farm workers are being recalled by thousands of clerks in the new Necktie-Pants Union, Fig. 515. The latter is the age of Congress, and every one has quickly adapted itself to the new surroundings. As a result of new in our new-born baby, the Demolay Garment Workers, Local No. 124. Though not yet a large local, it is growing fast and one thoroughly enjoys himself visiting their meetings. The young people in the organization are becoming members of the local acts, even in the local which is progressive. As a result, there is no doubt in my mind that the Demolay Dress Shop Union is destined to become a union strong in the near future.

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Blouse Makers Get New Agreement

By Max Moskovitz
Manager, Local 11, I.L.G.W.

With the signing, on January 24, of the new agreement in the blouse trade, the blouse-makers' organization emerges as a stronger trade union, far better equipped to carry on its work and to combat work conditions in the industry.

Some two months ago, discussing the problems of the Blouse Makers' Union, I emphasized the weak points of the agreement just signed and the shortsightedness in which it was written. Now I want to repeat the important points in it, in order that we may have a better understanding of the impact of the new agreement.

Out-of-Town Problems

Since the greater part of the industry is located outside of New York, the largest single problem which confronted us was to retain the industry in New York and to keep the moving of the factories out of the city to the small towns and villages. In many cases 25% move away from a controlling center. It is a fact that while the blouse industry grew considerably in proportion, the number of shops in the city of New York has hardly increased, while the number of factories outside of town has almost doubled. The old agreement did not provide the necessary means for enabling us to follow up and check such a movement, because there had been no control on the books and production records of the manufacturers or jobbers which would make it possible for us to find out by vigorous association what had been their production.

The New York manufacturer, who attempted to evade union control by moving his production units out of town, the other insectors, and that the 25% were differential which was condemned in the Blouse Code Competition between New York and the out-of-town shops, have been pushed, by very keen and the running of the manufacturers and jobbers in the shaper-looper area, it in this light, quite understandable.

Defacts of Old Agreement

The old agreement offered no protection for the inside shop. While the whole trade effort was centered on the out-of-town trade, the inside shop would suffer first because of the social control. It was thus necessary to get the manufacturers and the contractors, and to bring them into the organization. We were able to make an agreement that 48 hours be given to manufacturers in making good agreements with the union, which will enable us to consolidate the unorganized shops.

Time-Limit: Machinery

We have made it part of our agreement that, 48 hours be given to manufacturers in making good agreements with the union, which will enable us to consolidate the unorganized shops.

The Changes in Contract

The new agreement in smallest terms extensive improvements in the following provisions:

1. The reduction of the difference between the employers and us, which automatically raises the scale of the out-of-town work, and, in consequence, because we did not position between the New York and the outside shop.

2. We have secured the right to investigate all books and records of the manufacturer and jobber to ascertain all sources of production and the cost of it.

3. We have secured the right to have manufacturers and jobbers register their contracts with the union, which will enable us to control the unorganized shops.

4. We have made it part of our agreement that 48 hours be given to manufacturers in making good agreements with the union, which will enable us to consolidate the unorganized shops.

Health Center News

By Pauline M. Newman

Annual Meeting Convened

The Annual Meeting of the Union Health Center will be held on the following dates:

February 1, at 1 o'clock, at 1 East 17th Street, Long island.

Dr. Lewis C. Harris, former Commissioner of Health, has been invited to address the gathering. The President, Mr. Phil, President, Mr. Phil, has been cordially invited to address the meeting. The meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Managers, business agents, etc., are not only invited, but are urged to attend this gathering of the

Unions Health Center. As officers of their respective locals, they should be very much interested in our work. Most of the new officials have probably had no conception of what a fully equipt health center is, and how adequately we can serve our members and their families. The health center is a tour of inspection, as it were. The Annual Meeting offers such an opportunity, all will be welcome and all will be free.

Reports Are in Order

This is the time when organizations and institutions render reports for the year just passed. We too have rendered our reports. They have been summarized by our Publicity Committee, and finally, I wish to say that the last year has been an outstanding year in the work of the health center. We are now dealing with a number of our members and their families in the need of checking up on their physical well-being. We think that the distribution of not less than one hundred thousand pieces of clothing has been a decided measure. Our members has helped considerably in this to keep them utilizing the Union, the health care, the health insurance, and the union health center.
JUSTICE

February 1, 1935

« « New York Dressmakers’ Section » »

What Every Dressmaker Should Know

By Julius Hochman

General Manager, Dress Joint Board

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

An agreement quoted in the New York, Feb. 1, 1935, is an agreement approved by the joint boards of the Dress-Makers' and Baggage Makers' unions.

These three associations are the National Dress Makers' Association, the United Association of Dress Makers, Inc., and the Affiliated Dress Makers, Inc.

The agreement with these groups is called "collective agreements" because they are contracts between the Unions and groups of manufacturers, jobbers and contractors organized into associations. They are the result of collective bargaining and endless hours of negotiation with the associations during those historic days in August, 1933, when the dressmakers posted out of their shops to tie up the industry. It was the unwavering picket line and demonstration of Union strength that caused the associations to sign.

These agreements may well be called the "Bill of Rights" of the dressmakers. In them are incorporated the rights and obligations of the workers and employers. Every dispute that comes up in a shop between the workers and employers is settled on the basis of these contracts. Every dressmaker should be acquainted with these agreements. In that way you can know your rights and help enforcement.

But these agreements are usually written in the language of lawyers. Naturally, many of the terms and phrases used are legal language. Many are not understood easily by the ordinary layman.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

HOURS

Question: How many hours a week am I supposed to work?
Answer: Seven and one-half hours per day.

Question: What are the hours?
Answer: From 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one half hour for lunch.

Question: Do the hours from 9 to 5 apply to every shop without agreement?
Answer: Yes.

Question: Is any overtime permitted?
Answer: No.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM WAGES

Question: What do guaranteed minimum wages mean?
Answer: Guaranteed minimum wages mean that for every hour of work you are to receive a certain minimum amount. This includes wages for work and piece work.

Question: How do I know my minimum, what should I do?
Answer: File a complaint with the United Board immediately and the Union will collect the difference between what you are supposed to get and what you are entitled to.

Question: Is this the best time for me to find out whether I made my minimum or not?
Answer: At the end of the week when you receive your pay.

WAGE RATES

Question: What are the wage rates per hour for a union shop?
Answer: See Table of Wage Rates.

Wage Rates in the Dress-Makers’ Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cutters</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Cutters</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stretchers</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seamstresses</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pinchers</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piece Workers</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pressers</td>
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<td>Finishing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickers</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piece Workers</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SETTLEMENT OF PRICES

Question: What prices does the shop charge for clothes?
Answer: The chairman and the price committee examine the garments and rate them both with respect to price of the materials and labor in the shop. Then they set the prices.

Question: What prices do the shop charge for materials?
Answer: The shop should charge no more than the price committee has determined for the materials.

Question: What prices do the shop charge for labor?
Answer: The shop should charge no more than the price committee has determined for the labor.

Question: How much of the price goes to the worker?
Answer: The worker’s share of the price is set by the price committee.

Question: How much of the price goes to the employer?
Answer: The employer’s share of the price is set by the price committee.

Question: How much of the price goes to the union?
Answer: The union’s share of the price is set by the price committee.

Question: How much of the price goes to the balance?
Answer: The balance of the price is set by the price committee.

Question: What is the maximum price that a dressmaker can charge for a garment?
Answer: The maximum price that a dressmaker can charge is set by the price committee.

Question: What is the minimum price that a dressmaker can charge for a garment?
Answer: The minimum price that a dressmaker can charge is set by the price committee.

Question: What is the maximum price that a customer can pay for a garment?
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INTERNATIONAL BALL COMMITTEE

The Arrangements Committee of the International Ball, was really "international," as can be seen from the names of those who worked to make it the huge success it was. Part II if the committee is mentioned in the previous article. Here are the names of some of the principal representatives:


6,000 Turn Out for Dressmakers’ Ball

One of the most impressive demonstrations of the unity and working class solidarity which are the strength of unionism, took place on Friday night, January 19, at the dressmakers’ International Ball, under the auspices of the Harlem Dress-Makers’ Union, Local 21, I.L.O.W.U.

The spirit of the affair was generated largely by the banner and songs that covered the walls of Rockland Palace. Over the stage hung a huge banner showing dressmakers of various races, colors and nationalities parading through the garment district with arms upraised and fists clenched, marching to victory over the march of Fascism. Among the participants were several thousand dressmakers from New York City, the South and the Middle West.

Nearly six thousand dressmakers and friends jammed the biggest dance hall in Harlem. From the time the doors opened at 10 p.m. to the time they closed at 1:00 a.m. a steady stream of people poured through the doors. The crowd overflowed the dance floor, moving about to the tunes played by Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra and by Clark’s Caribbean Serenaders. At midnight the dancing was temporarily suspended to permit those present to witness a Broadway Revue under the direction of Leon Balcone, guest conductor.

Under the direction of Lazar Weiner, the International Chorus, made up of members of the various choral groups of Local 21, presented a program consisting of a number of working class songs appreciating the famous dressmakers’ Victory Song. Inspiring greetings and messages of solidarity came from Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 21, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers’ Union, and Frank Crosswhite, well-known Negro labor leader and I.L.O.W.U. organizer.

In connection with the ball there was issued a beautiful souvenir program, containing greetings from dressmakers from every state, pictures of the various official bodies of the Union and pictures of the State and locality of its activities.

The Dressmakers’ International Ball was part of the effort being made by the Union to bring the dressmakers of all races, colors and nationalities together, to cement the unity of Negro and white workers, to tighten the bonds of solidarity among the dressmakers who work under different conditions but who are linked together by the picket line and fight together under the banner of the Union.

Question: Give me an illustration.
Answer: If the operations work piece work, the operators elect a shop ranking committee to settle prices for the operators. If the finishers work on a piece work basis, the finishers, after a price committee to settle prices for the finishers.

Question: How many workers are elected on a piece work committee?
Answer: That depends upon the shop. If there are, as usual, 10 operators, a price committee of 2 is elected, if there are more, a price committee of 3 is elected. The usual number on the price committee for operators is from 1 to 3.

Question: What about finishers?
Answer: The same thing is true about finishers.

Question: What about pressers?
Answer: That is true of the pressers also. As there are fewer pressers than any other, at those places there being only 1 or 2 pressers in a shop, there are more price committees for the pressers.

(Continued in next issue)
Local 22 Launches 3rd Education Season

An extensive and multi-faceted program, including scores of classes, lectures, sports and athletic group activities, and activities of all sorts, is being launched by the educational department of Drummers' Union, Local 22. L.O.C.W.U., for its third season beginning in the middle of February. The great success of the union's educational work during the last year, in the course of which thousands of drummers were drawn into the various activities, has encouraged the educational department to plan for the future on a bolder, more varied and expanded scale.

The educational department of the union, headquartered at 108 West 40th Street, is to be continued on the same lines, with classes on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Fifteen classes are to be held, including lectures on history and philosophy of America, American literature, America, the history of the American labor movement, economics, social science, and more. A special emphasis is to be placed on classes in the history and problem of the American labor movement.

Eight Schools in Various Districts

At the same time as the central school, there will be open eight union schools in the various parts of the city. These schools are located at: 221 West 42nd Street, Brooklyn, New York; 200 Coney Island; 605 First Avenue, 14th Street, New York; 120 West 40th Street, New York; 300 West 3rd Street, New York; 1200 East 125th Street, New York; and 125 West 135th Street, New York.

Exhibitions and Exhibitions

Exhibitions and exhibitions will be held in the program, with a special emphasis on the program of social, sports, and recreational activities.

Local 22 Calls for Meetings

The following notice has been issued by Local 22, Drummers' Union, L.O.C.W.U., from the executive offices, 225 West 40th Street, New York:

Dear Member,

You are urgently requested to attend the next meeting of the union, which will be held on Thursday, February 21, at 9 P.M. on the following:

Bronx: 2200 Madison Avenue
Brooklyn: 15th Avenue
Queens: 117th Street
Staten Island: 24th Street
Westchester: 11th Avenue

Boro Park: 10th Avenue
Borough Park: 10th Avenue

The meeting is open to all members and their friends.

RILA MILLEN

Executive Secretary

February 1, 1935

Justice

Building Committee To Watch Dress Industry

One of the most important functions of the union is to act as a watch committee over the dress industry, and the committee is being selected under the direction of Julius Hochman.

Major General of the Dress Industry department, chairman of the Committee of the Organization Department.

The committee is comprised of representatives from the factory boards, labor unions, and other interested parties.

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RILA MILLEN

Executive Secretary
...Code Enforcement Items...

By Charles H. Green
Director Code Officers Bureau

Books Made Obsolete in Drug Trade

Books last recorded must hereafter be kept by all employers in the drug industry and are to be permanently recorded in the office of the Code in perpetuity, unless the employer later sells or otherwise transfers such books. The text of all books so recorded must remain in the possession of the Code. All records made under the new law will be kept in a separate book from the regular books of the firm. The records must be kept for ten years after the last entry. Failure to comply with the law will result in a fine of $50.

Justice

February 1, 1935

...Labor at the Play...

THE THEATRE UNION SPEAKS

"Balloons of Cattaros"

By Iris Swerdlo

The crew's quarters on the third deck of the vessel are crowded, and the working conditions are most unsatisfactory. The crew is working long hours and is overworked. The company is making excessive profits and the workers are suffering.

...Dress Board Issues "Nine-To-Five" Ruling...

The following notice announcing the abolition of the irregular hour system under which some shops began at 8:30 A.M. and others at 9 A.M. has been issued by the Joint Board of the Dress and Watermakers' Union.

NOTICE AND WARNING

The working day for all dressmakers shall begin at 8 A.M. and close at 5 P.M.

The former practice of the irregular hour system under which some shops started at 8:30 A.M. and others at 9 A.M. is hereby discontinued and all dressmakers are required to be at work by 8 A.M. and to remain at work until 5 P.M.

Failure to comply with the above regulation will result in the revocation of the employment of such employees.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. CARLSON
Lodger No. 984.
Labor Education Marching On

By Mark Starr, Director Educational Department

Classes and groups of every sort have been growing up as quickly as the Educational Department has been too busy to give a complete picture of the rapid activities. Here is the record as "Justice" goes to press. This does not include social activities in Chicago and Phila. where the I.L.G.W.U. locals have their own local directors and their classes. It does not list the classes run by locals (notably Local 23) in Greater New York without the help of teachers supplied by the Department.

Education Meetings (twice monthly) [2]
Discussion Groups [9]
Passaic, Textile Hils, Mts. Vernon, Newark, Bayonne, Cora, Yonkers, Local 142, Bridgeport.

Labor Day Parade [31]

Trade Union [2]
Locals 25 and 62.

Current Events [1]
Local 23.

English [1]
Locals 62 (elementary), Local 71 (advanced), Local 60 (intermediate) (elementary).

Literature [2]
Local 91 and Local 61.

Gym [16]
Newark, Locals 42, 189, 184, New Haven, Local 36, 211, Mixed Local, Local 18, Local 36, Local 22, Women, Local 11, Local 140, Mixed Local, Local 18.

Swimming [2]
Local 10 and Local 141—Yonkers.

Basketball
Local 18, Local 23 Men, Local 12 Women, Local 60, Local 91, Local 146, Passaic, Local 17, Local 13, Philadelphia, Local 151, New Haven, Local 145, 135, Passaic, Local 17, 149, New Haven.

Swimming [12]
Locals 12 Women (1 group), Women 50, 140, Passaic, Main Office, Women's Employee, Local 62, Mixed—25, 26, 32, 142.

Choral [11]
Local 12 (Negro, Spanish, German), Local 19, Local 60, Local 91, Kirtsgrood, Local 145, Local 146, Local 131—New Haven, Local 19—Havana, N. Y.

Dancing [2]
Local 12, N. Y., Local 11, New Haven.

Orchestra [1]

In addition to the above regular meetings there are conducted concerts, museums and other places of interest to New York City; collective attendance at concerts, plays of the Theatre Union and rallies at inter-local basketball matches, etc. Other artistic activities, such as Labor Movements can present such a record. But this is only the tip of the iceberg. The New York Department has endorsed plans to secure a large, one-time, mass rally and event, a wide activity in education. Mass education, a balanced program of education, conferences, study groups, scholarships and scholarships for the training of union leaders, and outlines to be brought to the workers through the union and workers’ education groups of labor (in particular the pamphlets and workers’ textbooks). Watch these pages for details. Announce your needs and let us help you.

All Current Activities in Review

With the I.L.G.W.U. Chorus
By Lazar Weiner

Director

After the meetings of all choral groups attended in body the concert of the Schola Cantorum, as guests of the International, the members of the General chorus of Local 23 sent us a letter of thanks which reads in part:

"... the event at Carnegie Hall was greatly appreciated, not only for its musical beauty, but for its inspirational value. It has shown us what a chorus can accomplish where there is unity in the spirit of the part for the singer.

"We therefore promise it gives the opportunity, to try our utmost for the International.”

The combined choirs of Locals 23, composed of the Spanish Chorus and the Negro chorus, and the General Chorus, and the debut of performing at the Danmarkers International Hall, held Saturday, January 18, at the Rockland Palace, and they certainly utilized the opportunity.

Assisted by the chorus of Dress Pressers, Local 60, the singers rendered two numbers: "The Antipast" and "The Victory Song." They were accompanied at the piano by the secretary of the Choral Department, Miss Edith Berkowitz.

"The announcement of establishment of a class for the study of music will be made.

On the Athletic Front
By Henry Marquis
Secretary Athletic Division

The Educational Department has found it necessary to call for the organization of an "I.L.G.W.U. Basketball League." Representatives of members of the I.L.G.W.U. have met and organized a basketball league, involved Saturday, January 26, and set up the rules which are to govern the function. The rules consist of an agreed to schedule game, which is to be made up of two teams, that is, the local has purchased a piano for the re-barons. A great deal of credit is due Brougher Fulham for his excellent work in helping to organize the local of the Choral Department.

In addition to the aforementioned locals, there are well-functioning groups in Local 91, New York, Local 151, New Haven, N. J., and in the Joint Council of Knights, and the workers, New York.

New groups have been organized in New Haven and in the Italian communities, Local 28. There are several other groups being formed, and the directors for these groups are following the local of the Choral Department, Miss Josie Purdy, and Miss Elsworth Parker of our Choral Department.

The monthly meeting of the Choral Council will be held Saturday, February 9. At this meeting a complete plan for the organization of the various local educational groups will be made.

Meanwhile, activity goes on in a great many different places of their own interest in the field. Local 151 of New Haven has organized a women’s group that will meet Wednesday. Locals 62 is organizing a women’s group that will meet six times a year. Local 145 is organizing a women’s group in addition to the news’ team. The local has a combined women’s class from Locals 28, 23, and 145. It has also organized a new basketball team meeting Mondays at 5 P. M. at 11, 13, Jackson, secretary of local 60 for the group’s class, write, "Basketball in a game which is very popular with our members. The local being two teams and I want to say with a feeling of pride, for the local of our local and team work, it will hard to beat them."

Our Mandolin Groups

Luigi Paparello, Director

Local 36 Group No. 1, appeared in the tenors. Also in the chorus, I. Clark and Gus Operators. President Dombrowski and the local of the group had at the process the group had (Continued on Page 16)

COMING EVENTS
Basketball Games and Dances
February 16—Double Header
Newark Garden
Dress Joint Card
Bowling—2000
February 17—Local 60, New York
Passaic—Local 145
February 20—Local 60, New York
Saturday, February 13th, 73rd st, west of 3rd eyes. N. Y.
February 23—Double Header
Local 22, N. Y.—Women
Local 151, N. Y.—Women
February 24—Local 22—Men
2nd Annual Congress of Nations
Second Ave, near 1st St.

New Haven Local 151 to Give Mammoth Dance

Biggest Event of Year on Feb. 9 To Benefit State Armory Hall

Five thousand people are expected to audit and enjoy the dance and entertainment to be given by the New Haven Ladies’ Garment Workers. Representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. locals con-

vened Saturday, January 26, and set up the rules which are to govern the function. The rules consist of an agreed to schedule game, which is to be made up of two teams, that is, the local has purchased a piano for the re-barons. A great deal of credit is due Brougher Fulham for his excellent work in helping to organize the local of the Choral Department.

In addition to the aforementioned locals, there are well-functioning groups in Local 91, New York, for the second time, at the Palace, New Haven, Philadelphia.

Surely, Local 145 (Passaic) beat the game, they made an excellent showing, but showing their experience. Several well-seasoned veterans of Local 10 Cutters, January 19, at the Hotel Lamartine, had an opportunity. The final score was 23 to 18. That return game between the two teams will be for the title of the New Years No. 1. At Passaic, bids fair to be even more interesting. Local 19 had better look to the terries.

Meanwhile, activity goes on in a great many different places of their own interest in the field. Local 151 of New Haven has organized a women’s group that will meet Wednesday. Locals 62 is organizing a women’s group that will meet six times a year. Local 145 is organizing a women’s group in addition to the news’ team. The local has a combined women’s class from Locals 28, 23, and 145. It has also organized a new basketball team meeting Mondays at 5 P. M. at 11, 13, Jackson, secretary of local 60 for the group’s class, write, "Basketball in a game which is very popular with our members. The local being two teams and I want to say with a feeling of pride, for the local of our local and team work, it will hard to beat them."

NEWARK CELEBRATES
Our Dreamers’ Union Local 145. Newark, has planned a dance for Friday evening, February 8, to be held at the Stenge Ball Room, 111 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. An exceptionally fine orchestra will provide the music. The neighbors will lend the audience in the stirring of our own, and other labor events.

Our Mandolin Groups Union Local 145. Newark, was arranged a dance for Friday evening, February 8, to be held at the Stenge Ball Room, 111 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. An exceptionally fine orchestra will provide the music. The neighbors will lend the audience in the stirring of our own, and other labor events.
Disadministration with the operation of the NRA under a seven-man administrative board has been apparent in the ranks. Junior officials have been openly criticizing the board's policy and the general and skeletal success of NRA code administration by the existing system.

In response to this criticism, the National Industrial Recovery Act has been criticized for its failure to implement the codes on a broad scale and to provide any real degree of accomplishment. They have been unable to complete codes for the cigarette industry, telegraph companies, utilities, and even important employers of labor.

It is thought that inability to complete codes for some industries is attributable not to compulsion of the NRA but to lack of power of coercion on the part of the NRA to make the railroads, the automobile industry, and similar codes.

To successfully rehabilitate the nation's industries, the NRA, the consumer public, and the workers must go together to establish the plans of fair competition, fair pay, reasonable prices, and fair labor. The elimination of the codes, as some opponents of the NRA have argued, would mean that the railroads and the auto industry, among others, would have to face the consequences of the depression.

"The overwhelming majority of manufacturers are fair and able to agree on reasonable plans," said the chairman of the NRA for railroads.

But a few are dishonest, and on these few, the state courts have been asked by the public to do for labor what the board has been unable to do.

The code for the railroads, for example, was designed to make sure that railroads were not unfair to their employees. But even this code has been changed by the court.

"There is the manufacturer who has set his code in such a way that when he is asked to pay for the total amount, he divides the labor to the contractors and the jobbers.

"There is the manufacturer who multihplies his jobs, or creates so many different kinds of jobs that it is difficult for the contractor to see the profits of his work."

The most effective weapon against such people is an enlightened public, according to the chairman of the NRA for railroads. "When the public realizes that the board is not doing its job, it will not be successful in getting the code enforced."

Where can I find a reliable short account of the New Deal? The New Deal is a term often used to refer to the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States, from 1933 to 1945. These policies were intended to address the effects of the Great Depression and to reform the American political and economic system.

The New Deal involved a range of programs and legislation, including the creation of federal agencies and the implementation of social and economic policies. Some of the key programs included the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, and the Farm Credit Act.

It is important to note that the New Deal was a complex and multi-faceted policy response, and the impact of its various programs varied widely. Some people believe that the New Deal was a success in addressing the economic crisis, while others argue that its long-term effects were more mixed.

I want to explain why union contributed $50,000 to the Anti- Kosha Field. Can you give me details of the Anti-Fascist Field, and why they contributed? The Anti-Fascist Field was a campaign that was launched in the United States in the 1930s to raise funds for political and intellectual organizations that were working against fascism in Europe. The campaign was supported by a number of prominent figures, including intellectuals, artists, and politicians.

The Anti-Fascist Field was a response to the rise of fascist regimes in Europe, particularly in Italy and Germany. The campaign was aimed at raising funds to support the work of organizations that were fighting against fascism, such as the Spanish Republican government, the Communist Party, and other anti-fascist movements.

It is important to note that the Anti-Fascist Field was a complex and multi-faceted campaign, and the impact of its various programs varied widely. Some people believe that the campaign was successful in raising funds and awareness, while others argue that its long-term effects were more mixed.

The budget of $49,500 for six months shall be through the sale of labels ordered by members of the industry. The price of the label is as follows: two cents a label for those dollars in stock, two cents a label for the dollars in stock, and three cents a label for members located in the Western Area. The dollar price shall be changed over the former charge for labels.

Approximately 100 men's shirt and boys' blouse contractors closed their plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York. In protest against the refusal of jobbers to reduce their prices, a few thousand workers are affected by the stoppage, which is directed against the members of the Board of Rights, an organization of jobbers. The strike was against the jobbers who have refused to reduce their prices, thereby keeping the prices of goods for which the contractors are responsible at a high level. Meanwhile, the 10,000 workers employed in the shirt and boys' blouse industry here are out of work and the 15,000 who are employed in the silk industry here are out of work. The contractors and the Board of Rights are said to have agreed with the Administration to go on a 6-hour week shortly after the cotton garment industry did so. With the 6-hour rule, the 15,000 workers who are employed in the cotton garment industry are expected to find that their agreement to the 6-hour week will result in the reduction of the hours of the workers who are employed in the industry. This will mean a saving of $375 a week, or a saving of $18,750 a year.
Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Allmutter, V.P. Manager, Local 14

Five Collected from Chief Farm

In November of 1926, when the Sport-Site ltd., 814 West 37th St., which was recently organized, went into effect, the executive commit- tee, our chairman being the trust- man, was doing the cutting there. A complaint was at once filed and the first meeting was held.

We also succeeded in placing a union man to work in this shop.

Cutters Disciplined for Violations

Local 16 is right now working through its Saturday control drive in full force. A number of active members have been reporting at headquarters every Saturday morning, at 7 a.m., to help patrol the garment district and investigate such cutters as are go to work on Saturdays. A number of violations has already been reported to the Executive Board as a result of the vigilance of these commit- tees.

An interesting case occurred in the Montgomery Ward & Co. Department Store, 21 West 32nd St., a dress shop. Our committee visited this place on Monday, January 8. During the 100, but before the shop they observed a lot of girls and women cutting, their work was about 12. After their payment, had just been cut. They then started to look for the cutter. The shop was quiet, no motion and the entrance through the back of the cutters disappeared. The committee stated to the shop for twenty minutes and finally to the cutters, the cutter, finally, never appeared. However, they were working with nonunion men and they were instructed to pay the fines before they would be permitted to work.

Back-Pay Collections

Made in Underwear Shops

After an investigation in the shops of W. Goodhue & Sons, 426 Broadway, Men's Ave., employing six cutters, it was discovered that these men, Henry Allen, Frank Weitz, and Nathaniel Allen, were being held back by the firm. Another cutter, Horace Allen, a shopkeeper, was holding a workers card for $15, and he was being held back. These men have been instructed to take the pay they are due.

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

Membership Meeting will be held

Monday, February 25, 1935

Arts Hall, 23 St. Mark's Pl.

SPECIFIC BUSINESS

For the term of 1935.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

Neckwear Makers
Fight Home-Work

By Joseph Tuvin

Manager of Local 142, L.I.G.W.U.

Local 144, Ladies' Neckwear Employers' Union, is preparing for a new strike in organizational affairs. The proposal made at the meeting on August 23, 1933, several days before this meeting was begun, was accepted by the members present. The proposal was to the final approval of a code for the Women's Neckwear and Collar Makers' Union.

The original code for the indus- try was submitted by the Women's Neckwear Employers' Association. It was approved by the Executive Board and the code was then sent to the members for approval. It was then approved and the code was then sent to the Executive Board for final approval. The code was then sent to the membership for a second meeting in the same area.

The code and the amendments were voted on at the second meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a third meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fourth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fifth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a sixth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a seventh meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for an eighth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a ninth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a tenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for an eleventh meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twelfth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fourteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fifteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a sixteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a seventeenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for an eighteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a nineteenth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twentieth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-first meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-second meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-third meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-fourth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-fifth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-sixth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-seventh meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-eighth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a twenty-ninth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirtieth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-first meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-second meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-third meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-fourth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-fifth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-sixth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-seventh meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-eighth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a thirty-ninth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-first meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-second meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-third meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-fourth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-fifth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-sixth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-seventh meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-eighth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a forty-ninth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fiftieth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fiftieth meeting. The code was then sent to the membership for a fiftieth meeting.
The Outcry Against Contractor Limitation

The New York city contractors are opposed to limitation of contractors. If they could help it they would delete this clause from the next collective agreement in the coal and coke industry.

But the contractors' association is at war not only with contractor limitation, it has become almost a piece-work as well. In a plea addressed recently to the Coal and Coke Authority, the leaders of the association made the "fact" that the old piece-work system, with its hogging, coercions, and inequalities, is back again. Which is strong enough, except that they adduce no proof for their blank statement.

Among the debits of contractor limitation, the contractors' spokesmen list in that petition that rather intangible assertion that the inside workers still expect or demand that work be supplied to them before work is sent outside. Under these circumstances, they allege, the outside shop is often compelled, like in the old days, to furnish "inducements" during the busy season, while the inside shop is found advancing similar inducements to the manufacturer during the slow season. This is fatal to all the work in piece-work machinery, according to the same plodders, has become "oppressive" and "discriminatory" and makes limitation still more "unbearable."

The trouble with the contractors' allegations is the wholesale manner in which they are made, on one hand, and their vagueness, on the other. Limitation of contractors, as everybody knows, was not devised for any mental "trees"—to relieve the minds of the inside workers and give them a desire to get preference work. It is the outside workers—but for the very realistic purpose of curtaining the free-lance provoking of the jobber over the entire map of the coal industry for the cheapest labor available. It was meant directly to plague and limit all the jobs and jobs in contractor shops, and the principal aim, we say without fear of contradiction by any unbiased observer, contractor limitation has achieved to a very substantial extent.

The statement of the American Association's executive notwithstanding, we entertain a sturdy suspicion that not all the contractors are opposed to contractor limitation. Rather are we inclined to believe that a large majority of them prefer contractor designation, with the measure of permanence of work performance which it carries, to the old system of auction block and let-the-cheapest-man-get-it. There, however, had been the conviction that the "right" element of the coal industry, as still remains, a group of "privileged characters" which benefited a great deal from the old "favorite" system of distribution of work. It was an element of contraction upon whom certain jobbers could depend to bring down labor costs at the expense of the workers, of their own fellow contractors, and for the benefit of themselves and of the jobbers in question only.

It is this element, whose shoe is especially pinched by the limitation of contractor clause, and it is this element, finding that under limitation they may be entitled only to regular overhead remuneration, which desires to prevent constructive industrial measure into a big bad wolf and is attempting to drum up sentiment against it.

The assertion that the old piece-work system, instead of a substitute for the form work, is still in vogue in the coal industry, is of a piece with the attack on contractor limitation. Under the old system of price settlement, prior to 1919, the workers would deal with the individual contractors. Under the new system the workers deal with jobbers and jobbers and manufacturers acting for all their units. Under this new system the Union is endeavoring to enforce the contractor designation clause as rigidly as possible and is making quite a good job of it. This is, perhaps, what displeases the leaders of the American Association most. For, let us be frank about it: It is more than likely that limitation of contractors is less objectionable to the contractors' association as an industrial reform in itself than because the Union has a say in its administration. Allowed control over its enforcement, the contractors' group would probably have no objection whatever to contractor limitation.

The Kansas City Non-Union

Kansas City, Mo., has Bosses on the Warpath recently been gaining a reputation as the "premier anti-union city" in the Middle-West. Some of the women's garment manufacturers of that city are right now doing everything in their power to make this dubious "badge of honor" stand and stick.

On December 30, last, for example, an anonymous group of them inserted a half-page advertisement in the Kansas City Star in which they denounced our Union as "vicious parasites," "labor racketeers," "outsiders making unreasonable demands amounting to extortion."

They would, they declare further in the same statement, oppose the I.L.G.W.U. "with all their resources."

Of course, these employers, who seem to lack the courage to sign their names to their vicious attack, know well that they are lying when they say that our Kansas City organization is an "outsider group." These are four locals of the I.L.G.W.U. in Kansas City and these locals are composed of Kansas City folk, men and women most of whom were born, brought up and live in that city. These locals are Kansas City organizations and they are governed by officers and executive board members who are employed in Kansas City shops.

What is, then, the purpose of these costly half-page advertisements? What do these blustering non-union employers mean when they say that they will oppose the Union "with all their resources?"

It means, in plain English, that they are trying to keep the Kansas City garment workers into giving up their organization so that they, the employers, might afterwards do with them whatever they please without anyone to protect the workers.

It means that these profiteers threaten to employ gangsters and private detectives against the efforts of their employees to organize their fellow workers in Kansas City garment shops; it means that they would have Kansas City police arrest anyone who is helping in this organizing work on sight and deprive him of his elementary constitutional rights.

It means that they are trying to drum up public opinion against their workers by calling them and their Union malicious names, by lying about them and by falsifying simple, true facts known to everybody.

The Union of the garment workers of Kansas City and their parent body, the International Ladies' Gar

His Ideal Trade Unionist

From The Pile

Justice Atkins' decision

Justice Atkins' decision that President Roosevelt will have the NRA to fix hours in a code below forty and to increase hourly pay 10 cents per week is a very big mistake. The change was stayed pending the appeal by a group of manufacturers for a temporary injunction.

Justice Atkins' opinion, which is strongly worded, states that if the President found that a forty-hour week did not relieve unemployment, he was "authorized and perhaps required" to reduce the hours and change the basic rate of pay, as the minimum wage and minimum wages were inextricably intertwined.

This decision removes the last obstacle in enforcement of the Presidential order, unless, of course, the cotton garment manufacturers, the Southern group, especially, decided to challenge the constitutionality of the Republic's order.

There is little telling where this case will end possibly in the United States Supreme Court. For the moment, however, the road is clear for the enforcement of the 40-hour week and the raise of the basic wage rate in the cotton garment factories.

As far as the I.L.G.W.U. is concerned, its attitude henceforth will not be influenced by any further legislation on the part of the employers. Should a cotton dress manufacturer attempt to ignore the shorter work-hours and higher-pay arrangement, the Union will depend on its own force to bring such an employer to terms.