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

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Editorial Notes

1932 — JUST ANOTHER DEPRESSION YEAR — is out.

We are, it would seem, getting “acclimated” to hard times. It is no longer that early, fluttering feeling of a critical period with streaks of hope cutting across the bleak horizon of despair. We are just sullen with panic, cloying with gloom. The national election has come and gone, cashiering out the old Hoover crowd and ushering in a Democratic regime. We may have been within a few months, and even prohibition repeal is looming in the offing.

But of bread there is as little today, if not less, as in the preceding year. They may, after some fitful trials, balance the budget by sneaking over upon the people a brutal sales tax; they may “see it through” on the ever-growing bread lines during this winter; they may even collect enough in the sundry charity drives to stave off the ravages of sheer hunger among the great masses of the idle in the big cities. These palliatives, however, will not touch the core of the crisis. As the months go by, the army of the unemployed keeps growing—ten, eleven, twelve and now nearly thirteen million of them.

The man in the street, the still employed worker in the factory, the business man and the professional in the offices, bewildered, drifting, snatching at straws, dare not talk of the next day. People, in general, have stopped thinking about it. The “captains” of industry, the intellectual leaders, to say nothing of the law-makers, are just as inarticulate, having lost every desire to forecast better times, even to whisper “prosperity.” And deep in the hearts of everyone seems to be imbedded the feeling that this depression is a permanent affliction, that it has come to stay until the fundamental causes responsible for it are somehow removed.

To our members, and to the women’s wear industry upon which they depend for their livelihood, 1932 has been especially unkind. The cumulative effects of the depression, now in its fourth year, have made themselves felt with a devastating weight in the cloak and dress shops. The work-seasons of 1932 were woefully short, and earnings were low and insecure. Besides, the crisis has driven, during the past year, an alarmingly large number of employees out of business, forcing hundreds of our workers, sometimes on the very eve of a work-season, to go out hunting after elusive jobs. In the dress industry, in particular, the economic upheaval has been most severe. The general walk-out organized and carried out by the Union early in the year proved a failure as its gains were rendered nil shortly afterward by the continued depression. The industry, on the whole, has slumped down, in response to cheap consumer demands, to standards of unparalleled production cheapness which continue to demoralize already badly upset work conditions in many shops and are driving scores of other shops to adjudge it states to operate as labor-gouging sweat shops.

In the cloak industry, the renewal of the agreements in July and the subsequent general stoppage were followed by one of the worst fall seasons on record. The result is that right now, in the slack interval, there is more widespread misery and outright want in cloakmakers’ homes in New York than at any time before.

What of the future, what of 1933?

Let us have no illusions concerning the oncoming year. Even allowing some spotty slight improvements, it is obvious, nevertheless, that we are in for another hard year. In 1933, it is safe to state, our unions will have just as tough a job to keep going as they had during the preceding year.

Right now, with very few exceptions, our organizations in practically every city are fighting desperately either to maintain their standing or to retain some ground lost during the current crisis. Within a few months we shall have the New York cloak situation again on our hands, while our organization in the dress industry will require nothing short of heroic efforts to be rescued from the intolerable state in which it finds itself today.

Shall we measure up to the task confronting us in the coming year? Will we be able to meet the challenge of the fourth year of the crisis? The answer is, yes—provided we retain our old fighting spirit, keep our heads clear and our vision straight.

Above all, we should bear in mind that we are not alone in this plight; that it is a world-wide calamity that we are affected by; that every trade union, every industry, organized as well as unorganized, is shaken to its very foundations. And furthermore; let us not forget that while our unions have been materially weakened and our fighting resources have been depleted, the strength of the elements opposing us has been correspondingly lowered by the same influences of the crisis. In other words, while we are faced with an ordeal of incessant struggle, we may have to reckon with adversaries whose resistance has been just as heavily drained.

Let us, therefore, look forward to the coming year as steadfast realists should, inspired by a common ideal and a common aim—to safeguard our Union and to preserve the work standards for which we have fought over a generation. Let us preserve faith in ourselves, in our ability to weather the storm. Let us tighten our belts, if necessary, to the limit to meet the exigencies of the extraordinary time through which we are all passing right now.

WHETHER ONE AGREES or disagrees with Impartial Chairman Alger’s decisions, there is one thing one always must concede about them: they never lack force, clarity and precision.

Two Soothing Decisions

We have in mind, particularly, the recent finding by Mr. Alger relating to an attempt by the Merchants’ Ladies’ Garment Association to suspend the two essential clauses in their
agreement with the Union, the obligation imposed upon their members to employ no sample-makers during the approaching Spring season, which is generally considered the peak of the season for sample-making.

Nevertheless, the President of the Merchants' Association, Mr. Algiers, has made an agreement with the Union that no sample-makers will be employed during the Spring season.

The situation is described as a temporary one, with the possibility of a longer-term agreement. The President has stated that the agreement is necessary to protect the interests of both parties and to ensure a smooth flow of business during the season.

The agreement has been reached through efforts to understand and address the concerns of both the Union and the Merchants' Association. Both sides have agreed to work together to find a solution that benefits everyone involved.

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January, 1933

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sustaining basis, and that's exactly the purpose of this economy, as interpreted by President Dubinsky, has been right from the beginning and the expense of the organization in 1933 to its income of 1933.

Will this curtailment of business agents and other officers affect us individually or will it be in the form of a loss to the company and the business? It will be in the form of a loss to the company, and the business. The burden and responsibilities of the industry among all those individuals who are doing real control production in it and are its chief benefactors.

THE DRESSMAKERS are setting down to real work. The lively organized action of the Union, which had netted nearly a hundred shops to the Union's list, has served only as a skirmish to the genuine battle which is to start now as the Spring season approaches. President Dubinsky's close cooperation with the active leadership of the Dress Joint Board and the Dress Locals, assures to the dressmakers every measure of assistance that the International may offer them in this hour of their urgent need.

The dressmakers have a stipulated task before them. Their industry is overrun with so-called factories where labor conditions are utterly deplorable; the trade is partly organized, but the workers are thrown to the mercy of the firemen and the superintendent. Workers are brought in from outside and the hired mercenaries around their shops in the tall buildings of the garment district, which makes approach to the workers impossible. The conditions of the workers are not to be tolerated. The oppressed unorganized workers are a dangerous if not an insurmountable obstacle to the industry's progress.

These hardships, the dressmakers, the volunteer workers, from the shops and the leadership in charge of the drive, is the reason for want of cooperation, and has not been hasted by the difficulties. They have met such obstacles and have overcome them. For, coming from this drive is the desire for the workman the dress industry; it is a matter of life or extinction with them. It will decide whether they shall sink to even lower depths or the dressmakers are to regain the opportunity to earn a tolerable living from their toil in the shops.

SOME SEVERAL WEEKS ago President Dubinsky had an urgent request to all locals, and had it been in the matter of the merger of the American Association, the Union has also helped materially in arranging the Association's By-Laws for the purpose of obtaining the composition of the Dress Locals as a factor in the industry, and its importance as a result of "great importance in industrial control." It is defining to note that the question of whether or not the Union has obtained substantial results as required by its contract should be determined by the success of the present campaign to obtain a complete picture of the situation and to properly coordinate the effort in the work of the entire economy.ertainly and that's as far as the present campaign to obtain a complete picture of the situation and to properly coordinate the effort in the work of the entire economy. It is the responsibility of the Executive Board to take care of all the sub-divisions.

The Union considers that the Industrial Relations Association should cooperate in the establishment of a plan of industrial relations involving the membership of the Union.

Let us hope that Chairman Alger's decision will have a lasting effect on those members of the shoppers' association who still are inclined to take the obligations imposed upon them by last summer's agreement rather lightly. These responsibilities cannot be sidestepped by suppressing or neglecting the legal technicalities. And if the shoppers are sincere in their desire for the protection of their industry which is the burden and responsibilities of the industry among all those individuals who are doing real control production in it and are its chief benefactors.

At the Union Health Center

BY PAULINE N. NEWMAN

Like all other labor institutions the Union Health Center feels the present economic situation. Many of its members, who formerly were glad to pay the low fee for the services of their doctors and nurses, are now unable to do so.

However, the nurses and doctors are still available and are willing to provide care for free. Day after day we are confronted with the situation that while the nurses and doctors are willing to provide care for free, they are not able to do so. The reason is that many of the patients have no means of payment. The nurses and doctors are therefore forced to work for free.

In the Union Health Center, the nurses and doctors are willing to provide care for free. They are not able to do so, however, because they do not have a means of payment. The nurses and doctors are therefore forced to work for free.

There are several ways in which the Union Health Center can help. One way is to provide a means of payment for the services of the nurses and doctors. This can be done by setting up a fund to which members can contribute. Another way is to provide employment for the nurses and doctors. This can be done by setting up a union for nurses and doctors.

The Union Health Center is set up to help the nurses and doctors provide care for free. However, they are not able to do so because they do not have a means of payment. The nurses and doctors are therefore forced to work for free.

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Cleveland on the Eve of Important Events

By A. W. KATOVSKY, Manager Cleveland Joint Board

Our members are looking forward eagerly to the developments of the local sit-down strike.

Will there be a strike in our industry in June? It is quite likely. As the days go by, it is becoming more and more evident that our members are prepared to fight. The fact that the strike is approaching the inevitable conclusion of the demands of the union, Cleveland Joint Board, and the National Dry Goods Union, is not making the situation any less tense. On the contrary, the tension is increasing daily.

The joint board has been notified by the union that the strike is imminent. The members are prepared to meet the challenge and fight for their rights.

The situation is critical, and we must be prepared for any eventuality. The members are fully aware of the importance of the strike, and they are ready to fight for the cause.

The joint board is doing all it can to ensure the success of the strike. It is working closely with the union, and it is coordinating the efforts of all the members.

The members are confident that they will be victorious. They are determined to fight for their rights and to secure a better future for themselves and their families.

The joint board is appealing to the public for support. It is asking for the public's assistance in this critical time. The public is asked to support the members of the dry goods industry in their fight for justice.

The joint board is confident that the public will respond to its appeal. The public is aware of the importance of the situation, and it is ready to support the members in their fight.

The joint board is working closely with the union to ensure the success of the strike. It is working hard to ensure that the members are well-prepared for the struggle. The joint board is confident that the members will be victorious.

The joint board is determined to fight for the rights of the members. It is determined to ensure that the members are treated fairly and justly.

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Just a Year in Chicago Field

BERNARD SHANE, General Organiser, L.G.W.U.

One Year of Activity in Chicago Dress Field

It was not difficult, I realize, to judge of the success of the past year by saying that whatsoever achievements we have made in the Chicago dress trade have been due chiefly to the persistence of enormous unemployment. In our trade the productive activities are not seasonal or continuous in character. We have not, so far as I know, any measure which would prevent an absolute depression of prices. We have not, so far as I know, any measures which would prevent an absolute depression of prices. We have not, so far as I know, any measures which would prevent an absolute depression of prices.

As a result of this, we have had to face a situation where the prices of goods are not only depressed but also where the wages of workers employed in the trade are falling and being felt in the minds of our people.

It was a hard job to overcome the skepticism and the gloom which has clouded the dress trade in Chicago. It is, of course, true that no one has been able to lift the spirits of the dress trade in Chicago, but the people in the trade have been able to bring us a certain amount of satisfaction.

The organizers and officers of our union have worked hard to bring about a situation where the dress trade in Chicago is able to meet the demands of the people. The organizers and officers of our union have worked hard to bring about a situation where the dress trade in Chicago is able to meet the demands of the people.

As a result of our work, we have been able to bring about a situation where the dress trade in Chicago is able to meet the demands of the people. In spite of the difficulties of the situation, we have been able to bring about a situation where the dress trade in Chicago is able to meet the demands of the people.

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A Year and a Half Among the Ladies' Tailors

A Brief Survey of an Administrative Term
By HARRY GREENBERG, Administrative Secretary

Three Elements in Our Membership
If our activities have not brought all the results that we had hoped, as stated in our Local 62 in 1931 it is due to the fact that the 1931-32 wage agreement which brought in a total of $216,000 to the local was almost entirely for strikes and on account of our having been out of work for a year and a half, our membership has not been able to get a proper wage, despite the fact that we had a labor-shortage during that period.

BRO. WILLIAM SCHEURTS

William Scheurts, a member of Local 62, working in the Labor Zioni (Union of Labor) organization of America, was killed in a heart attack on Monday night, December 13, at his home, 425 First Street, New York City.

Scheurts was born in his native country and had been in the United States since 1914. He was a member of the Zioni organization of Minak, Russia, 48 years ago, Scheurts joined the labor movement, working as a labor organizer for a number of years, as organizer in Balit, and later in New York, before coming to the National Labor Union. After a period of work at the Zioni organization, Scheurts returned to his native country, where he remained until 1920.

Recognition to Whom It May Concern

I cannot conclude this brief account without special thanks to the local cooperation.

Abraham Snyder Ten Years Manager of Local 62

Last November, the completion of a decade of service by Bro. Abraham Snyder, the manager of Local 62 of the United States, was observed. During his tenure as manager, the local has grown from a small group of workers to a strong and active organization.

Bro. William Scheurts, a member of Local 62, who had been a member of the labor movement for a number of years, passed away on Monday night, December 13, at his home, 425 First Street, New York City.

Scheurts was born in Russia, 48 years ago, and joined the labor movement, serving as a labor organizer for a number of years, as organizer in Balit, and later in New York, before coming to the United States. After a period of work at the Zioni organization, Scheurts returned to his native country, where he remained until 1920.

Main Decisions at Convention A. F. L. Convention

Unemployment Insurance.—The convention favored the basic plan of comprehensive unemployment insurance with the contribution paid by employers and the tax paid by the state or federal government.
Taking Stock in Toronto Cloak Market

BY CHARLES KRENDLER, Vice-President

The January market in Toronto is one of the most significant of the year for the cloak and coat trade. The visitors to the market come from all parts of Canada and the United States, and the trade is conducted in a business-like manner.

This year the market was well attended, and the visitors showed a keen interest in the latest styles and trends. The prices were generally lower than those of previous years, and the trade was conducted on a fair basis.

The market is held in the Winter Palace, which is the largest and most modern building of its kind in the city. The floor space is divided into sections, each of which is arranged to accommodate a certain type of business. There is a section for tailors' shops, another for wholesale dealers, and so on.

The market opens on January 1st and closes on January 31st. During this time, the visitors come to the city to see the latest styles and to buy goods for the coming season.

The market is an important event in the business calendar of the cloak and coat trade, and it is eagerly looked forward to by all interested parties.

The market is also an important social event, and many business men and women take the opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones.

The market is a great success, and it is expected to continue to be so in the future.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE RAND SCHOOL

School Has Biggest Season in 28 Years

As the fall term at the Rand School comes to an end, it is being reported that the school is having one of its most successful seasons in its twenty-eight years of history.

Despite all handicaps, the attendance has been somewhat larger than ever before. The depression, which, besides all of its distress, has also brought along a number of new difficulties, has not been able to stop the growth of the school.

The school is one of the few places in the city where a working-class organization is able to conduct its work.

Free Scholarships

The Workers' Training Course, made up of free scholarships students, is larger than ever. Nearly every one of the students has at least one or more scholarships.

The students are men and women, and they have come from all parts of the country. They are from the Socialist Party, the Independent Labor Party, the Communist Party, the United States Labor Party, and many other organizations.

The school continues to work for the Socialist Union of Canada.

Work Conditions

Becoming intolerable

Many of our members, who are employed in factories and workshops, are trying to get better wages and working conditions. They are trying to get better wages and working conditions. They are trying to get better wages and working conditions.

The work is often very hard and tedious, and the conditions are often very bad. The workers are often underpaid, and they have to work long hours in order to make a living.

The conditions are becoming intolerable, and the workers are determined to improve them.

The workers are organizing and fighting for better wages and working conditions. They are determined to get better wages and working conditions.

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The Unemployed Masses Succumb

By JAMES E. GORMAN

Do the Unemployed Think?

It seems to me, nevertheless, that the assumption that the unemployed will allow history to repeat itself is a result of the organization drive, and we, somehow, are feeling the brunt of the organization effort.

It is our belief that the most of the unemployed quickly and easily fall back into the kind of jobs that they have always had, and that if they become part of an organized community of workers, they will soon be in the same position as the rest of the community.

The annual election of officials of the New York State Labor Union of State Employees will be held on Saturday, December 12, at Allen Avenue, 1013, at 8 p.m.

The total list of the Labor Union of State Employees will be elected officials and the titularization of the candidates of the Labor Union.

Officers for 1933

For Vice-President—Joel Abramowitz will be elected without opposition. For Manager Secretary—Joseph Godfrey and Fred Hopp were elected without opposition. For General Business Agent—John Godfrey and Fred Hopp were elected without opposition.

For Business Agent—Joel Abramowitz 300, M. L. Gordon 273, Fred Hopp 272.

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Is Local 10 Guilty of Non-Cooperation?

Bro. Bluestein Indulges in Philosophy Rather Than Facts

In my reply, in the December issue of "Justice," to my comment regarding charges made against Local 10 by other unions, I wish to state that on November 22, at a general meeting held for the purpose of discussing the charges, Bro. Max Bluestein had a pamphlet containing a resolution and psycho-analytical discussion of Local 10. It is interesting to note, however, that rather than facts, I shall not attempt here to refute any of the charges made by the speaker or the pamphlet. The charges are as it were elaborated and elaborated by epigrams and parables and are set forth as a collection of the individual over the majority is not as important as the individual, which is a factor that is at the bottom of the individual, in the individual, at the bottom of the individual.

Second, Local 10 is paying over and above its subscription to the General Business Agent, employed under the auspices of the General Business Agent.

Third, Local 10's policy is not to enter politics in the sense of the rest of the craft. It is in the sense of politics. I believe that the benefit of the other workers engaged in similar industries is the benefit of the public. We are working without the public. We are working on our own.

In conclusion: Let me suggest to Bro. Bluestein that if there is any desire to find out whether Local 10 is a member of the General Business Agent, the General Business Agent should be consulted. I shall only be able to assume an active part in the matters in full cooperation with Local 10. Bro. Bluestein brings to a close the discussion of this subject with a summary of his views.

READERS OF JUSTICE

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Charges of Self-Preservation

There are a point or two in Bro. Bluestein's argument that deserves attention. I am referring to the part where he charges Local 10 with being a product of self-preservation or a "naming the devil of the day." In support of this charge he premises as follows: "Local 10, as the largest labor organization in the city of New York, is in close and continuous connection with this city and takes care of the interests of its members, not only in the shop, but in all communities, labor or otherwise, in any way detrimental to the interests of the trade union organization." I am sure that Bro. Bluestein will not argue that the interests of the labor organization of the city of New York is to ignore the rest of the workers working during the same hours. I am sure that Local 10 will not neglect the interests of the workers working for the same wages and same hours. Bro. Bluestein makes his argument as if he was speaking to a single union and not to the whole organization.

The month in Local 10

By SAMUEL PERLMUTTER

The annual election of officials of the New York State Labor Union of State Employees will be held on Saturday, December 12, at Allen Avenue, 1013, at 8 p.m.

The total list of the Labor Union of State Employees will be elected officials and the titularization of the candidates of the Labor Union.

Officers for 1933

For Vice-President—Joel Abramowitz will be elected without opposition. For Manager Secretary—Joseph Godfrey and Fred Hopp were elected without opposition. For General Business Agent—John Godfrey and Fred Hopp were elected without opposition.

For Secretary—Joel Abramowitz 300, M. L. Gordon 273, Fred Hopp 272.

For Business Agent—Joel Abramowitz 300, M. L. Gordon 273, Fred Hopp 272.

For Business Agent—Joel Abramowitz 300, M. L. Gordon 273, Fred Hopp 272.

Morris Almala, 471.

For Business Agent—Central Trades & Labor Council—San Martin, Arthur Blumenthal, and Jack Hoppe, were elected without opposition.

Secretary-Manager—Fred Hopp, prevents him from writing his regular monthly report in the next issue—"News."