Justice (Vol. 15, Iss. 2)

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.
Attention! Cutters of Local 10

The meetings for the following month will take place in the order as listed:

1. Regular Membership Meeting
   - Thursday, January 14, 1937

2. Regular Membership Meeting
   - Monday, January 30, 1937

All the above meetings are to be held at the same location.

Arlington Hall
25 St. Marks Place
at 7:30 P.M.

Cutters are urged to attend this meeting without fail.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our "JUSTICE" has come to life again.

Suspended five months ago owing largely to the wave of enforced economic which had threatened for a time to throttle every important activity of the union, our publication has now been revived to be issued at even shorter intervals than under the old arrangement, namely, twice a month.

We shall be frank about it. The resurrection of "JUSTICE" has not been bought about by a sudden influx of wealth into the union's treasury. As yet, our union is limited and every dollar within sight shall be split into many parts to serve the most urgent organizational needs of the union. But since January, a tremendous volume of work has flown under our bridge. Within the past few months, under the spur of recent national events, the organization of the activity of the union has spread its influence and its benefit beyond the possibilities of the old unorganized sectors and markets. In many centers where union activity in our trade has lain dormant for years, organizing drives and strikes have been carried out which netted thousands of new members to the I.L. G.W.U., organized for the first time in our union, able to safeguard their daily earnings.

The leadership of the International has suddenly realized that the union cannot afford to go on much longer without a publication in the English language. It is therefore the announcement of the old non-English publication that it will be discontinued forthwith, and that in its place the "JUSTICE" will be revived.

The "OLD SPIRIT RETURNS!"

G. W. U. to our members, to our fellow trade unionists as in other walks of "JUSTICE" last winter serving the two houses, and to our friends, as in other walks of life too which shall come into existence in the years which have brought us so much for a continuous supply of local information and encouragement.

A STREAM OF APPEALS and inquiries, from every corner of the United States, from the East as well as from the West, from the South as well as from the North, from city to city and from state to state.

How can they get on and do the many more of these individual cases but not the same time or place as was necessary and proper. Nevertheless, every bit as profoundly as before the strike of 1937, the full force of the union's fire is being directed against the threats of the employers, and the union is determined to tax every possible dollar towards the advancement of the union's cause.

The I. L. G. W. U. is On The March!
Within the past two or three weeks almost a miraculous change of spirit has taken place among the New York dressmakers.

A large meeting of shop chairmen, followed by a mass meeting of all the employees, was held yesterday at which the workers are ready for a decisive step. Under the direction of President Dubois of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the workers have begun pressing the dress organization being at present hastily mobilized to face this emergency situation. A huge meeting of 15,000 workers, mainly tailors and bakers, has been held at the Union, and the executive members, last week over-dressed Bryant Hall and enthusiastically endorsed the lighting program of the Union.

Not the least of the causes responsible for the disintegration of the dress industry, however, is undoubtedly the fact that the majority of the dress shops, both in New York and in the other larger cities, are under the control of one man. When the depression struck, one man in the control of the Union. For, as it is quite obvious that had no other such situation been observed in 1929, had the Union at least had the same control over the dress trade as it had about thirteen or fourteen years ago, such tragic earnings and such miserable work conditions as exist in the industry today would have been impossible.

We do not propose to enter here into a detailed or historic analysis of the factors responsible for the wretched condition of the Union in the New York dress trade. Among these contributing causes, nevertheless, may be briefly mentioned the gigantic growth of the industry, which has staggered behind it in the race; the influx of new labor ele-

The Recovery Act and the Cost of Living

According to figures issued by the United States Department of Commerce, a marked decline in the commodity prices, especially foodstuffs and wearing apparel, has taken place. In other words, the profit-mongers are already trying to squeeze out any place whatever beneficent the workers might derive from increased wages, when shortened hours when the Recovery Act gets under way.

While the forces between the rising wages and rising costs of living are shifting, the trend, however, is too short to bring about any substantial change in the general situation of the workers. In fact, wages, with slight exceptions, have not been raised anywhere. That is why the call of the organization, a line of action along the lines of the recovery legislation—the increasing of the workers' purchasing power—guarantees is that there, after the recovery codes get going, the rising costs, the rising costs, and the rising costs would not in short order extract every cent gained by the workers in added wages through higher costs of commodities.

To this, as we see it, there is but one answer. If the workers require more than the call of the organization, then the rest of the continent at this hour and organize themselves in strong unions they can, by inserting provisions to that effect in their bills, and by organizing through the federal government, the dollar becomes cheaper their wages should be raised to meet the new cost, or the workers should themselves organize.

That's plain, common sense. More workers' who do not belong to unions, it is obvious, stand little to gain from the Recovery Act and the cost of living. Nor could they afford the charge or other penalty, to report code violations. In fact, they would have no one to report to as the Recovery Act does not provide for any enforcement of the code. Even if it were apparent to the "good faith" of the employers. It is quite clear therefore that only the unions can represent honestly and faithfully the vital service of code enforcement to the workers.

The Wearing Apparel Workers' Alliance—\textit{we refer, of course, to the bloc recently formed between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Cap and Hat Makers, and Millinery Workers, and Millinery Workers domestic Union, the I. L. G. W. U. and several of the newer smaller unions, the}\textit{Anvil,} etc.—is quite a potent force in the field of legislation and instrumental for the advancement of the American worker.

Or it may just as well as to be just another experimental "vitality of this moment, undoubtedly a number of workers' want more to fight the wage-pleader's" later country as the country overall respect. These vary from helpful some to me, whatever, and no other time in the past. Nearly every industry, no matter whether it be a making afraid factories, or and the smaller crafts and industries. Economy in organizing work under its existing circumstances is, some employers with the present trade, it might often perhaps be considered as being unfortunately, or big employers and particularly small employers prior to or during a strike.

Again, there is the other side of the trade union activity, and publicity work—where combined by an alliance agency might yield infinitely more from the efforts of a single psychological or, shall I say, the combinations, and of greater security and of wider opportunity, both in time of and in other words.

Yet, quite simply as I say, that it is the making up an array of several thousand men and women united for the same purpose and fighting for the same cause.

The Wearing Apparel Workers' Alliance, would like to handled over a number of obstacles, not the least of these is the smallness of the union. In order to make any use of the small union action, the workers should no longer be mere members of the union and have a voice in the meetings.

The Strike Movement in New York Dress Industry

The Strike Movement is under way in New York Dress Industry.

The Strike Movement, conditions of labor have deteriorated in the past four years in the dress shops, garment factories and in other apparel lines. Yet, it would seem that in no trade has the epide-
IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION'S CODE IN THE CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY

The past few years have been trying times for American labor. The depression has created hard working conditions even in the skilled industries to such an extent that many of its standards have been left. In some trades, employees have been working for less than the minimum wage and despite prevailing unemployment even work was scarce.

By the beginning of 1933, nearly 14 million men were out of work in the United States and many million more were employed only on part-time.

The Purpose of the Act

The purpose of the National Labor Relations Act was to provide for the opening of opportunities for the employment of all men and women and thus decrease unemployment which would afford effective in bringing back the wheels of industry. By the terms of the Act, it was to prepare and set up "a code of fair competition" in each industry under the National Labor Relations Act. These codes were to be in accordance with standard regulations and compact of employers and employees.

Under these codes, workers have the right to organize and to bargain collectively without sufferance or coercion on the part of the employer. And employees are to have their grievances redressed by the workers of the same industry.

JUSTICE

IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE

County Court

In the matter of the suit of

 Plaintiff vs. Defendant

Judges:

Present:

Attorney for the Plaintiff:

Attorney for the Defendant:

Case Number:

Date:

The Court finds against the defendant. This decision is based on the evidence presented during the trial held in this court.

Justice

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Radio Talk Delivered from Washington, through Station WGY, New York, Tuesday, July 23, 1933.

President DUBINSKY

President CIO, N. D. W. U.

New York City.

The New York cloak and suit industry is of more than the total output of the country. If generally, it is not that of the workers, who make up the cost of labor in higher than its lowest point, then we can expect a decrease in the wages scales in the New York cloak and suit industry. The cost of labor must be cut further in order to maintain wages at a level that is consistent with the fact that in this New York trade this is impossible.

We have submitted to the administration data, which was the result of an investigation that cloth makers were employed approximately an average of 21 weeks in the year. It needs to be noted that in a large number of the shops, the workers were employed considerably less than the average of 21 weeks. The average period of employment is, of course, shorter than the period of work. It is arrived at by adding up the individual periods of employment of all workers in the industry and dividing the sum by the total number of workers in the industry. The workers do not put all their work and continue with a job through this period. Every worker began entire complete in their own right. A study of the statistics shows that the average hours, which have more than the average period of employment of all cloth workers, in every one of the situations, there is one who gets less than 20 weeks of work.

The cloakmaker, as such, is the sole proprietor of his own and does not have a housewife, while the children are at home, the wife of the cloakmaker is the one who goes out of the shop and takes care of the family. But what is more, the cloakmakers and the industry, the cloak industry, which is worked in the fashion of an auction block, that in this case is one who gets less than 20 weeks of work.

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With the New York Dressmakers

By Charles S. Zimmerman

Volume Editor

The Awakening of the Dressmakers

The dressmakers in New York are growing increasingly aware of the need to organize. In recent months, they have been successful in obtaining better working conditions, higher wages, and more job security. The dressmakers are determined to make their voices heard and to demand fair treatment from their employers.

Preparations for General Strike

Simultaneously with these activities, preparations for a general strike are being made. A committee of dressmakers' representatives from various branches is meeting to discuss the possibility of a strike. The committee is working towards a united front and is determined to take action if necessary.

The strike could be a turning point in the dressmakers' struggle for better working conditions and fair treatment. The dressmakers are ready to make the necessary sacrifices to ensure a fair outcome.
Chicago Dress Campaign Records Good Sales
By Bernard Shaw
General Organizer, 1, L. G. W. U.

We are going through busy times in the dress trade. Let us, therefore, take advantage of this and find an active member in the dressmakers' local to help us get out the campaign among the women—some of them—who is not abashed in organizing activity.

During the last season we suc-ceeded in organizing 20 shops and obtaining a complete union recognition, the signing of journeymen cards by the employers. In addition to this we organized about 15 non-union shops. We not only won the dress shop, but signed no agreements with them. We had no trouble with them, but every time any of these campaigns would come, dressmakers would quickly make them realize that they did not have all the rights and the rest. We would negotiate more than was anticipated in the beginning.

Constatm Battle Last Season
We had, therefore, a constant battle on our hands last season, going from one shop to the other, trying to get women to sign cards and organize. But as a result of this battle, we did go through the line without putting up a false step. In addition to uniting unions and shops, we had to complete the organization of all unions and get others who were not in the organizing drive in the dress shops. They are organized in two local bodies, and their bodies are not a part of the union. They are all organized in two local bodies, and there are all so proud of them.

Of course, there were exceptions, but as usual, had made one attempt after another to inter-vene in the dress shops. But, in the long run, we were able to completely organize the dressmakers, and as a result, we are now able to negotiate with the dress shops in Baltimore. We are able to negotiate with the dress shops in Baltimore. We are able to negotiate with the dress shops in Baltimore.

A Bit of History
In 1916, the International, after an ef-fective campaign and a three-strike, finally made an agreement with a dress and wholesale association. In 1917, they made an agreement with the wholesale association. They were able to take this

newly small in the manufacturing side and sell it to the public, and the dress shop was for a time.

President Dubinsky Negotiates Pact
It took us but two days to work out and establish a striking dress shop and we were able to get the dressmakers' organization in Baltimore to go on strike. They had been called to see the union and the dress shop was for a time.

We can safely say that, from the time we started this, our organization and leadership has been constantly improving. We have been working together with the writer of these lines, its

under the new leadership of its

and遽...

We expect to be able to influence you, by the time the next issue of "Justice" appears in the Baltimore dress market.

Cloak Workmen Active
The number of cloak workmen employed at the present time in the Philadelphia and dress shops and has increased to about 4000. These workmen are now organized and they have been able to get a number of concessions.

Organizing in Reading and Louisville
Upon instructions from President Dubinsky, the cloak workmen have been organizing in Reading and Louisville. They have been working hard to organize the cloak workmen in those cities. They have been successful in getting the cloak workmen to sign cards and join the union.

In addition to the above, the cloak workmen have been organizing in Philadelphia and have been successful in getting a number of concessions.

Bitter Fight at Lipson's Store
We are a strike, a very bitter strike at that, in the shop of Lipson's, which is the largest store in the local dress industry. After having

man several attempts to weed out union cutters by employing scolded "chopper," they were able to get all the work out of the union, but it was a long time before the dress shop was quiet. We have now begun training in girls to do the work of cutters, and we have been able to get a number of the dressing and sewing machines that were used in the dress shop.

In Baltimore, dress and hosefronts trade employ several hundred women who are not only employed in the dress shop, but in the wholesale association. The dress shop is now on strike, and the dress shop has been able to get a number of concessions.

The Baltimore dress shop is now on strike, and the dress shop has been able to get a number of concessions.
The Union Drive in Cleveland

By Abi. B. Kalber, Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

As readers of "Justice" know, we have been working here in Cleveland under the new labor law for the past two months. We have, nevertheless, succeeded in bringing the strikers under the same wage scales and for holidays, and when the company decided to call a strike and, within a day and a half, the company was forced to pay back all the money due to the workers and also to pay a half for the time lost through the strike.

Big Shop Closes

The Cleveland market was hit harder than at any other time in its history. In addition to the depression, the Kelleher-Hahn Company is the only one among union and non-union workers alike. They have been offering new terms to all employees as a result of the strike and the demands made by the workers.

The approach of the fall season, however, has brought about a change here, and the strikers have increased the number of workers. The workers have been joined by non-strikers, who have noticed the changes in the prices and wages and increased their demands. The strikers have also adopted a new tactic, and they have been told to take the strike one at a time and not to hesitate in demanding their rights. The Fall season also marks the return of The Union Drive as a manufacturer. Rumors have been spread that it will operate an inside shop and that all the workers will be let go, and all the shops are being closed down, with some of the workers considering forming a new shop. This, however, has been denied by the company's officials, who have announced that all the workers will be kept if they are willing to work.

The employees of the Rainbow Makers of Cleveland have organized a new union, and they have reached an agreement with the company. The union will be formed for the purpose of pushing the strike and to prevent the company from opening a new shop. The union has also been formed for the purpose of making sure that the workers are treated fairly and that the company does not try to reopen the shop.

Organization Drive

The Cleveland Joint Board decided several weeks ago, after the fall season went on strike, to call a strike in the stores and to try to get the company to agree to our demands.

The Cleveland Union Drive in Cleveland

Boston Raincoat Makers Strike; Local 20 Members Getting Ready

Boston Raincoat Makers in General Strike

It was found that the workers would return to work unless they were given a fair wage. According to Vice-President Pinheiro, the company is not willing to give any increase to the workers. The company is also refusing to agree to the demands of the workers, and the strike is likely to continue.

The members of the Raincoat Makers' Union have been successful in getting a number of orders, and the company is now agreeing to give the workers a fair wage. The company is also willing to agree to the demands of the workers, and the strike is likely to continue.

Negotiations for a wage agreement were carried on by the union and the company, and it was agreed that a new wage scale would be established.

Block Employers' Code Move

The move was not a strong one, but it has been known that the raincoat makers are not satisfied with the union association for the purpose of pushing the strike. The union is also the new Local 20, and it has been appointed by the company to push the strike and to prevent the company from opening a new shop.

Strike

The demands made by the union have been met by the company, and the strike is likely to continue.

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August 1, 1933

Union Drive in Cleveland

By Abram Polkin, International Organizer

Such workers as are now employed by the companies are putting in a strenuous fight to maintain their positions. The company is also trying to get the workers to agree to the demands of the union, and the strike is likely to continue.

Strikes

The company is still refusing to agree to the demands of the union, and the strike is likely to continue.

Local Union Now Formed

The company is still refusing to agree to the demands of the union, and the strike is likely to continue.

Editor's note: As we go to press the dispute is still continuing, and the workers have been told that they should continue to work.
The Union Drive in Cleveland

By Ab. W. Katservo
Manager, Cleveland-Jones Board

As readers of "Justice" know, we have been working here in Cleveland under difficult and challenging circumstances. We have persevered, and we have emerged victorious.

One firm, however, the Forche-Steinbach Company, regarded this campaign as a losing battle and reduced the wages of the cutters, refiners, and dressers. This has caused the union to be divided, and for holidays, and when the company declined to give them a raise, they called a strike and, within a day and a half, the company was forced to give in the whole sum due to the workers and also a half for the time lost through the strike.

Big Shop Closes

While the Cleveland market was still closed, the company was busy in the background. The company was producing goods and gaining a reputation for quality and durability, and was now ready to take on the challenge of the future.

New Embroidery

Local 21, the embroidery workers in Cleveland have also been recently approached. A meeting was held last week at a labor ministry to discuss the possibilities of organizing the embroidery workers. The meeting was attended by representatives of the company and a large group of workers.

Boston Raincoat Makers Strike; Local 20 Members Getting Ready

Boston Raincoat Workers in General Strike

The Boston Raincoat Workers' Union is currently on a general strike, as they are demanding better working conditions and fair wages.

Block Employers' Code Move

A move to strengthen the code was made by the local union. The move was supported by the employers, who agreed to enforce the code more strictly.

Negotiations

Negotiations for a trade agreement were held for the union. The company was willing to make some concessions, but the workers were demanding more.

Local Union Formed

During the course of the strike, a local union was formed. The union is now in charge of the strike, and is working to ensure the workers' rights are protected.

TIDINGS FROM CHICAGO

By Vice-President Morris Ralls

The news that "Justice" is on the way, after a long suspension of work, was greeted here in Chicago as a good omen. The strike has been a long and difficult one, but it has given us the opportunity to organize the workers and to strengthen our ranks.

Survey Shows Public Opinion

While the strike was ongoing, a survey was conducted to gauge public opinion. The results showed that the majority of the public supported the workers and their cause.

Armstrong's Overture to Organize

Armstrong, the leader of the union, has now moved to organize the workers in the surrounding areas. This will ensure the success of the campaign and strengthen the workers' bargaining power.