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Justice (Vol. 15, Iss. 3)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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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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Cutters' News and Events

By Samuel Federman
Manager, Local 10

The preparatory committee which is sweeping through the dress industry with such remarkable success is spreading its influence and effect among the men in the cutting rooms of the plants. The influence of the committee is growing by leaps and bounds, winning the allegiance of many of whom do not belong to the locals of their dress makers' organizations. The committee's methods, which are aimed at the improvement of the industry, are being enthusiastically advocated and praised by those who have not previously been active in such matters. The committee's work is being conducted with great skill and efficiency, and it is evident that the interests of the industry are being well represented.

The first meeting of the Dress Cutters' Committee was held on the 10th of the month. The committee consists of three members, and it is charged with the responsibility of investigating the conditions in the cutting rooms and making recommendations for their improvement. The committee met in the offices of the local union, and the members were present in full force. The atmosphere was one of determination and resolution, and it was evident that the committee was determined to make a real difference in the industry. The committee discussed the current situation in the cutting rooms and the steps that were being taken to improve the conditions. It was agreed that the committee would continue to meet on a regular basis and that it would keep the membership informed of its progress.

In the meantime, the committee has been working tirelessly to improve the conditions in the cutting rooms. It has been meeting regularly, and it has been addressing the concerns of the members. The committee has been making progress, and it is evident that it is committed to making a real difference in the industry. The committee's efforts are being praised, and it is evident that the members are pleased with the progress that is being made.

The committee's work is being conducted with great skill and efficiency, and it is evident that the interests of the industry are being well represented. The committee's work is being praised, and it is evident that the members are pleased with the progress that is being made.
The Code, in other words, offers what is factually weekwork with a guarantee of the shorter hour and more efficient workers, and piece rates to the average and fast workers. Of these, the Code makers would have preferred straight week work to the three days with half rates to be taken into consideration as we discuss this matter. First, thanks to the ‘savior irrevocability, the work-week system has completely broken down even in New York, where it was being observed only in a relatively small number of inside shops. This situation has, therefore, created a group of “privileged” cloakmakers in the inside shops while the great majority of the workers were compelled to do “looping” piece work in the outside shops. Secondly, there has been the pressure from out-of-town work centers in nearby states and in the Western markets, where the workers were in competition with New York, especially in the cheaper lines, and gradually take away from it thereby a good deal of the New York market.

Under the new arrangement, not only are the slower and less efficient workers protected in all shops, outside and inside, but a new system is adopted to compete with the outside shops and simultaneously to raise the standard of wages, piece rates, and prices for the workers in these outside markets up to the higher New York rates.

The Union also failed to win in full its demand for the reduction of the work day to 10 hours. But the fact that the work weeks were only able to retain the 1920 scales, it must be noted that the element in the cloak shops which was competed against New York, New York and other retail production units, is the smaller, non-union towns. The difference of ten per cent allowed by the code in smaller markets is admitted not to be large enough to induce any firm to maintain a centralized distribution place. This should act as a powerful check on the frightful competition which the New York cloakmakers have had to endure from the smaller markets outside New York and at the same time to improve in a very large measure, to work at the lower rates of the cloak shops in the smaller markets.

The Code, however, is not yet the agreement for the cloak and suit industry, though it offers a basis for such a contract for the future if the Code makers and the union members can agree on the regulations for the completion of the collective instrument. Between the union and the associations are already under way, and there is reason to believe that this agreement will be pro-

With a few days—by the time this issue reaches the newsstands, it will be the most trying and most difficult in our existence.

About a year ago, our Union in Toronto was in the worst position of any union in the country. The tariffing factor in the local cloak industry was very strong, and our working conditions were abominable, and it was not unusual for the horridness of the cloakmen was full of hopelessness.

We Press the Test

In this matter, we have had some experience in some of our branches, where the market is not subject to the influences of the large, well-organized centers.

The Job Not Done Yet

This, however, we hope will be merely an expression of revolt against degrading conditions of employment and living.

It will be to achieve this result that our union, next week, plans to conduct a series of meetings in the various cities, to give the cloakmen a chance to get together and work out a plan of action, and to this end, it has been planned and organized to call labor conditions in the great industry to the attention of the government and the people. The result of these meetings, we believe, will be a real step forward in the fight for the cloakmen's rights.

An organization committee was established, and the report of its work was made to the executive committee of the union. We are, therefore, confident that the plan outlined in our next issue will be successful in the work of organizing the cloakmen's rights in every part of the local industry.

The Need of the Hour

The need of the hour, as far as we can see, is for a general increase in the wages of the cloakmen, and for the establishment of a minimum wage which will be fixed by the union and the government, and which will be legal and enforceable. We believe that this will be the only way to make the cloakmen's rights secure and to make the industry a good one for the cloakmen.
THE CODE in the CLOAK and SUIT INDUSTRY

As Approved by the NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

Signed by FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President of the United States Saturday, August 5, 1933

Jacket, Coat, Reeler and Dress Part

1. Definitions.

(a) "Effective date", as used herein is defined to be the first Monday following the approval of this Code by the President.

(b) The term "person" as used herein shall include natural persons, partnerships, associations and corporations.

2. Jurisdiction.

(a) The term "manufacturing employer" as used herein is defined to mean one who is engaged in the cutting, sewing, finishing, cutting, sewing and finishing, or selling of cloaks, coats, hats, pant suits, trousers, jackets, suits, men's and women's business and casual wear, formal and semi-formal wear, headgear, accessories and the like.

(b) The term "non-manufacturing employer" as used herein is defined to mean one who is engaged in the manufacturing of cloaks, coats, hats, pant suits, trousers, jackets, suits, men's and women's business and casual wear, formal and semi-formal wear, headgear, accessories and the like.

3. Working Hours and Overtime.

(a) On and after the effective date, no employer shall require or permit any manufacturing employee to work more than 40 hours per week for a period not exceeding 6 months.

(b) On and after the effective date, no employer shall require or permit any manufacturing employee to work in excess of 6 hours per day for a period not exceeding 6 months.


(a) On and after the effective date, no employer shall pay any manufacturing employee less than 25 cents per hour for work performed in the Western Area and less than 19 cents per hour for work performed in the Eastern Area.

5. Work Week and Rate Scales.

(a) The work week in the Western Area shall be 40 hours for all manufacturing employees.

(b) The work week in the Eastern Area shall be 36 hours for all manufacturing employees.

6. Payment of Wages.

(a) All wages paid under this Code shall be paid at the rate of not less than 25 cents per hour for work performed in the Western Area and not less than 19 cents per hour for work performed in the Eastern Area.

7. Labor Relations.

(a) All disputes or grievances arising under this Code shall be settled by the respective parties involved.

(b) No employer shall discharge any manufacturing employee for engaging in any lawful activity.

8. NRA Label.

(a) All garments manufactured under this Code shall bear an identification label placed on the outer garment which shall be detachable by the consumer.

(b) The identification label shall bear the name of the manufacturer or supplier and the date of manufacture of the garment.

9. Cost and Social Authority.

(a) All employers shall maintain records of costs and expenses incurred in the manufacture of the garments covered by this Code.

(b) All employers shall maintain records of the wages paid to manufacturing employees.

10. Contractor Limitation and Jobber Responsibility.

(a) The Code and Social Authority shall have the power to require any contractor or jobber to comply with the terms of this Code.

(b) The Code and Social Authority shall have the power to require any employer to comply with the terms of this Code.


(a) Nothing in this Code shall be construed to impair the right of any employer or employee to collective bargaining.
2,000 St. Louis Dressmakers On Strike

By Ben Gilbert
Manager St. Louis Joint Board

Strike Ties Up Industry

On Thursday, August 16, President DuBinsky called a special telephonic conference with the executive officers of his Local 614 in St. Louis, Missouri. The conference was called to discuss the immediate situation of St. Louis dressmakers and the general strike that is in process in that city. The dressmakers in St. Louis are strike-bound to protest against the low wages and long hours of employment. The strike is the result of a long and bitter battle between the dressmakers and the employers. The employers have been trying to reduce the wages and lengthen the working hours, while the dressmakers have been fighting to maintain their rights.

The strike in St. Louis has already brought a great deal of public attention. The dressmakers have been very active in their strike, and the employers have been trying to break the strike by offering higher wages and longer hours.

Great Meeting on August 4

President DuBinsky addressed the strikers in St. Louis on August 4. He told them that the strike was only the beginning of a larger movement to improve the conditions of the workers. He said that the dressmakers in St. Louis had shown the way to all the other workers in the country, and that they would continue to fight for their rights.

The strikers in St. Louis are determined to win their struggle. They are confident that they will succeed, and that their victory will be a great inspiration to all the workers of the country.

Cloak and Suit Code Echoes

President DuBinsky gives off to the public the Cloak and Suit Code. The code is designed to protect the workers in the cloak and suit industry from exploitation. The code provides for a minimum wage of $4.50 per week, and a maximum of 52 hours per week. In addition, the code provides for the establishment of a code council to oversee the implementation of the code.

President DuBinsky also announced that the code would be enforced by the National Labor Relations Board. The board will have the power to punish any employer who violates the code.

A Wire to President Green

President DuBinsky also sends a wire to President Green in Washington, D.C. The wire is a message of support and encouragement. President DuBinsky tells President Green that the workers in St. Louis are fighting hard to improve their conditions, and that they will continue to do so until they are victorious.

President DuBinsky concludes the wire by telling President Green that the workers in St. Louis are proud to have him as their leader, and that they will do everything in their power to support him in his struggle for justice.

Cloak and Garment Workers' Union

David DuBinsky, President

Garment Workers' Union
On the Eve of the New York Dress Walkout

The general committee to lead the New York dress strike has already been elected. The strike machinery is being put in order.

The machinists have united, and the dressmakers are at work. The dressmakers will be on strike on Wednesday, and they will be joined by the tailors and pattern cutters on Thursday.

The chairman of the strike committee is to present a series of meetings to the women employed in the various dress factories. He will announce plans for the strike and give the women instructions on how to conduct themselves.

The strike is to begin on Wednesday, and the women are expected to be on the picket lines by Thursday. The dressmakers will be joined by the tailors and pattern cutters on Thursday.

The union has been able to win the support of the women employed in the dress factories, and they have united in a strong committee to lead the strike.

The strike is expected to be a success, and the women are determined to win their demands.

Jottings, Notes, Facts

By M. D. D.

What does the union demand from the employers? The union demands the following:

1. A 50-cent hourly wage increase.
2. A 10-hour workday.
3. A 5-day workweek.
5. A sick leave policy.

In addition to these demands, the union is also seeking to improve working conditions and ensure better wages and benefits for its members.

The dress strike is expected to be a success, and the women are determined to win their demands.

The women are united in a strong committee to lead the strike, and they are determined to win their demands.

The strike is expected to be a success, and the women are determined to win their demands.

Unity House Has Great Season

The management of Unity House, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is proud to announce the great season at Unity House. The union, which has been operating for over 10 years, is committed to providing a safe and comfortable environment for its members and their families.

The season at Unity House has been particularly successful, with an increase in membership and a rise in the number of activities. The union has been able to provide a variety of programs and services to its members, including counseling, housing, and educational opportunities.

The union is committed to providing a safe and comfortable environment for its members and their families, and it is proud of the great season at Unity House.

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A Bird's-Eye View of "Out-of-Town" Activity

This time it is not the conventional ex- tend of lack of life that provokes more than a pause. The reason is that the International in the so-called "out-of-town" branch of the Union has been placed on the national table in a for- med condition. This is a matter of fact. For the past year we have been hearing about the movement to form such a branch of the Union. Now, it seems to be taking shape, and we are in a position to see the results of this effort. It is true that our organizing staff has been working hard, but one cannot take the fore- 
osight displayed by President Baldwin that we have success in the making. We have the work in progress and the plan is well under way. However, the effects of this movement are being felt in the newspapers of the country. In many places, we have seen the reports of meetings and discussions about the formation of such a branch, and it is evident that the movement is gaining momentum. It is also evident that the leaders of the Union are working hard to make sure that the new organization is well equipped to handle the demands of the membership.

A Vote of 100 Bills

Our territory, which for certain special reasons has been named "Out-of-Town" actu- ally implies the entire state within a hundred miles from New York City—from New Haven to the East Coast, N. J., to the southwesterly rim of the city, which includes the entire city of New Haven, in New York, the city of New York, N. Y., three in Con- necticut, two in New Jersey, and one in New York City. Over the vast territory there are scattered in counties and towns a large number of shops, large dress shops, but also small dress shops and sewing rooms. We find in these areas small businesses, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. Here and there in these areas there are small businesses that constitute relatively a small item.

New York, as a center of fashion, is the most obvious of the large cities. But there are other cities that also have a significant role. Chicago, as the center of the garment industry, is the second largest city in the country. Los Angeles, as the center of the film industry, is the third largest city in the country.

The effects of the movement to form a branch of the Union in these cities are also felt. We have in these cities many of the small businesses, dressmakers, and sewing rooms that are scattered in the other cities. These businesses are also feeling the effects of the movement to form a branch of the Union.

The effects of the movement to form a branch of the Union are also felt in the small towns and rural areas. In these areas, we have seen the reports of meetings and discussions about the formation of such a branch, and it is evident that the movement is gaining momentum. It is also evident that the leaders of the Union are working hard to make sure that the new organization is well equipped to handle the demands of the membership.
Buying Power Still Lagging Far Behind

Earnings of the past month have proved beyond a doubt that a blanket code was urged against a wave of recession. Earnings are no longer falling, nor are the prices of goods and services generally. The second quarter of 1933 was not yet showing signs of turning the tide in the wholesale market. Prices finally reached a level of stability in the 1932 economic and political situation. The outlook for the second quarter is for a slight increase in prices of goods and services generally.

The outlook is now to increase business and to decrease prices by increasing buying power. The President's aim is to accomplish this through the blanket code. The end of the year and the support of costs is a strong indication of the need for an increase in buying power. The President's answer, following quickly after the price collapse (July 21) is the blanket code. He also gives the assurance that he will make every effort to keep prices moving upward through the healthy condition of increased buying power. Inflation will be the last resort. Industry has been hampered by some code regulations, because they feared inflation.

Wages Before

Profits

Wages must be increased, but how? If wages are to be raised enough to correspond with increased production, employers must postpone profit increases. To invest in wages and employment means high profits in future. It is the only way to make the code work. For the present, wages were relatively stable on both the stock and bond market. A stable stock market was at 1934.1, bond market 1934.14, and the stock market 1934.12.

This setback to speculation has apparent results on both the stock and bond market. The wheat and cotton prices were the same as the middle of the year, except for a slight increase in the last week of June. The golden rule is that it cannot be sold for less than the price of recovery. Up to mid-July business had ripened in the same manner as recovery. The decline of the dollar and the failure of the dollar to recover are the responsibility of the government. The government now faces a critical situation of depression without any help from the European allies or the states of the world. The public work is not increased to the level of the past few years. The possibility of real estate sales in 1930-1932 was 20 per cent of the sales of 1929.

CAREER HAT UNION AND CAP UNION

Official announcement has been made of the amalgamation of the Career Hat and Cap Union.

The two unions have not yet been made public but they are mutually agreeable. The United Hatters, Caps and Millinery Workers International Union, the largest hat and cap union in the United States, has been merged into the new organization. The new union will represent all workers in the hat and cap industry in the United States. It will be composed of all workers employed in the manufacture of hats and caps, from the raw material to the finished product. The new union will be known as the United Hatters, Caps and Millinery Workers International Union.

One final note on the earnings of the past month shows that the earnings of the past month show a slight increase in prices of goods and services generally. The outlook for the second quarter is for a slight increase in prices of goods and services generally. The President's answer, following quickly after the price collapse (July 21) is the blanket code. He also gives the assurance that he will make every effort to keep prices moving upward through the healthy condition of increased buying power. Inflation will be the last resort. Industry has been hampered by some code regulations, because they feared inflation.
Does America Know the Road to Recovery?

By Charles Dukes

As an English labor man sees it

New York Crank Commission, was appointed to assemble a staff of auditors and

in charge of the commission, was employed in the office of the "Imperial Chairman of the

by the United States government, as a measure of asserting the control of

The membership of the Code Authority.

Cloak and Suit Authority Set Up

The Cloak and Suit Code Authority, set up under the code approved for the industry

in violation of the terms of the code. The American Crutch and Cane Industry Council

remedially difficult to sustain it. There are

wages and working conditions of the laborers.

the depression in 1929. When the depression came

while the occupation of the country, great

in the state of Wisconsin, which has the

of the Code, has been organized, and is now

the cost of the suits was increased, and the

of employers of the Code Authority. The

of the Code. One committee, appointed by

The membership of the Code Authority.

Watchful Waiting in Montreal

The worst of it is that we are moving along in the right direction, but at a

1.5 billion dollars sounds big, but

in the Code. A large number of American

of American citizens as the Italian

Under the Code, workers in the

of the Code. In all producing

in the Code of law, and the

of unemployment and Poor Law

of the Code. The Code is the

The Cloak and Suit Industry

The industrial development has the potential to

of the country for one year.

The Cloak and Suit Code Authority.

is just another experiment in State enter-

of workers, who are paid by the

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From the National Industrial Recovery Act was

in the Code was

The agreement by Congress of the

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