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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Printz-Biederman Signs with I.L.G.W.U.

On February 6, the Printz-Biederman Co., one of the oldest and largest women's coat and suit manufacturers in the country, signed a memorandum of an agreement with the I. L. G. W. U. after conferences in Washington and New York City. After the settlement, President Dubinsky issued the following public statement:

"This is the first time since 1906 that the Printz-Biederman firm has entered into contractual relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. During this long interval, the Printz-Biederman firm has maintained a shop-employment organization. We have always desired that this firm should be a party to the collective agreements prevailing in the industry. Notwithstanding many efforts on the part of the Union, the firm has, nevertheless, successfully resisted signing an agreement with it.

"Under the present arrangement, the Union, in granting the workers employed by the Printz-Biederman firm a separate local, under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, is departing from its usual method of chartering new organizations. We consider this new method of employer-employee relations, as expressed in this instance, as best adapted to the special needs of the workers in this factory, and for the solution of their specific shop problems.

"I regard this settlement as a contribution to the general spirit of the times and as an expression of a genuine desire on the part of both parties to do their utmost toward national economic recovery."

Details of the agreement, such as work conditions, employment of union members only and impartial machinery for settlement of disputes, were left to Dr. Arthur Rubin, of the University of Chicago, both sides undertaking to sign such an agreement and to carry it out. Dr. Rubin, who is Deputy Director of the Coat and Suit Authority in Chicago, was also named permanent impartial chairman.

The Bosses' Ideal of A "Desirable" Code

Cloak Code Authority Sustains "Limitation" Rule

Rejects American Association Request for Elimination of Contractor Limit Clause

At a full meeting of the Coat and Suit Code Authority, on February 7, at 132 West 55th Street, New York City, George W. Alper presiding, the official request presented by the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the contractors' group, through its manager, Harry Ullster, for the elimination of the clause of contractor limitation from the Code, was denied.

The contractors based their demand on the allegation that contractor limitation was creating undue advantages for inside workers and disadvantages for the outside shops. After a debate which lasted several hours, with Vice-President Louis Nagler championing the cause of contractor limitation, the Authority voted to sustain it.

Raincoat Union Sets Conditions For Change

Will Accept Piece-Work Only With Wage Guarantee, no Contracting, Inside Ships

If New York rainwear manufacturers are prepared to offer a minimum guarantee of $1 an hour, open inside shops, confine all work to piece work, and allow no subcontracting. Raincoats Makers' Union, Local 29, of the I.L.G.W.U., would be ready to obtain the present system of work-week to piecework.

Though the present collective agreement does not expire until July 29, the Union would agree to a change before expiration, on the basis of the above conditions. Roy Kessels said. "The situation is such that manufacturers, seeking piece work, do so without guarantees of any sort in mind."

Coat and Dressmakers in Cincinnati

By Pernie Kathline
T. L. B. W. U. Organizer

About fifteen years ago Cincinnati was an important clothmaking center, and among the workers were the dressmakers' union, with 500 members.

After the largest local firm, Bickel & Sons, closed, the Cincinnati Enquirer, June 30, 1915, reported that the last ten years had seen a decline in the dressmaking industry. The women who worked in the factories were bemoaning the loss of their jobs.

A Dress Industry Develops

In the last ten years, however, Cincinnati has developed a substantial dress industry where the dressmakers are employed. The city now has about 300 workers, nearly all of them women. The Cincinnati dress trade is divided into three main branches: the LoVe-LaVe Co., manufacturing better dresses; $15.00 up, and dressmaking; and the Princess Garment Company, small order house, which manufactures dresses priced between $6 and $15.00 retail, and employing between 550 and 650 workers. The few other shops in the trade employ 100 workers and less.

It is needless to say that the wages and working conditions in these establishments are far superior to those of the N.R.A. Dress Code, were the worst imaginable. The dressmakers at work in these shops can earn $15 a week, while the majority made from $5 to $7.

Immediately after the N.R.A. was proclaimed, the dressmakers, all of them old union men, rejoined their local and began the struggle against the ruling of the local N.R.A. president. They went to the dressmaking shops in the morning, and at one time clock cutters joined them. Now, the dress and the dressmakers have one mill local, No. 63. As soon as they reformed their local, they organized themselves and began to fight. They are out to get a struggle. The clock cutters got into it, and the dress cutters, who were working on price rules, got a flat rate of $15 a week.

At that time, the Aei Commercial Clothing Workers called a meeting of all the needle trades in the city to organize a new local, the Mayor of Cincinnati as the principal speaker, where the "Fashion Fair," the workmen's "Mill of Hammers," was proclaimed, guaranteeing them that they could organize and improve their working conditions by employing. At that meeting, about sixty dressmakers signed applications which were turned over to the reorganized Local 63.

Justice

February 15, 1935

Head of Atlanta Dress Firm Held for "Chiseling" by U. S. District Attorney

Samuel Lincoln, president of the Princess Mfg. Company of Atlanta, Ga., and owner of the largest dress factory in Cincinnati, Ohio, was arrested March 31, on an order of the Federal District Attorney of the Atlanta District and slated for contempt charges.

The charge against the Princess firm was that it had attempted to evade payment of back reparation money owed to employees worked in its shop by employing "black market" workers to return the restitution under penalty of discharge.

The first agreement reached with the seven Atlanta dress firms in December, 1932, included the Princess concern. That contract covered the wearers of the point of purchase, the"point of production, and the"point of profit, and provided that the representative of the union and the employers could mutually agree upon the maximum wage rate to be paid to all employees. The average wage at least the minimum wage rate as guaranteed by the Dress Code.

Regional Board Grants Favorable Decision

The effort to bring all of the members of the local association to the Atlanta dress industry was successful, and the union was able to continue its operations, with the result that during April 1934, the Atlanta Local N.R.A. Compliance Board called a special conference to bring the "black market" workers into the union.

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Enforcing Averages in Cloth Shops

By Charles H. Green
Director, Codes Observance Bureau

The Code Authority has made over one thousand dress orders which have resulted in a benefit to the workers of about $5,000,000. This benefit has been paid to the workers in a maximum of six weeks.

Michel Chekhov and His Moscow Art Players

The Moscow Art Players will appear at the Majestic Theatre, 14th Street, West of Broadway, beginning Saturday Night. Through a special arrangement with the Educational Department, four performances have been arranged to benefit the local union and the American Labor Party.

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From Coast To Coast with Modigliani

By Sarafina Romualdi


Clad in a gray flannel suit, his black hat pulled well over his eyes, his hands in pockets, he strides confidently down the street, a figure of determination and purpose. It is a man of the world, yet his eyes sparkle with the freshness of youth. His name is Modigliani.

The young sculptor from Italy, born into a family of artists, is no stranger to the hustle and bustle of city life. He has seen the wonders of the East and the sophistication of the West, and now he is making his mark in the heart of America.

His first day in Seattle began with a meeting with art critics and collectors at the Museum of Modern Art. The atmosphere was electric as they discussed the future of his work and the impact it would have on the art world.

Later that day, Modigliani visited the Seattle Art Museum, where he was greeted with a warm reception. The curator, impressed with his talent, offered him a solo exhibition.

On the second day, Modigliani attended a seminar on contemporary art, moderated by a renowned critic. The discussion was lively and intense, with many differing opinions on the state of the art world.

Modigliani's visits to galleries and museums continued, and he received several commissions for public murals. His work was praised for its boldness and originality, and he was quickly becoming a household name.

As he prepares to leave Seattle, Modigliani reflects on his time here. He has been inspired by the city's vibrant culture and the warm welcome he received from the artists and art enthusiasts.

Don't be a robot.

This is for yourself.

I.L.G.W.U. CONTRIBUTES $7,500 TO CHARIITY

A contribution of $7,500 was sent to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

President Dubinsky, in a letter to the Union, expressed his gratitude for the generous donation, which he said would be used to help those in need.

The money will be distributed to various Jewish philanthropic organizations, including the United Hebrew Charities, the Jewish Consumptive and Rehabilitation Society, and the American Jewish Committee.

Dubinsky called on all Jewish organizations to follow the example of the I.L.G.W.U. and do their part in helping those in need.

The Union's contribution is a testament to its commitment to social justice and its support for the Jewish community.

Dubinsky's letter was accompanied by a letter from Lord Mayor of London, expressing his appreciation for the Union's generosity and his hope that other Jewish organizations would follow suit.

The I.L.G.W.U.'s contribution is a fitting reminder of the importance of giving back to our communities and supporting those in need.
March 30, 1935

Address By David Dubinsky, President, ILGWU, Delivered at the Public Hearing on Employment in the Garment Industry, Before the Industrial Relations Board, Feb. 1, 1935, Washington, D.C.

I speak on behalf of the international Garment Workers' Union, which has been the first to demand the good fortune to start the New Deal period on the basis of a 35-hour work week for 125,000 of its members. This union, which represents workers employed in the women's ready-made garment industry, speaks on behalf of an organized industry which has wage classifications in the most important industry and the most important class in which I shall endeavor to bring to you the experience resulting from participation in the Civil Rights program. This is the most important code authorities functioning in this industry.

The Only Code

Let me say from the outset that I fully and without reservation endorse and support the program of the American Federation of Labor to which I belong and which has solved the distressing problem of unemployment and supply jobs to the 5,000,000 men. In our own industry, we have adopted this policy long before the present depression, that is, that the only cure for unemployment is the shorter work week.

In 1933, our union, the United Garment Workers of America in America to adopt the 35-hour week for its members, a growing number of unemployed which at that time from the East Coast to the West Coast in women's garments and various technical improvements in production.

In the late fall of 1932, we had in the cloak and dress trade, not more than 3,000 workers employed, in New York, in Chicago, Philadelphia, in Boston and in other markets of women's wear. We had at that time a work week which ranged from hours to 0 in the organized, to 50 or 60 hours in the non-union localities. The result was a production which was truly per week result at once in a wider spread of employment, giving jobs to those who were unemployed and could not obtain any work in the shop.

The Black Spot of Industry

The failure to provide wage classifications for women's garment workers is a matter that I refer to you. Let me cite you a striking illustration.

I had for years been aware of the fact that women's garment wages were lower than those for men's work. And this wage gap, I am told, was being closed by the women's work. And I am told, that in 1933, we in the Cloak and Dress trade, a week; the girls who worked 50 and 60 hours a week, and a month of women's work, employed in various garment factories. And if I can recall, is 60 hours a week, at the black spot, the sweatshop met the garment industry. They would work there 16 hours a week, at the black spot, the sweatshop met the garment industry. They would work there 16 hours a week, and we were told by the employers, they provided a pretty good for the garment trade can be applied with equal force to every industry.

Cross-Examination of Dubinsky by Whiteside

MR. WHITEIDES: You spoke of code authority representation and emphasized the requirement of having labor represented on codes. You mean the laboring men represented through such representatives?

MR. DUBINSKY: No.

MR. WHITEIDES: Why should labor be represented for other purposes than that particular purpose which you have just brought out?

MR. DUBINSKY: It is a matter of fairness in the light of the entire view of industry. In this regard, I believe that the participation in these codes is the computation of various code authorities, except those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. And there is, in my judgment, a necessity to the question of cooperation. And my fundamental reason why we are the necessity for labor representation.

MR. WHITEIDES: Why the necessity for labor representation?
In the last installment we carried, the "cross-examination of the Agreement" through part of the questions relating to the setting of prices. In that sense we continue that and go into other important sections. While I am trying to cover the ground in such a way that everything will be complete as well as simple, there may be other questions in the minds of Union members. Please address any question at all about the Agreement to the Dressmakers' Section "Justice" at the Joint Board, 218 West 40th Street, and I will group the answers in a "question box" to run with this series in other issues of Justice. Now continue where you left off in the February 1 issue.

Question: How are prices set?
Answer: Our present system of price-setting is not the best possible system. The Union has agreed to adopt a new system of price-setting which we hope to introduce soon.

Question: How is the present system used?
Answer: When the Employer and the Price Committee fail to agree, the garments in dispute shall be submitted to a test.

Question: Who makes the test?
Answer: The test is made by an Employer and the Price Committee.

Question: How is the price of a garment to be determined?
Answer: The price of the garment shall be determined by such text hand and shall be equal to the established hourly rate of the test hand multiplied by the number of hours it takes such test hand to make a garment.

Question: How is the hourly rate established?
Answer: Two garments of different prices on which prices have been previously settled, one to be chosen by each party, shall be given to the test hand, who is to make the work without interruption or correction. The time consumed on the work of such garment shall be recorded by both parties.

Question: The garment is tested to be made under the same conditions as shop work. No garments on which the average earnings of the work or have been less than the minimum schedule of full work rates shall be selected for such test. The amount earned by the test hand in making said garment, multiplied by the number of hours consumed, shall determine the established hourly rate of the test hand, the price in no event to be less than such as would yield to the minimum operator $0.00 per hour for a continuous hour of work.

Question: Are you supplied to work on garments that have not been visited, as well as on those that have been?
Answer: Yes, all work is paid for when begun to work on a garment. If you work for a manufacturer, you must be paid for each garment you work on, whether it has been visited or not.

Question: Are the workers permitted to reduce any prices or wages?
Answer: No. Our Dressmakers are settled there is to be no reduction whatsoever.

JOBS IN CONTRACTING SHOPS
Question: Who is responsible for your wages?

JOBS IN CONTRACTING SHOPS
Question: Who is responsible for your wages?

LEGAL HOLIDAYS
Question: What are the legal holidays observed in the dress industry?

An Appeal

The following appeal addressed to all workers in the dress trade is issued by Charles S. Zimmerman, Secretary-Manager Local 22.

"Remember your brother and sister coat-workers. The season has been slow in getting under way, but there is more work now. As work comes in, I urge you to have the empty machines filled by members. Make it a point to seek them out and bring them to the shop. Write no telephones. Use the Union if you feel that the places are going to open in unorganized shops. Write your name and address on your cards for all members and persons in every job. Spread and report what everybody earns."
Jennifer Dress Settles; Union Wins 
$8,000, Jobs for Workers

A prolonged and bitterly contested battle with the Jennifer Dress Company ended February 3rd. The company, carried through on both the local and district fronts by Julius Hochman, general manager of the Rent Strike, ended in a signed union victory on February 4, when the manufacturer paid $8,000 and agreed to reopen a forty-machine shop in the midnight area.

The daily press and the membership will go proportionately to the workers in the contractor shop involved in the dispute. The other 2,000 were an additional fine levied for the John Board to pay the expenses of the investigation that revealed Jennifer Dress as a violator of the agreement.

Antonini Rips “Institute” As Fascist Screen

Lucioli Antonini, first Vice-President of the I. L. W. W., and General Secretary of Local 19, is attacking the Italian Labor Institute, 219 Lafayette Street, as a front group of fascist agents attempting to legitimate the Italian labor movement.

After discovering that a stream of statements in the Italian press tend to establish the impression that the so-called “Institute” was recognized by the American Federation of Labor, Brother Antonini, presented the following statement from William Collins, New York representative of the Federation:

“We wish to state that the Italian Labor Institute is in no way affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Italian government, in order to have a union recognized, must have elected a representative. In none of the cases that have occurred have the representatives been elected. There is no evidence that the Institute is a legitimate organization.”

ANONITI CHARLES CRIMINAL UBEL

Domenico Trombetta and Enzo Princesi, said to be published in front of the Institute, were arrested by the law and the labor movement.

The three were arrested without warrant on the charge of treason.

“Tell the people how to use the organization,” reads the order.

With a heavy schedule all set to close them down, the Joint Board Basketball Team is getting in some extra practice work under the guidance of drive of Mike Speno, captain and manager. Brother Speno insists that the bunch will collect the International championship and that his basketball players will win the championship in the accounting department. They should be the ones in the running for the championship in the basketball department.

Campaign, On

This statement was made by the joint board in its recent meeting. It is in accordance with the joint board’s policy of maintaining a close relationship with the local union.”

For the time being, a few members of the joint board have been appointed to the joint board’s executive committee. They will hold regular meetings with the local union to discuss the problems of the local union.”

Watched by the United and his workers were called out.

The issue was joined when, in the first place, a delegation of union members, in behalf of the company, broke a contract against the union, in behalf of the company, and declared the contract to be null and void. The company, according to the union, has been opened as an avenue of the joint board and that the later firm has accepted responsibility for the workers. Nissinen later opened another shop, but he had been watched by the union and his workers were called out.

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Enthusiastic "89" Sections

Scenes of enthusiasm unraveled in the history of the Union are being recorded in a series of district meetings called to review the accomplishments of the Union during the first year of local 89. The meetings thus far have jampacked every seat and the halls of the large Christ Church Auditorium. Breathing space has been at a premium and the meetings have more than once overflowed into the adjoining rooms. Looking back over the striking unanimity in the approval of the policies of the present administration, the meetings thus far held in District "A," those of the Prime Branch January 17, the workers in "A"-"Alleged" shops, January 24; "National" workers, January 31; Section "B" of the United, February 7; Section "A" of the United, February 14.

Details of the last two meetings are unavailable since this edition of "Justice" preceded them to press. At all meetings Lottis Anthony, national manager, General Secretary of Local 89, explained the gains of the last year and the policies of the Union.

Plan Courses in Psychology

A feature of exceptional interest to the students of psychology by the educational department of the District Board will be a course in "Psychology and Social Life," scheduled for Monday evenings from 7:15 to 8:45, at Union headquarters, 227 West 6th Street.

The course deals with the problems of social psychology, with particular emphasis on the mistakes of psychology and the labor movement. Prominent psychologists will answer questions thoroughly in his work at Columbia University; at the same time he will present the progressive social point of view of the group.

On the same evening, immediately following Dr. Watson's class, there will be a meeting of the Psi Chi fraternity, a social and philosophical group of students, for a discussion of the subject and for the free exchange of views.

WORKERS THANK UNION OFFICERS

GINA DRESS WORKERS TAKE PAY DAY

We, the workers of the Gina Dress shop, wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation and thanks to the Joint Board and its officers for collecting $11,241.82 from Joffre P. E. Banka, in back pay, and to thank Mr. See for his persistent efforts in our behalf.

We shall cooperate with you and join in any further efforts in the standards of the Union.

Henry Frucher

Here's a new Dress Joint Board plan that makes it so easy for you to get your employees the checks that delay is inexcusable.

You don't have to send down any of your own money - the Naturalization Aid League of New York has established a branch for citizenship aid at the Dress Joint Board offices, 716 West 42nd Street, Room 412. The office is open until 4 P.M.

All shop girls are requested to impress the workers with the importance of naturalization and to urge them to come directly to the office of the Joint Board for assistance.

Establishment of this special plan in the Midtown is the direct result of an intensive educational campaign among the dress makers. So pronounced was the response that Henry Frucher, executive director of the Naturalization Aid League, has assumed personal charge of the office at the Joint Board.

"I consider this work of prime importance," Brother Frucher said.

"We can analyze the political situation that is emerging as the result of the inquiry into the question from a hundred different standpoints. It is not a matter of argument so much as a matter of actual test - putting off the necessary step. Some shop girls, who don't know that they fail to get naturalized he is comencing a war among himself, his children and his union. American citizenship is more than the privilege of voting in any one election, but a vital social and economic instrument which adds to the prestige of the country. 

"The Naturalization Aid League is now prepared to handle all matters of importance. Citizens should take immediate advantage of this office at the Joint Board.'"
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

February 19, 1935

PACIFIC COAST

Baltimore Union Topics

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

This week the spring season has already arrived. The weather is quite cool, but nature maintains the Keep-It-Cool principle. It is much too early to set prices, and naturally, it keeps the Keep-Up-Prices policy on the rise. The main concern is to keep prices stable, while not allowing them to fall too far.

Garment Shoppers

There is an ever-increasing demand for new styles in the garment trade. The demand is so high that many garment workers are finding it difficult to make ends meet. It is crucial for the workers to be aware of the demand for new styles and to be prepared to meet it.

Electricity

The electric light is an important part of the garment trade. It is used for lighting the factories and for the production of new styles. It is essential for the workers to be aware of the importance of electricity and to be prepared to meet the demand for new styles.

J. B. PRIESTLEY OR ISEEN REVERSED

Two years ago New York saw a production of "Dorothy" by J. B. Priestley. It was a great success, and it is not surprising that the demand for new styles is so high. The demand for new styles is so high that many garment workers are finding it difficult to make ends meet. It is crucial for the workers to be aware of the demand for new styles and to be prepared to meet it.

Laborurn Grove

By J. B. PRIESTLEY

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Waiting for Lefty

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March 2.
Joint Board of South Jersey, Ceres-
2125. Hall, 1004 Main-
12:30 P.M. Presentation of "In Union There Is Strength,"-Pau-
President Dubinsky to open.

March 10
A. A. Council Room, Meet-
ing of Education Department. Start-
g and education directors at 11-
call and picnic at Cooten Ame-
range, summer plans. etc.
11:30 A.M. Council Room. Regu-
ber of G.E.B. Educational Com-
mittee, I.G.W.U.

Books About Workers
[We hope to introduce novels of par-
icular interest to workers un-
knowingly old, and new, if you want to inter-
O you join with your fellow members.]

You Can't Sleep Here-

The story of unemployed, ne-
less man who lived in a Houseton-.
with the help of a network of-
full of black marks. There is a
it in the end.

Disenchanted.
(Black Cats for

Picies the plight of downhill-
In the middle West. The cen-
both in a terrifying state.
ubs the evil job in addi-
long time.

The Foundry.
(Albert Hager, 

Most successful effort so far to 
convex the feel of a workshop as 
Good story of human work-
with the help of a network of 
black marks. Full of black marks. 
marked, all sorts of things mysteriously 
Wrong for grammar.

Little Man, What Next?
"The March of Events." (Charles 
An unusually tragic story 
yan."

The Big Job.
"The Big Job." (Charles 
Try to borrow from one 
library. If you are too 
O be able to buy, the 
Department may supply 

L. L. G. W. U.

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

Vivisection of Section 7-A

The Educational Department through the L. L. G. W. U. Education Committee pro-
cures the opportunity of securing the services of Mr. J. B. Forster, an experienced 
experts in that field. The Department has arranged with Mr. Forster, who will spend 
the years in New York to dictate hearing cases. Mr. Forster is a graduate of Union Col-
and the most prominent in the country. He has spent many years as a member of the 
the right to organize, no matter what the Federal Government says. Therefore the 
ion Department has arranged a conference on this subject for the benefit of the members 
asked Mr. Forster to hold a morning session and a afternoon session. The morning 
vention and the afternoon session will be open to all members of the Department.

Among the speakers invited, and their addresses, are:

Byford Brown, The Newspapers
Crack Down on the President
Clinton B. Golden (Mediator, Penn State Department of Labor),
Struggles in Steel.

Charles Ogborne, Run Round in
Antos.

Priscilla Gorma (President of E.W.
Trouble in Test.
Julius Hochman (Draemaking
Joel B. L. I. W.U. Green
makers under NRA.

Janc Potevsky (Adalamaized
Clothing Workers), Terrifying Tales
in Shirts.

Sidney Hanley (Amalgaemated
Clothing Workers, laying off hea
and recovery Affiliation), The Pot
of the NRA

President Dubinsky, fresh from
the first meeting of the enlarged council of A. P. L. L. will be in the chair.

Mark Schwietz, Noted
Actor, in Charge of Dramatic Activities

Mark Schwietz, noted actor and director, who has made his latest production in 
American life, "The Morning of the Dead," has been named one of the chieftains of the 
American drama. The group of dramatists, which will be organized by the International 
Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been announced as the first of its kind in the 
Union. The group will be composed of the most prominent members of the Union whose 
name is known in the field of dramatic literature and who have been invited to take an 
active part in the drama of their lives.

In this work, Mr. Schwietz will be assisted by Mr. H. S. Alexander, a Danish 
actor, and Mr. S. L. L. Fruen, a noted actor and director, and Florence 
Lander, author of radio plays, as well as a number of other well-known workers.

Progress in Union

Company Union Song

(Air: "R.H. K. Key, Beautiful Multi-
"G.O.C. Company, union work."

We won't lack for company union on 
the door.

F.P.P.-Porter, faithful porter.
"When the boss has jiggs it haps
on your pay.

If you tell him he's a robber
all is "in G.O.C. out, on the
way!"

G.O.C.-Company, union company.
Cannot do a single thing for me
and you.

With a trade union we can fight
our fate alone.

Join our G.O.C., that's the only
thing to do.

Helen O. Norton.
Live Lines from Garment Sidelines

By Frances Keane

A Washington dispatch last week announced the extension of all NRA code authorities for evidence of Blue Eagle infrac-
tions by some manufacturers.

The council, which consists of representatives of the various apparel codes, is understood to be seeking a per cent of prices or marking up-on-label-use in the inter-
ests of all the apparel code au-
thorities.

It is believed that the work such a group would be far more effective and economi-
cal than if the same work is done by individual agents from the various organizations duplicating each other's work.

Another function of this group would be to make the consumer more interested in the Industry and promote the use and recog-
nition of the Blue Eagle labels.

Under the council plan, the two groups would cover all the activities of the council, including both policing and advertising.

The question now being de-
ned by NRA is to determine the legality of this plan under the terms of the admin-
istrative order which sets for-
nee of label money.

It has been stated by well-informed sources that industry has been making collective agreements with unions which may recommend that the trade agreements become a part of the recovery code for the industry subject to enforcement by the Code Authority.

A report made by Dr. Caroline Manning, who investigated the reports of 623 women workers in 252 homes.

Finally, the industries of January and February have not lived up to the expectations of the prosperous period of the year in this industry. Particularly in recent years clothing shopping seems to be a key to all the merchandising and fashion industry of the season. When a woman is shopping, she is shopping for her clothes. Therefore, sales were placed very early.

This year in the surprising recov-
eries, because of the advertising of the women, the industry did not suffer the losses that it has been forced to meet in years past. The industry did not exceed the demand.

A great number of firms re-
tained their employees, and after New Year's and thousands of workers were called in. However, a substantial number of workers are still out and the problem con-
tinues. The work at present is enforced by the enforcement of the Code. We are in an equal division of labor. We are not un-
employed.
Unfolding the Chicago Scene

By Morris Bialik, V.P.
Manager, Chicago Joint Board

I am writing this from Pl Wood, Ind., where I have been staying several days in connection with the dispute in the Politic, Brothers fac-

tory.

Unions Not Yet Reached

In connection with the strike of the Chicago industrial workers, I can only state that we have not yet reached the point where we have taken any

decisions. The union leaders are considering the situation and trying to reach a decision that will be acceptable to both parties.

New York Cooperatives

Starting this season, we had quite a bit of trouble with a local farm. The farmers in the area were trying to organize a cooperative, but we managed to keep the union out.

New York Local 62

Local 62 is active in the garment industry. They are working on negotiating a new contract with the companies. If you need any information, feel free to contact them.

Athletic News

Local Ten Beats

The local ten team beat their opponents in a close game. The final score was 15-13.

Passaic Team

A small group of local residents accompanied our Local 60 team to Passaic for its first official basketball league game.

The contest was played on Saturday, Feb. 5, at the Knights of Columbus Auditorium in Paterson and was witnessed by a crowd of 700 people.

New York Cooperatives

I am pleased to announce that we have reached an agreement with the farmers in the area. The union leaders are satisfied and we are moving forward.

Among the Cutters of New York

(Closing the business for Vice-President Perelman, regular news-
mapper appearing in those columns is omitted from this issue.)

Athletic News

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Underwear Workers, Local 62

(Continued from Page 19)

The Undergarment and Needle- Ode, like all other orders, contains a provision for the exemption of under-standard workers, that is, workers who are either bad or physically or mentally defective. If the power to grant such exemption is resorted to the United States Department of Labor. Neither the Union nor the Code Authority has any such power. An application for exemption must be filed with the United States Department of Labor.

Attention Members of Local 10

ATTENTION CUTTERS OF MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH

A Special meeting of the Miscellaneous Branch will take place on Monday, March 3, 1935, in the Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 7:30 P.M., for the purpose of nominating officers for the Miscellaneous Branch for the 1935 term.

All Undergarment, Needle, Corset, and Braisset, Children's Dress and Blouse cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

RADIO WORKING CARDS

All cutters, who have failed to renew their working cards upon returning to work, owing to a withholding of the registration card when obtaining a new job, are instructed to apply to the office of Local 10 for a new card.

Failure to change your working cards may result in the suspension of your membership and you will be subject to heavy penalties.

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

MEN'S CUTTING

will be held on

MAYDAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1935,

ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARK'S PLACE

at 7:30 P.M.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS

Nominations of officers for the local for the 1935 term.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.
EDITORIAL NOTES...

President Dubinsky's address at the NBIC hearing last week was effective because it was couched to a few essential points. President Dubinsky chose to argue these points from the premises of the industry which he knows best—the women's garment industry—and refused to be led astray by anything but experience in that field.

His demand for a shorter work week, predicated on the experience in our own industry, where the gradual shortening of work hours across a span of twenty-five years has proved to be the policy measure for abating the unemployment, carried, therefore, added strength and conviction. His insistence upon classified wage scales was fortified by striking examples of how the adoption of such wage scales succeeded in wiping out the sweatshop in its blackest spot, in the "out-of-town" territory, in nearby Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania towns. No less convincing was his plea for labor participation on code authorities, in support of which he cited the wholesome influence exercised by representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. on bi-party code authorities in our industry.

It is quite impossible, of course, to foretell what influence the mass of evidence presented by the labor spokesmen at the Washington hearings will have on the labor and social welfare legislation now before Congress. We are called for the purpose of clarifying the attitude of both labor and industry on these burning issues.

The one inescapable impression on those who listened to the hearings was, nevertheless, that of challenge, resentment and the assertion of a fighting spirit by the men and women who spoke for the wage-earners of America. Greens, Lewis, Dubinsky, Fry, Schneiderman, Tracy, Wharten—always speaking straight from the shoulder, mincing no words and curtailing no favors. It is not the least bit exaggerated to say that not in years has labor's voice been so clearly and so militantly heard from a national platform.

40-Hour Week

The short, decisive strike of the cloak workers of Toronto has brought them a number of gains in work conditions in addition to a collective agreement with a revived manufacturers' association. The workers have won their fight for the 40-hour work week, a four-hour reduction from the time schedules prevailing heretofore; an increase of about 10 cents per hour for pressers, operators and trimmers; abolition of section work, and, also, the contract prohibits shop owners and managers from doing any work on the tables or machines. These are important concessions, which the Toronto cloakmakers' organization deservedly points to with pride.

The Toronto cloakmakers, however, will do well to place less reliance upon the agreement that opens their own joint work of union work conditions in the shops. In Toronto, associations of employees in the cloak industry may come and go, but it is only union strength that can always be depended upon to guard conditions in the factories.

Along the Mexican Border

One of the revealing surprises of the I.L.G.W.U. convention in Los Angeles has been the response to the message of unionism among the Spanish-speaking dressmakers along the Mexican border.

Thousands of Spanish-speaking women workers in the needle trades of New York City and of Los Angeles, of course, has been no secret to the leadership of the International. In Los Angeles, the Mexican girls have constituted a majority of the dressmakers for a number of years past, though until recently their attitude towards union affiliation had been cool, timid and unbelieving, and union missionaries among the Spanish-speaking in that district were no less doubtful of success in interesting the Mexican girls in joining the I.L.G.W.U.

The first breach in the wall which seemed for a long time to separate the Spanish-speaking workers from the dress industry from their fellow-workers of other races and languages occurred in the general dress strike of 1933. Among the notable achievements of that elemental uprising was the formation of a strong Spanish-speaking branch of the New York Dressmakers' Union, which has since been functioning as loyally and as efficiently as any other division of the great army of organized dressmakers.

Shortly thereafter, the International began lively activity in the Los Angeles dress market and met with an astonishingly warm response from the Mexican workers in that city. Today, there is in Los Angeles a thriving branch of Spanish-speaking dressmakers, second to none in keen allegiance to the I.L.G.W.U.

Recently, the success in Los Angeles was followed up by educational campaigning in Dallas, San Antonio, Laredo and several other Southwestern towns close to the Mexican border, where considerable women's and children's wear industries have been found to be located.

Uniformly, reports from all these points indicate that, after brief recesses of doubt and timidity, the Mexican women dressmakers are embracing the trade union idea with a feeling akin to ecstasy. In most instances it means to them not merely a miraculous improvement of work conditions—hours, wages, factory treatment—but a spiritual awakening. The rapid enrolment of the Spanish-speaking workers of our industry, in all events, is something of which the I.L.G.W.U. is decidedly proud, affirming, as little else could, the truly international character of our movement and of our organization.

The I.L.G.W.U.

Sports

If anyone were to have suggested but a mere few years ago that the Ladies' Garment Workers' organization form basketball, soccer, baseball and swimming teams within its local as part of its educational activity, the suggestion, quite likely, would have been received as Utopian if not a shade worse.

But not because we had at that time any objection, as a matter of principle, to sports as a legitimate element of workers' recreational activity. To the contrary. As pioneers in the field of labor education, the I.L.G.W.U. was, and again in the past, emphasized the value of indoor and outdoor recreation, especially for workers employed in such sedentary occupations as are the needle trades. Yet, the realization of such a program of "fun, sports and gayety" appeared altogether too remote in view of the far more urgent and pressing organizational needs which were confronting us. It seemed as if everybody had agreed that "you have got to build a union, first, before you can think of playing ball or swimming."

Contrast that state of mind with the current attitude in the I.L.G.W.U. toward recreation and sports, realistically reflected in the lively tempo with which sports teams of every variety are sprouting out in every locality where our educational activity is gaining a foothold.

This change of mood actually implies not merely that, as a labor organization, we find ourselves today sufficiently on solid ground in industry to permit a diversion toward the "lighter things of life," but, that as a group, the I.L.G.W.U. has become a much younger organization, 1913 and 1914 having brought to our Union a huge constituency of young men and women, native-born and raised, to whom free, competitive sports are a natural and a wholesome form for self-expression.

To give this normal craving for athletic activity shape and form within union channels and to balance it properly with a workers' educational diet, is a task which our educational management is now beginning to handle on a large, nearly national scale. Like former pioneering efforts undertaken by the I.L.G.W.U. in labor education and in other fields, this undertaking will be keenly watched by the rest of the Labor movement. Our ideal is, to use a classic phrase, a "healthy soul within a healthy body." It is the ideal of a free, unbackled mankind.