Justice (Vol. 15, Iss. 4)

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.
The adaption of the Code for the clock and tool industries to suit labor conditions presents a mass of concrete problems to the Cutters' organization. The problem is further complicated by the fact that the work is of a jobbing nature in the shops, with the cutters working on different orders. The Code, in its present form, therefore, is a series of rules and regulations for the benefit of both the employers and the workers. The Code is designed to prevent the exploitation of workers and to ensure fair and decent working conditions. It also aims to maintain a just and equitable balance between the interests of the employers and the workers.

In the Cutters' Trades

This section of the Code is designed to provide a framework for the cutters' organization, ensuring that the workers are treated fairly and justly. The Code sets out the conditions under which the cutters are required to work, including hours of work, rest periods, and minimum wages. It also outlines the procedures for resolving disputes between employers and workers, ensuring that both parties are treated fairly and justly.

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with its thousands of underpaid and maltrained dress workers, it was only because of the action of the 20,000 employees who had the courage to strike before the strike broke out that they had not been driven to the wall and out of work, but that their struggle brought about a 25 per cent increase in wages and a reduction of hours. To me, this is the really significant thing about the strike. It is the final proof that the worker, if he has the courage to stand up for his rights, can force his employers to raise his wages and improve his working conditions. The strike was a great victory for the working class, and it must be remembered that it was won not by a few brave men, but by the united efforts of thousands of workers.

The strike has shown that the workers of the world can only be freed from capitalist oppression by the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist one. The working class must organize itself into a strong, united force, and must fight for its rights. The strike was a great step forward in this direction, and it must be followed by similar struggles in all the other industries. Only by the united efforts of the workers can we overcome the capitalist system and establish a socialist one, where the working class will rule and the capitalist class will be abolished.

The strike of the workers in the railroad industry is a great example of the power of the working class. It showed that the workers can fight and win, and it must be followed by similar struggles in all the other industries. The workers must not be satisfied with the gains they have already won, but must continue to fight for their rights. The workers must organize themselves into a strong, united force, and must fight for their rights. The strike was a great step forward in this direction, and it must be followed by similar struggles in all the other industries.

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The Significance of the Dress Settlement

Two Radio Addresses, delivered over Station VVDE, on Friday, August 25, by Julius Hochman, General Manager, New York Dress Joint Board, and by Grover A. Whalen, Chairman, New York NRA Committee and Mediator of Dress Strike.

By JULIUS HOCHMAN

The speed and effectiveness of the settlement of the dress strike was due largely to two major causes: First, as in the case of the strike in the garment industry, the dress industry did not strike as an entity. It was impossible, and the entire industry from the largest "in" stores to the smallest "out" stores, to reach an agreement in any industry with the fact that the dressmakers' strike was not against any particular company. The second important contributing factor undoubtedly was the mediation of the President's New York City Employment Committee, under the leadership of Mr. Grover A. Whalen, its chairman, who has told all the stores of the facts of equity and fairness in dealing with all parties concerned.

Discipline Reconciled

The settlement in the dress industry is not the first of its kind in New York and the well-being of more than 60,000 workers. For years and years, this industry, despite its size and wealth, had not yielded its stores even a cent for a living. The dress for cheapness was in production, which, since the depression, had assumed the nature of a "peddler" brought down prices in the industry. The "out" stores, both in New York and in adjoining towns, is a veritable "dumping ground," where the workers' wages were lowered to next to nothing. This was a direct result of this situation and was brought about by dressmakers getting together virtually by any means possible to keep wages as low as possible. It was a veritable "dumping ground" for the lower wages. It was a personal experience. The women's wages were reduced by a few dollars a piece work, and the women's wages were reduced to the point where they could not support themselves and their families.

Thanks Public. Press

For the membership of our Union, for the work of the leaders of the strike, I desire here to express my sincere appreciation of the public and the general press which have rendered such splendid assistance to the strike. I also wish to express my appreciation to the workers employed in the dress industry who have been so loyal to the Union and to our leaders in the fight for a better life for us all. Our union, regards itself as a part of this great community, and it is our constant work to maintain this Union in its fight for equal rights for all workers. This activity we hope to receive the cooperation of the other members of the National Recovery Administration in an effort to assure better wages.

By GROVER A. WHALEN

Speaking impartially as NRA mediator and arbitrator, I am inclined to think that the result of the settlement of the dress strike was due largely to the men who were willing to give up their old ways of doing things, and to the fact that they were not willing to wage war again. I am inclined to think that the settlement of the dress strike was due largely to the fact that the men who were willing to give up their old ways of doing things, and to the fact that they were not willing to wage war again. I am inclined to think that the settlement of the dress strike was due largely to the fact that the men who were willing to give up their old ways of doing things, and to the fact that they were not willing to wage war again.

October 1, 1933

To Stable the Billion Dollar Industry

There is still another important reason for the success of the settlement of the dress industry. That is the fact that the dress industry is a billion dollar industry and one of the few billion dollar industries which have been successful in maintaining stable prices. It is now evident that the dress industry is a billion dollar industry and one of the few billion dollar industries which have been successful in maintaining stable prices.

SIGNING THE DRESS AGREEMENT

Seated, from left to right: David Dubinsky, Grover A. Whalen, Julius Hochman.
Geo. W. Alger Temporary Code Authority Head

Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, Geo. W. Alger, who served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been appointed to head a temporary Code Authority. The Code Authority was established by the National War Labor Board to ensure compliance with the terms of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Code Authority will be responsible for administering the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act that are applicable to the garment industry. The authority will be charged with the task of enforcing the provisions of the Act, including the prohibition against the use of strikebreakers and the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

F. Nathan Wolf, Max E. Weinsteck, Joseph Schwartz, Henry March, Isadore Nagler, David Dubinsky, L. J. Rubin, Maxwell Copelos, Samuel Greenberg, Samuel Klein and Alexander Prints, will serve as members of the Code Authority.

A New Deal Judge Denies An Injunction

A Chicago employer, the Le Mode Garment Company, sought an injunction to prevent the Le Mode Garment Workers Union, a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, from engaging in picketing and other activities in support of its members' demands for higher wages and improved working conditions.

Judge Fisher of the U.S. Court of Appeals denied the injunction, stating that the employer had not shown that it was likely to suffer irreparable harm if the union continued its activities.

Sweatshops in the Middle West

Conditions Discovered in Kansas City

Conditions discovered in Kansas City in an investigation conducted by the U.S. Commission on Labor-Management Relations indicate that sweatshops, where workers are paid low wages and forced to work excessively long hours, continue to operate in the area.

Women working in the garment industry, who are paid as little as $1.50 per hour, are forced to work up to 12 hours per day and 7 days a week. Workers are also subjected to harsh working conditions, including inadequate lighting and sanitation.

The investigation also revealed that employers, in order to prevent workers from organizing, often rehire workers who quit when faced with the threat of unionization.

Women's work in the garment industry is characterized by low wages, long hours, and harsh working conditions. The investigation suggests that the国务院 should take steps to improve working conditions for all workers in the garment industry.
Labor and the National Recovery Act

By William Green, President of the A.F. of L.

The act of the National Recovery Administration ended the depression and economic disorganization that had been brought on by the overproduction of goods and services. It was designed to bring about a return to normal conditions by providing for the regulation of prices, wages, and working conditions. The act was a compromise between the interests of labor and management, and its success depended on the cooperation of both parties.

Millions Still Unemployed

We may not be fully satisfied with all that has been done in this field. There are still many who are unemployed and without a chance of employment. But the fact remains that the act has been a great step forward, and we should applaud the efforts of those who are working for its implementation.

The Three Who Had Gone

The three men who were shot down in the street were former employees of the company. The company had been in financial difficulty for some time, and the shooting was believed to be a result of a labor dispute. The shooting led to a strike, which was settled after several days of negotiations.

Memories of 1909--The First Dressmakers' Revolt

HISTORY OF THE FASHION INDUSTRY

By William M. Fahey, President of the United Auto Workers

The history of the fashion industry is one of struggle and change. In 1909, the first dressmakers' revolt took place. The dressmakers were demanding better wages and working conditions, and their demands were met through the formation of unions and the implementation of the National Labor Relations Act.

Among the Dressmakers of Philadelphia

By E. J. Rodman

The dressmakers of Philadelphia have a long history of activism and struggle. They have fought for better wages and working conditions, and their efforts have led to significant improvements in the industry. Their story is one of courage and determination, and it serves as an inspiration to all workers.
Chicago Dress Workers Out in General Strike

By Morris Bills
Chief I. O. W. W. Representative for Western Markets

The Chicago dress workers' strike of 1933 was a significant event in the labor history of the United States. The strike, which involved the Chicago Dress Workers Union, was part of a broader wave of labor unrest that swept across the country during the Great Depression. The strike lasted for several months and was marked by violent confrontations between the strikers and the police.

The strike began on August 24, 1933, when the Chicago Dress Workers Union (later merged into the United Dress Workers union) walked off the job at several hundred dressmaking shops in Chicago. The strike was precipitated by the refusal of the dress manufacturers to recognize the union and to negotiate a contract with it.

The strike quickly spread to other cities, and by the end of the month, there were over 15,000 dress workers on strike in Chicago. The strikers demanded better wages, shorter working hours, and recognition of the union. The dress manufacturers, on the other hand, were determined to break the union by offering lower wages and longer hours.

The strike was marked by violent confrontations between the strikers and the police. The police used tear gas, clubs, and water cannons to try to break the strike. Despite this, the strikers remained determined and continued their struggle.

The strike lasted for several months, and in the end, the dress manufacturers were forced to recognize the union and to negotiate a contract with it. The strike was a significant victory for the labor movement, and it helped to establish the union as a powerful force in the dressmaking industry.

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Baltimore Defends Code Conditions

By Charles Kreidler
International Representative

The situation here, from the viewpoint of the Labor Unions, is a serious one. The work organization is going on at full speed even during the absence of the local market. The employers are realizing that they can get away with only a small part of what the organization is trying to do, and the price is being raised on the Baltimore and Cromwell industries.

Trying to Foul the Game

The Baltimore manufacturers are doing everything they can to try to tear the organization apart. They are trying different schemes to see if they can do it. Some of these were the adoption of the President's Market Code and a second one, that we find out about Primer, an agreement is announced in the local press, made by the local manufacturers, stating that the clock manufacturers' association claims that the clock manufacturers' association in Baltimore have adopted the Monday code and that the code would go well beyond the Primary agreement.

For this I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Of one my regrets is my illness has been my inability to be with you during the trying time of your negotiations and struggles, and my prayers are with you all in this situation. You should feel yourself of the difficult task some you have.

You know I have always had a warm personal interest in your union and your code, and I have been in the presidency of the international union for over 18 years, and I am proud to stand in your ranks and work with you to build the union and to solve the problems you have to meet.

I expect to be back in the city immediately after Labor Day and hope to have the chance to do more work for you. You have been very kind and you have my congratulations, best wishes and cordial greetings.

MORRIS SHILLKRAFT

David Dubinsky, President

Dear Mr. Simms,

I am deeply touched by your kind note, particularly as I feel that it was not dictated by a conventional duty of formal solicitude, but expressed a very genuine and sincere sentiment.

I want you to know that I am very happy to be with you today and to see you during the trying time of your negotiations and struggles, and my prayers are with you all in this situation. You should feel yourself of the difficult task some you have.

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You know I have always had a warm personal interest in your union and your code, and I have been in the presidency of the international union for over 18 years, and I am proud to stand in your ranks and work with you to build the union and to solve the problems you have to meet.

I expect to be back in the city immediately after Labor Day and hope to have the chance to do more work for you. You have been very kind and you have my congratulations, best wishes and cordial greetings.

MORRIS SHILLKRAFT

David Dubinsky, President

Dear Mr. Simms,

I am deeply touched by your kind note, particularly as I feel that it was not dictated by a conventional duty of formal solicitude, but expressed a very genuine and sincere sentiment.

I want you to know that I am very happy to be with you today and to see you during the trying time of your negotiations and struggles, and my prayers are with you all in this situation. You should feel yourself of the difficult task some you have.

For this I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Of one my regrets is my illness has been my inability to be with you during the trying time of your negotiations and struggles, and my prayers are with you all in this situation. You should feel yourself of the difficult task some you have.
The Uprising of the Sixty Thousand

The Real Victors

The Uprising of the Sixty Thousand is an event that occurred in New Jersey, involving a group of workers, including machinists and locksmiths, who went on strike in 1933. The strike was a significant event in the labour movement in the United States, as it highlighted the struggles of workers for better wages and working conditions.

The Uprising of the Sixty Thousand was led by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), which was a powerful union that represented workers in the garment industry. The strike was supported by the National Labor Committee, led by millionaire and philanthropist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who donated $1 million to support the strike.

The strike lasted for ten weeks and ended with a victory for the workers, who achieved significant gains in wages and working conditions. The Uprising of the Sixty Thousand is remembered as a significant event in the labour movement and a testament to the power of organized labour.

Skirt Association Signs Contact

The Skirt Association, a group of workers in the garment industry, signed a contact in 1933. The contract was significant because it represented a victory for the workers in their efforts to improve their working conditions and wages.

The Skirt Association was a group of workers who produced women's skirts and dresses. The contract that they signed in 1933 was significant because it was one of the first contracts that included provisions for safety and health in the workplace.

The contract included provisions for a minimum wage, a maximum working week, and minimum working conditions. It also included provisions for health and safety, including the provision of protective equipment and the establishment of a medical examination program for workers.

The signing of the contract was a significant event in the labour movement and a testament to the power of organized labour in improving the conditions of workers.

Life Begins In Montreal

Season Expected by L. E. Bell

The Montreal strike trade is still very lively.

This time it is the harvest. Canada, a nation of farming, has a large amount of grain, and much of it is going to the United States. The strike has been successful in bringing about a significant decrease in the price of grain.

The Montreal strike is expected to last for a few more weeks, and it is hoped that the strike will be settled before the harvest season begins.

The Montreal strike is a significant event in the labour movement in Canada, as it is one of the first strikes in the country that was successful in achieving its goals.

Kansas City Activities

Bing Orrick

Member Local 58, ILGWU

The writer has lived in Kansas City for several years and has been active in the local union. He has experienced the support of the local union and the solidarity of the workers.

The writer is a member of Local 52, ILGWU, and he has been involved in the activities of the union, including participating in union meetings and supporting the strike.

The writer is a loyal member of the union and is committed to the cause of workers' rights.

A Message From the Union Health Center

Dear All:

The Director of the Union Health Council, Leo Gross, has asked me to write to you about the health services offered by the Union Health Center.

The Union Health Center offers a range of services, including medical examination, first aid, and emergency medical services. The center is staffed by qualified medical professionals who are dedicated to providing quality care to union members.

The Union Health Center is an important resource for union members, and it is an essential part of the union's efforts to improve the health and well-being of its members.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Union Health Center]