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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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Cutters' News and Events

By Samuel Perlmuter
Manager of Dept. 10

Volunteers

Local 10 sent a few days ago a call to all members to enroll in the Saturday drive for the control of whores in the garment district and the surrounding departments. About 115 men responded.

That was not surprising, particularly since we have inaugu-

rated a drive to carry out a complete conversion of the five-day week in both our major industries, clothing and dress. The employes are responding that we mean business. For this we need not have been surprised, for they must be in the market streets at the right hour on Saturday morning and on Sundays. The gathering point is our headquarters, 159 West 36th Street, and the hour is not later than 7 in the morning.

We, therefore, take this means for enlisting again upon all cutters that we want them without delay. Don't wait for a letter, but come to the office, or send your name, and get on the job. You will be assigned immediately to a section in the market streets where you are needed. Please be punctual and you will do your share towards making the work-overs and the work-outs of sections of our agreement and of the code the living law of the trade.

Cutters, On the Whole.

Law-Abiding

Let me state here, in justice to the great majority of our members, that today the code, the law-abiding Cutter, etc., has been found violating the five-day week clauses in the market streets. His record of service with the company, the number of employers who are non-members of the Local, his conduct in meeting our agreement obligations, his attendance at the local meetings, etc., are the factors that go into the list of the Right Hander, where the worker is paid for 8 hours of labor in the hours the workers' scales are — 15 for markers, 25 for markers, 25 for dress cutters, 30 for bag cutters, 30 for bag cutters, and 35 for dress cutters. In the garment industry, which is divi-

Cutters Punished for Hours Violations

A few facts concerning the practices of some dress firms who still, so we should, be able to realize the benefits of the agreement, should be brought to their attention. We believe that the agreement, as it now stands, is adequately enforced.

The cutters of the firm of David Westheim, 130 West 39th Street, have done a work to the last minute. The pay was set on Wednesday, and they were ordered not to return to work, but cutters were out for a few hours, the National Labor Relations Board having ordered the firm to pay the wages to the cutters on Local 10 for an explanation and was giving a notice for action on this matter in the following letter:

"Mr. J. B. Kellner, Manager, David Westheim,

Dear Sir:

We advise you that the firm of David Westheim, 130 Broadway, has ordered the three cutters to cease doing work, and that they have not been employed since then.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that the firm has been ordered to pay the wages for the work done by the cutters, and that the agreement will be enforced.

Yours truly,

The war and the economy situation is not the only factor that is affecting the industry. The depressed conditions have led to a decrease in the number of orders, and this has resulted in a decrease in the number of hours of work. The agreement, however, provides for a minimum of 40 hours per week, and the cutters are entitled to receive payment for the hours they have worked.

A Great Leader

Passes

is not among the living.

We shall not undertake to appraise Morris Hillquit's invaluable place in the Socialist Movement and the American radical and progressive movement as a whole. We can only say that our own organization, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has suffered by his passing an irreparable loss. Insofar as the cutters and the union workers are concerned, we are deeply convinced. Morris Hillquit cannot be replaced.

Editorial Notes

IT WILL TAKE A LONG TIME for us who worked and struggled at the side of Morris Hillquit, to come to terms with our own experiences and to realize the full extent of his influence on our movement. But we must also recognize his importance to the Socialist Movement and to the American radical and progressive movement as a whole. We have lost a great leader, a great organizer, a great organizer, a great thinker, and a great fighter.

Morris Hillquit combined in himself the keen mind with an iron grip of industrial conditions and practical situations and the world of the toilers everywhere. He was the ideal spokesman for our economic aspirations, the matchless negotiator at the conference table and the inspiring orator at our great assemblies.

We are digging in.

in the past half year, which resulted in a gain of more than 100,000 new members, the membership of the I.L.G.W.U.

he Advance Map.

The advance map is one of the most important documents in the field of our industry. It shows the progress of the union and the gains made in the last few years. It is a valuable tool for the organizer and the union worker.

We have a duty to the members of the union to make sure that they are aware of the gains that have been made and to keep them informed of the progress of the union. We must also make sure that the gains are maintained and that the membership of the union continues to grow.

The advance map is a great help in this respect. It shows the progress of the union and the gains made in the last few years. It is a valuable tool for the organizer and the union worker. We have a duty to the members of the union to make sure that they are aware of the gains that have been made and to keep them informed of the progress of the union. We must also make sure that the gains are maintained and that the membership of the union continues to grow.

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ever, major organizing operations by the I. L. G. W. U. will come to a halt. The membership of the Union will, naturally and as a matter of course, continue to increase in amounts which we are unable to add to the roster of unionized shops in all cities and centers of our activity. But it is quite obvious that our major task has now shifted from gaining new territory to the retention of the territory we have already made. We must bear in mind that the spectaculor campaign which has so tremendously increased our membership is carried on largely among workers who never before were affiliated with a trade union and to whom the very aims and purposes of trade unionism were rather obscure. Three-fourths of the new membership of the I. L. G. W. U., besides, is composed of women workers, an element admittedly difficult to organize and to keep within the trade union movement.

There are other points to consider. The thousands of recently organized workers—dressmakers, undergarment workers, lingerie and corset workers—have all returned to work after relatively brief strikes to union shops on conditions very different from the conditions under which they had worked before. Their employers had never before been union manufacturers, and it may readily be expected that, until properly acclimated, some of them will attempt to treat their new obligations under the union agreements rather lightly or unduly. This has been applied especially to workers who are still new to unionism, might easily cause demoralization and dissatisfaction. The spirit of the labor movement is born in the mind that the situation in the women's garment trades—and that means both the industrial and the union ends of it—depends closely on the situation in the industry and on the national recovery program and its ultimate results the country over.

To hold this vast army of new recruits to defend their hard-won work standards in so many different places, to make good trade unionism of them and to fortify the Union's position in general against the ever-growing possibility of a reaction, is evidently a colossal task.

It was in this light that the General Executive Board of the Union had considered the situation in the I. L. G. W. U. at its last Washington meeting. To stay on top, we must dig in, hold our positions, we must hold our membership intact and our work conditions secure. We must train our new members for the local affairs in harmony with the general rules and program of our Union and of the labor movement. We must organize and mobilize the entire membership and the forces for the shops in every district as is physically possible.

This is a big order, a bigger task than any of our friends imagine. But in the past half year we have been accustomed to doing things on a large scale. Somehow, we have succeeded in making the world realize that, despite apparent hardships involved, in the carrying out of such a large organizational and educational program, it shall be achieved.

SUCH VISIONARIES as have expected a "revolution" or the 53rd Congress of the American Federation of Labor, which closed its sessions two weeks ago in Washington, may feel duly disappointed. Their expectations have not been materialized. Those, however, who view American life realistically could scarcely deny that the American Federation of Labor at this convention has registered a distinct advance.

There were five major matters before the Washington convention—the question of sanctioning the so-called "label program" or registration of the industrial form of unionism, in addition to the "vertical," or strictly craft form prevalent now; the attitude of the Federation toward a general federal commerce law and its adoption; the meeting of the Executive Council to make it a more representative and efficient organization; the further development of the Consumers Council; and the question of free medical care.

The convention rejected the enlargement of the Executive Council sponsored by John L. Lewis. The first proposal, to have twenty-five members in the Council, instead of the present eight, is not yet admitted. The new constitution has its own problems, and the adoption of the proposal would not add more than a "council of elders." In view of the fact that the Federation has been so slow in gaining membership, free medical care has been made a part of the leadership of the present Congress, such a rebuke could have been received and set aside. The Council, divided along lines of local affiliation and representation, is the key to the Federation's progress.

The Convention has admitted the Amalgamated Clothing Workers into the Federation, thus ending a quarter in the clothing industry of nearly twenty years standing and laying the way for the organization's success. The Federation now has a clear-cut policy in the clothing workers and its future looks bright.

The inclusion of the NRA label in the retailers' code approved last week by President Roosevelt is a decided step toward the stabilization of the garment industry.

The NRA Label
The retailers and manufacturers, without doubt, the major part of the retailer in the task of promoting and supporting the NRA label on women's and men's clothes, is a large one. The Code Authority in the Garment and Industry for one, has recognized the importance of the distributor in upholding decent work conditions and fair treatment of the worker, and this is the reason the Code Authority has sought from the start to enlist retailer cooperation along with wide consumer interest.

The retailer—and that includes the department store owner and the specialty shop proprietor—now has a direct duty imposed upon him by his own code to use NRA label merchandise. The wording of the code says, "The retailer shall not sell or exchange any merchandise manufactured under a code of fair competition which requires such merchandise to bear an NRA label unless said merchandise bear such label," leave no loophole for even the most artful dodger. The authorities in the garment industry, charged with the enforcement of the NRA label, will watch this.

With the cooperation of the employers, the workers and the trade unions, with the organization of the NRA label, with the efforts of the Code Authority, with the efforts of President Roosevelt as his spokesman, a great monument to the American labor movement shall be established.

LAST MONTH, the American trade union movement, acting through the American Federation of Labor, and with the active support of President Roosevelt as its spokesman, dedicated a great monument to Samuel Gompers. It was a monument of more than a thousand dollars; a fund to defray the cost of the movement had come from dimes, half-dollars and dollars contributed by members of the various labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor over a period of nearly ten years. Perhaps no other group in the American trade unions has been able to secure from the International Union over as much to the genius and the great cooperation of Gompers as it has. G. L. U. and W. U., and the work has not been forgotten by Gompers. Those who are familiar with the history of our Union, with the history of the cloakmakers and of the workers in the branch of our industry, know that, practically, Gompers was the organizer of the American trade union movement. The cloakmakers, indeed, as his favorite children, as he frequently used to say.

And, as we stood on that bright October morning among the great host who came to dedicate a monument in bronze and marble to the memory of Samuel Gompers, we felt that, while the founder of the American trade union movement is no more physically in our midst, the spirit of Samuel Gompers, the builder, the fighter and the clear-thinking leader of the American labor movement; that his name and his deeds will never be forgotten, especially by our own workers to whom he has always been open and who, in turn, have made him back with devotion and undying loyalty.

MORRIS HILLIQUOT
By Gertrude W. Klein

To some time gives long years Of growth to the sprouting street; For him the days were crowded, and too few To let us note their passing. Our fears. Our battles not ofcfging and defeat Where his life's burden and our trust A charge his shining talents rose to meet.

To some time gives great play In the sports of earth and sky; For your pleasure.

Wealth, glory, power and the leisure To fascinate the world with their blaze: For all will find the scene to your taste.

The value of his days.

There were many, many failures and whose cares Lacked from their baffled eyes.

We're his own crew, at one a roaring challenge And a call to battle in high empire.

He might have walked with kings accredited.

Embraced, he lives among us, even dead.
In Chicago and West of It...

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

This slowing down in the dress trade is very serious right now, with the dress industry also in its usual activity. A few years ago, the dress industry was one of the most vital of the tailoring industry. However, there is little doubt that the depression will permit themselves to be exploited.

We Chicago
Our Quarters

We are today crowded in our quarters to the extent that the dressing rooms, which are usually overcrowded, are again overcrowded. The time has come, therefore, that we must meet our quarters with regard to location, size, etc. The new quarters are, by the way, a great improvement in the respect that the new quarters are a little more spacious and have better lighting.

The Dress Cutters

The dress cutters and pressers have two important factors: their location and the conditions for the dress cutters and pressers. They have to deal with the general public, and their daily work is often very difficult and stressful. The dress cutters are confronted with the question of unskilled labor, as they have to work with inexperienced women, who are often inexperienced in the dress trade.

Raincoat and Underwear Workers

There are three main reasons for the downfall of the raincoat and underwear trade: the depression, the lack of orders, and the competition from other industries. The depression has had a direct effect on the demand for raincoats and underwear. The lack of orders has forced the manufacturers to reduce their prices, which has further reduced the demand for these products. The competition from other industries has also had a negative impact on the raincoat and underwear trade.

Nov, 1, 1933 -

The upward trend of the dress industry is very serious right now. The depression has caused a good deal of worry, as some of the employers, forgetting about the existing problems, are now faced with the problem of having to deal with the dress trade. The depression is not only affecting the dress trade, but it is also affecting other industries, such as the fur industry and the hat industry.

There are some worker organizations in the undergarment trade in Chicago, but the organization is not as strong as it once was. The workers are now facing the problem of organizing themselves, and they are doing it on a smaller scale.

In Small Cities

We are also doing considerable work in small cities, such as Milwaukee, Winona, Des Moines, and Chicago. The organization is not as strong in these cities as it is in the larger cities, but we are making progress.

We have visited these places often as of late. With the exception of the tailoring industry, some of our work is more difficult than in the larger cities. We are, of course, working under a more difficult code as a result. Our organization is also more difficult in these places, but we are making progress.

The Outlook

The outlook for the dress industry is not as bright as it once was. The depression has had a direct effect on the demand for dress. The lack of orders has forced the manufacturers to reduce their prices, which has further reduced the demand for these products. The competition from other industries has also had a negative impact on the dress industry.

A Larger Staff

Bro. Bernard Shain, who left two weeks ago the direction of President Dubinsky to help in the strike of the washers in St. Louis, is still there, and will continue his work. We have not heard from him since then.

Our Own Dept.

This is a good beginning under the new leadership. We have a number of new members, and we are making progress. We are looking forward to the future with great optimism.
The Union Line in Cleveland Tightens

By Abraham W. Katesky, Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

Although the Cleveland cloak manufacturers are still operating without any specified business on second order of sales, the immediate situation is at a standstill, owing to the combination, the completion of negotiations on an agreement has been indefinitely postponed.

The last complaints have been filed by the Union in the enforcement of the agreement, and the only one set up by the Cloak and Suit Authority.

The combination is not earning the average provided in the Code.

Ab. W. Katesky

Price Setting

It is important to note that although there is little work, a radical change has taken place in the prevailing conditions and prices of last season. We have found a decided improvement.

It is interesting to note how the new established prices are showing a fine union spirit and are consistently lower than those obtained by the members.

In the Dress Industry

The dressmakers, especially the weak workers, are anxious to return to the union and secure more advantageous terms.

The Union Gets Recognition

Last week, our members were organized as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The telegram of notification read: "Abraham Katesky, Local 29, and Mrs. Carrie Gallagher, the union's secretary, were notified of the organizing.

The new union now has a membership of over 500, and is expected to grow rapidly.

Custom Tailors Make Fine Gains

By J. L. Banach, Organizer

The New York Ladies' Tailors and Custom Tailors Union, Local 35, went through a brief, although well attended, meeting in October and scored a number of vital gains for its members.

Retention of Strike

Only six months ago we were conversed for maintaining the strike against the black market. The membership was relatively small.

The strike was cut off on October 29 and lasted about two weeks.

The settlement, favorable to the large firms in the trade, ended the strike, although the hours were even longer.

The settlement, favoring the large firms in the trade, was expected to be offered by the N.R.A., which is responsible for the maintenance of the strike.

Mason, Nancy Gowan, Thurl, Henry Bowers, and George F. Brown, of those seven firms, only the first and second workers before the strike.

New Dress Shops Organized

The minimum wage under the new settlement was fixed at 50 cents per week. Among other forms of non-union dress shops were organized.

The dressmaking establishments of Wrenn's and of 985 Avenue, which cost the workers 35 cents, and the new union established 989 Avenue, which gave the workers 50 cents per week.

The settlement, favorable to the large firms in the trade, was expected to be offered by the N.R.A., which is responsible for the maintenance of the strike.
The Great "Out-of-Town" Sweep...

By Harry Wander
Manager Out-of-Town Department I.L.G.W.U.

When the blanket code was annulled it provided an opportunity forushing into the large cities, such as New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, in our trades which had been accustomed to earn much more than the blanket code price. As for the small towns, the workers used to earn much more than the blanket code wages, and in the N.F.A. we are going to take care of the workers, why should they want any special consideration?

It took the long and endless months of the code to organize the shops and the unions, and the long and endless months for the N.F.A. to get the blanket code wages and the unions to be able to enforce them.

The strike was a part of the general preparatory work we had to do and the obligations that we had to come. Gradually, we succeeded in winning the workers over to the Union's viewpoint, and by the time the general strike was ended the workers were convinced that the Union was not disinterested in improving their conditions and getting back to New York.

Our Campaign and NRA

Many of our friends are inclined to believe that the NRA is valuable for our achievements in the "out-of-town" territories. This is not so, as we have seen in the past, however, not at all familiar with the purpose of the NRA, a simple-minded organization of the unions, with no purpose of its own but to have its policies and activities determined by the NRA. It is a disinterested organization that has stirred up the workers and turned them over to the workers, who in most cases the NRA has rather hampered than helped our organizing activity.

New York and Out-of-Town

It is difficult to define these "out-of-town" communities, which have been developed from New Haven and Bridgeport down to the southern end of New Jersey and Long Island, as a whole. It has been the usual practice in these places to have a general in these localities. In the last few years, however, there have been attempts to organize them into units and to get them back to New York.

Ground Made Ready For Strike

This was a part of the general preparatory work we had to do and the obligations that we had to come. Gradually, we succeeded in winning the workers over to the Union's viewpoint, and by the time the general strike was ended the workers were convinced that the Union was not disinterested in improving their conditions and getting back to New York.

Our Officers and Offices

We shall have established until now 12 offices in the various industries in New York City, on August 15, every dress shop will be under the "out-of-town" jurisdiction of the Union and will have direct contact with the National Labor Relations Board.

The exhaustive drive we carried out, has not yet been able to gain the complete and final victory. The N.F.A. is not yet ready to surrender to the "out-of-town" unions, particularly in the medium and lower cities.

Phenomenal Wage Rise

It is a mistake to state that all the workers have been raised at least 100 per cent and in many instances even as high as 200 per cent. Hours for all of them have been cut back 25 per cent. It is surprising to see how these workers were used to the blanket code and how much they are willing to sacrifice to get the blanket code wages.

The blanket code which was abolished in May, has enabled us to improve our position in the "out-of-town" territories, where the workers have been paid much more than the blanket code prices. It is a mark of the social responsibleness of our organization that this strike has not resulted in a decrease of wages or hours of work. The blanket code which was abolished in May, has enabled us to improve our position in the "out-of-town" territories, where the workers have been paid much more than the blanket code prices.

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Local 22 Alive With Post-Strike Activity

By Charles S. Zimmerman

Secretary-Treasurer

Greetings to Old and New Members

We take this, our first opportunity, to extend greetings and to congratulate the many labor leaders who have joined the local since the last issue of the Union. To those of you who have been with us for many years, we extend our heartfelt thanks for your continued support. Our organization is still in need, and many of our members will have to be in need of your support. We will continue to strive for the benefit of our workers and their families.

Alive With Post-Strike Activity

We have been working hard to make sure that our members are treated fairly and that their rights are protected. We have seen many improvements in the workplace, and we are pleased to report that the union members are working together to achieve these goals.

Some Immediate Problems

As mentioned above, some of our members are still facing challenges. We are actively working to resolve these issues and to ensure that our members are treated fairly. We are also working with management to improve working conditions and to ensure that our members are protected.

Some Employer Dilemmas

New Conditions

We have been working with employers to improve working conditions and to ensure that our members are treated fairly. We have seen many improvements in the workplace, and we are pleased to report that the union members are working together to achieve these goals.

We need a Larger Home

Last, but not least, we are working to improve working conditions and to ensure that our members are treated fairly. We have seen many improvements in the workplace, and we are pleased to report that the union members are working together to achieve these goals.

Thank you for your support, and we look forward to working with you in the future.

The Consumer and the NRA Label

By David Dubinsky

President I.L.G.W.U.

The launching of the NRA Label in the coal and iron industry and the steel industry has had a tremendous impact on the industry. The NRA Label has helped to improve working conditions and to ensure that our members are treated fairly. We are pleased to report that the union members are working together to achieve these goals.

We hope that you will continue to support us in our efforts to improve working conditions and to ensure that our members are treated fairly. Thank you for your support, and we look forward to working with you in the future.

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The Six Months in Boston...

By Philip Kramer
Manager Boston Joint Board

...In the spring season, we discovered that there was a general desire among the Boston dress workers to reach the same level of wages that were being paid in New York and the other large factories. The major factor that led to this realization was the introduction of fixed minimum hourly scales and the formation of price committees in the shops.

Union Demands

Old Scales

Towards the end of July, we forwarded a letter to the manufacturers and contractors informing them that we insisted on the old minimum scales prescribed in the contract being used in the shops, and that, unless we had this assurance, our industry would be called on strike. We learned, as a result of that letter, that the Boston dress manufacturers were at last getting together in an association so as to be able to confer collectively on the Union's demands.

Within a few days, we conferred with a group of employers, comprising the most prominent in the oldest in the local market, with whom we had great concern for the future. We told them bluntly that the employers who did not agree to make the changes suggested by the Union were going to have a strike. They, however, were unable to meet our demands and even threatened us with injunctions. We, therefore, decided to resume the dress manufacturers meeting and decided to strike the shops in which the employers continue to reject the demands for price committees in the shops.

Outcome

And on August 1st, we called out the workers and about 1,500 remained in the shops. The Union was kept in close touch with our movement. The result was that the dress manufacturers, with the exception of one firm, agreed to the conditions that were presented by the Union. This agreement was reached after several months of hard bargaining and resulted in the establishment of a price committee that would represent the interests of both the employers and the workers.

The strike was a success, and the dress workers were able to gain the concessions they had demanded. The Union was able to negotiate with the manufacturers and secure a fair wage. The success of the strike was due to the solidarity and determination of the workers and the Union. The dress workers were able to improve their working conditions and gain respect and recognition in the industry.

...and soon we became convinced that the situation was not quite what we thought it would be. The dress workers were not ready for a strike, and the strike would be lost. So, in the end, we had to accept the new scales and wages, and the Union was formed in the Boston dress industry.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

If you want that all your members shall have the same level of wages, you must organize them into a local union. To do this, you must meet with the dress workers and try to organize them into a local union. The local union will then be able to negotiate with the manufacturers and secure a fair wage for the workers. The success of the local union will depend on the solidarity and determination of the members.
Industry and the leadership of the Union both realized that the greatest
crisis of Ella, which ever struck down
in the garment shops was oc-
curring right in the shop.
Labor was not left unaf-
fected. Silk shops, cotton
shops, woolen shops, high-grade
merchandise factories, cheap line factories,
factories, sewing machines, have all
burnt. Large house in suburban New York and
New Jersey towns, were vacating the
assembly halls provided by the store.
A sad way for the leadership of
the shop to have been made.
A conservative esti-
mate places the abandonment
of the shop on the third day of the walkout placed it at 18,000.

Stir Associations
in the
Field
It lasted, as far as the employers' associations are concerned. About
three weeks. We entered, first, into negotiations with the old Local
Association, but as the strike pro-
gressed, five other groups of em-
ployers followed suit and with
whom we subsequently concluded agreements. They were as follows.
The Allied Tailors' and Cut-
ters' Association, New York,
calling itself the "League of
Manufacturers' Associations," Syravian employers; 1,500 work-
ers from the "United Underwear Contractors' As-
nociation," with headquarters
in New York and in the metro-
politan area; 500 work-
craftsmen, the "Garment Work-
group," of the larger children's
work, and the Breiten and
Chevalier Group of manufacturers in New York, whose shops were tied
up for their entire week, and
their employees.
They were the first group of workers in the strike, and that they were
not sent out to support the
strike and not to work for the
interests of their customers, but
for the benefit of the customers
of their customers, is true. It is a
reason why the shop was
abandoned, and why the New York
shops were closed down.

A Summary
It is time to say the following:
We have organized through
our own efforts in New York and
in the surrounding territory about
20,000 men and women in the
entire garment industry. We have on
our list, having increased our
members' list, in the last week,
many thousands of new workers.
In the last few days, having
increased our membership
radically, in the last week, the
United States have adopted
the same plan of action, and the
United States has at the same time
advised the employers to come
terms with the Union.

WHAT TO READ
The Educational Department of
Our International has prepared a list
of reading materials on various
social questions as well as the best
fiction, and articles appearing in cur-
rent periodicals.
You can order your books through the
Educational Department and have them
shipped to your home at cost. All you need do
is visit the headquarters of the
Educational Department in the
United States, and place your order with the
Educational Department.

The term "employer" as used here includes any employer who
will accept the terms of the agreement, including
the method of payment or method of payment of
such compensation.

The term "employees" as used here includes all those by whom
any such employer is compensated or employed.

The term "outside manufacturer" or "jobber," which are syn-
onymously used here, includes all those for whom and
under whose direction or orders gar-
ment work is done outside the manu-
facturing industry and are manufactured in whole
or in part, by manufacturers or jobbers or other
manufacturers, and who act as
wholesale distributors of such gar-
ment work.

The term "inside manufacturer," includes all those who manu-
facture garments in the principal manu-
facturing industry out of their own material in a factory
maintained and operated by them.

Wages
1. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
higher priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$2.50/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$2.00/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Minimum Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$1.50/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$1.00/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

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<th>Category</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$1.00/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.50/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$0.50/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.25/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$0.25/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.10/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
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the following minimum wages:

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<th>Minimum Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$0.10/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.05/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Minimum Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$0.05/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.02/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Employers engaged in the manu-
facturing industry of garments of
lower priced garments in the City of
New York, shall pay not less than
the following minimum wages:

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garment Workers</td>
<td>$0.02/week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.01/week</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sewing Machine Operators</td>
<td>$0.005/week</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of manufacture of higher priced garments in the eastern area shall be paid not less than 90 per cent of the wage rates prevailing in the western area in New York for the same or similar work. The President may, in his discretion, order that such employers shall be paid not less than 90 per cent of the minimum wages established herein for the work performed within 60 days after the effective date of this code.

EXCEPTIONS

All employers in any and all other places outside of the eastern area shall pay not less than 90 per cent of the minimum wages prescribed by the President for the work performed within 60 days after the effective date of this code.

No employer shall be required to pay the minimum wages prescribed by the President for the work performed within 60 days after the effective date of this code.

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Toronto Workers Plan Campaign

By Samuel Krausman
Business Agent

Pay-Cuts Stopped

The last few months have seen a number of workers in Toronto for years been fighting the good battle against the constant rate of increasing costs. They have met with only partial success despite the inapplicable situation within the industry.

At our factory, we have been making efforts to show the workers how much they can save. We have begun showing them the things they can do to save money. We have been teaching them how to use their money wisely.

The workers in the trade are aware of the things you have already done, and we have steady jobs, and we

Children's Dress Trade Organized

By Harry Greenberg
Manager Local 91, I.L.G.W.U.

Drive Began In Summer

We have started our organizing activity on a large scale towards the end of the summer. We have been competing to face opposition not only on the part of the bosses but from workers as well. We carried through this decision unopposed and pay cuts in nearby shops.

Moraol Greatly Improved

We believe that the membership is greatly improved. We have been striving to improve the situation and have achieved the results desired by the workers. And we have gone to show further improvements.

The strike situation in the 'dressing' industry, coupled with the intense interest aroused, is of course the driving force of the drive.

Bathrobe Workers

Strike

The children's dressmakers and the upper and lower garment workers are engaged in striking, a large number of house blacks and bathrobes have been called out in the recent strike.

The hours fixed by the settlement are generally fixed at 10 per cent in addition to the basic rate. If the settlement is not endorsed, the workers have agreed to go on strike.

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I.L.G.W.U. Locals in South Jersey

By Bernard Karp

I.L.G.W.U., Organizer

Just about two years ago, when I first came upon the South Jersey field, I began to have talks and discussions with them, that were held by some of them of the local organizations of the I.L.G.W.U., from whom I learned that the locals were more under the impression that we had not to take away from their people or to bring union work to their people, and that they are not interested in the I.L.G.W.U. as it is. They are not interested in being members of the locals or in joining the locals. They are not interested in improving their conditions, but only in making money. They are not interested in being union members, but only in making money.

Five Minutes to Leave

During our stay in this town, we were at liberty to go back as we pleased. And I began to have talks and discussions with them, that were held by some of them of the local organizations of the I.L.G.W.U., from whom I learned that the locals were more under the impression that we had not to take away from their people or to bring union work to their people, and that they are not interested in the I.L.G.W.U. as it is. They are not interested in being members of the locals or in joining the locals. They are not interested in improving their conditions, but only in making money. They are not interested in being union members, but only in making money.
Lights and Shadows on Industrial Horizon

Adjustments

The business mood at present is one of mixture. Since the business activity has declined almost steadily, the stock market has been moving down steadily. However, the last two weeks have seen a rise in prices which the experts believe is due to a speculative buying atmosphere. The average price level has risen 10 per cent since March, and the buying of stocks has been increased somewhat. Business is still not returning to normal, and it is unlikely that it will do so in the near future. The speculative buying atmosphere is creating a situation where the market may be expected to continue to rise.

Good Production

Six Months Ahead

The industries that produce goods are still experiencing a high level of production. The speculative buying atmosphere is causing a rise in prices, which is expected to continue for another six months. The main reason for this is that new industries are being established, and the demand for their products is increasing.

The task of the workers' education

In some cases, workers have been underpaid or have been subjected to harsh working conditions. The workers should be educated to understand their rights and how to protect themselves. This education should be provided by trade unions and other organizations that represent the workers.

Brookwood Labor College announces the "Task of Workers' Education Today," to be held at Roosevelt College, 1700 W. Wacker Drive, New York City, at 11:30 a.m., November 1, 1933, at the morning session of the meeting. The speakers include: Charles E. Wilson, president of the American Federation of Labor, and George M. Hays, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

The program will consist of three parts: a general review of the status of the labor movement, a discussion of the "key" issues facing workers today, and a panel discussion. The program will be followed by a social gathering to which all are invited.

Students' Dance Recital

The Recital of Student Dances will be held at the Roosevelt College auditorium, 1700 W. Wacker Drive, New York City, at 8:00 p.m., November 1, 1933. The program will consist of a variety of dances performed by students from the Roosevelt College, including a modern dance, a traditional dance from the Middle East, and a dance from the Far East. The recital will be followed by a social gathering to which all are invited.

Schedule of November Meetings

ATTENTION CUTTERS

MEMBERS OF LOCAL TEN

Meetings for the following month will take place in the order as arranged.

1. Regular Meeting, Monday, November 13, 1933.
2. Special Meeting, Monday, November 27, 1933.

All the above meetings will be held in Arlington, Hall, 23 St. Matthews Place, at 7:30 P.M. No cutters are urged to attend without fail.

ATTENTION CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

A Special Meeting will be held for the purpose of nominating officers for the term of 1934. This meeting will be held on Monday, November 27, 1933, at 7:30 P.M. at the College of Commerce, 1700 W. Wacker Drive. All members are invited to attend.

BEN MOSER now CHIEF CLERK OF CODE AUTHORITY LABOR BUREAU

Ben Moser, for many years a very active member of the New York Gilders' Union and an officer of the local, has resigned his position as labor commissioner to accept the position of Chief Clerk of the Labor Bureau. Moser has been active in the union and was a strong advocate for workers' rights. He was a member of the local's executive board and had been involved in various activities, including the strike of 1934.