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.
Cutters News and Events

(Continued from Page 31)

are doing this either for the purpose of misleading those cutters or simply do not know what it is about. As a matter of fact, the idea of scales coming into effect at the time in conference while the shop is closed, was agreed upon with the foremen. A comparatively short time, which goes to prove that even the best scales in the dress industry for encouraging those men are not an easy thing to obtain from the employers.

Another point of danger involved in this matter was that, had the Union insisted upon one scale, no matter how little or how big, the employers would have insisted upon full Pederg cutters, as they insist today even in the higher brackets. And since there are quite a considerable number of cutters who do not know anything about the matter, they would be hurt by such a one scale system. There are many other sound reasons that could be advanced in favor of the union policy in the cheaper brackets, but we cannot obviously do it now for lack of space. There might be only one argument on this matter, namely, whether $1.87 or $1.96 is sufficient for the above described grades, but there certainly can be no sound argument in favor of one scale for all these operations. We will talk more about it in the future.

Schedule of January Meetings

ATTENTION

Cutters of Local Ten

Meetings for the month of January will take place in the order as herein arranged.

3. All the above meetings are to be held in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Pl.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

More States Ratify Child Labor Amendment

Six States are ratifying the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution so fast that one has trouble to keep track of them. Only six States had ratified it before January 1 of this year, but 14 States have since given their approval bringing the total up to 20.

West Virginia and Minnesota last month made No. 17 and 18 of the ratifying States—half enough to put the amendment in force. Maine made it a majority, Pennsylvania the next they registered as No. 20.

The State federations of labor in those four States conducted vigorous campaigns for approval of the amendment and were largely responsible for the favorable action of the legislatures.

Local 10 Officers for 1934

JOEL ABRAHAMS
President
NATHAN SAVERSTEIN
Vice-President
SAMUEL PERLMUTTER
Manager-Secretary
LOUIS STULBERG
General Business Agent of Local 10
MAURICE W. JACOBS
Secretary to the Executive Board
SAM MASEOWFR
Treasurer
SAM MARTIN
SAM LEVINE
LOUIS DIAMOND
Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Council
MAX L. GORDON
LOUIS PANKIN
NATHAN SAVERSTEIN
JULIUS LEVINE
MAX GOLDENBERG
EXECUTIVE BOARD

MAYER FRIEDMAN
CHARLES BEAVER
HARRY FRIEDMAN
NATHAN SAVERSTEIN
MILTON MITTELGICK

Cloth Members

M. STRAUSS
IRVING KAPLAN
MORRIS PELLETT
MILTON H. BOKSER

Dress Members

M. STRAUSS
IRVING KAPLAN
MORRIS PELLETT
MILTON H. BOKSER

Miscellaneous Division

YOU MUST NOT DESTROY THIS SACRED INSTITUTION!

Sock the "Chiselers", Sam, Sock 'em!
Editorial Notes

NEXT TO THE GENERAL STRIKE last summer, the biggest event in all labor history was the Dressmaker Strike for discipline and respect in the New York dressmaking industry.

The strike, which began on May 1, 1934, was led by the United Dressmakers' Union of America, Local 700, and lasted for 23 days. It was supported by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which had its own set of demands for better working conditions and wages.

The strike was a major victory for labor, and it led to the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board and the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The strike also highlighted the need for stronger labor laws and greater protections for workers. It was a turning point in the labor movement, and it paved the way for future strikes and victories.

The strike was a testament to the power of organized labor, and it served as an inspiration for workers around the world.

The Dressmaker Strike of 1934 is remembered as a pivotal moment in labor history, and it remains a source of pride for the union movement.

The lesson we can learn from the Dressmaker Strike is the importance of standing up for our rights and demanding better working conditions and wages. We must not forget the sacrifices made by the women and men who fought for a fairer tomorrow.

The Dressmaker Strike is a reminder that change is possible, and that when we stand together, we can overcome any obstacle.

The Dressmaker Strike is a legacy that we must carry forward, and we must continue to fight for a society that values and respects the work of all workers.
Toronto Cloak Industry In Grip of General Strike

The Toronto cloak industry is tied up, at this writing, by a general strike which has gripped practically every shop in the local and out-of-market. The strike is under the auspices of the Toronto Cloakmakers' John Aspden, and is led by business agents Samuel Shark and Hyman D. Langer. Ben Havelock is chairman of the general strike committee. The uncanny silence that has followed, weeks after a worshipful presentaation of the Union to the courts, has come as no surprise. Among the three major points raised by the unions—higher wages and employers' contributions to an employment insurance fund, Toronto Union's Pat on Demands

The strike vote was taken at a great meeting on January 15 in which about 5,000 cloakmakers participated. The vote for the strike came after the month's notice. The strike the union announced that the cloak manufacturers had definitely refused to grant the demands for a week's day on wages, and that that would accept this only after the other businesses' support, meaning lengthened memories of a strike during a work-week. The employers, it was reported, did agree to recognize the Union.

Toronto Employers' Form Association

Ben Havelock, chairman of the general strike committee, declared on the first day of the strike that the Union had taken all precautions to prevent the Toronto strike-bound employers from purchasing ready-made cloaks and that assurances were received from the Montreal organization to carry this arrangement into effect. After the strike had lasted a week, the Toronto cloak employers, for the first time in years, met, first time in January 15, and formed an association, and to represent 90 per cent of the local cloak and suit trade. The formation of an association was agreed to in the union circles to mean that it would be easier to reach an agreement collectively with a body of employers than by dealing with manufacturers individually. The union and, to a large extent, had accepted the union's definition of a real shop. The Union's wage scale demands included operators' prices to be set on the "basis" based on a guaranteed minimum of $6.50 a week. The manufacturers insisted on the present piece-work system of setting prices. The Union, along with this, demanded a new standard wage scale, providing for from 5 to 30 per cent increases and reduced smaller increases by the employers. The employers also rejected the demand for unemployment insurance, adhering that they would not consent to this until it was adopted throughout Canada.

NO REDUCTIONS ALLOWED (NRA)

By Sylvia De Caro, Member Local 22, Harman

The NRA is a flop in our shops. We'll get what we want or we won't stop. The contractors no longer deal. We'll meet on a point of view. We now have the Union to help in our fight. In our hard fight for better conditions.

Running Away From It

Under the "New Deal" in Boston Market

By Philip Kramer, Y.P.
Manager Boston Joint Board

We cleared up our "political" situation here—and by that, of course, I mean our elections—in January, and now the struggle is on for tackling with easier minds our industrial and organization problems.

After having given a trial to an attempt of elected business agents by individual locals and maintaining them at the expense of these local locals, we are now returning to the system of selecting them for the entire Joint Board and placing them on the Joint Board's payroll. We discovered that the old way was the best way inasmuch as it eliminates misunderstandings and dishonesty and makes for better service.

The Electing Officer

Four business agents were elected to serve for 1944: Miss Maude Gilman, John Sturgis, Maye Karsan, and Joseph Marks. The following locals were elected to the executive board of the Joint Board: Local 12, pressured A. Holter; Local 33, skinner; Mr. Leland; Local 30, cloak finishers. Local 44, dressmakers; Mary J. Keesar; Local 46, cloak operators. Nancy Ginsberg; Local 73, cutters; Michael Ginsberg; Local 80, Italian Workers; Pedretti Bros. We also elected a new Joint Board, with Jacob Abem as president. The new body has held several meetings already and it is now working hard and coordinating its activities in a satisfactory manner. It is necessary for these non-union places as well as for the entire trade. These non-union shops, it is quite certain, constitute a menace to employment competition which we are trying hard to eliminate from Boston under the NRA.

The Local Compliance Board

The main office of the Cloak Circular Committee in New York has opened up, here a local compliance office with Mr. Schumacher, director, and the compliance officer in the Metropolitan Building on Tremont Street. The writer of these lines represents the Union on both.

The Compliance Board has now been in operation for three weeks and has taken a number of cases for investigation. At the time of this writing, no deputy ad

executive Boards, Joint Board delegates and active union members have been summoned for Saturday morning, and we are trying to work to mobilize the forces of the cloak and dress workers of Boston for an emergency and to make strike demands if such are deemed advisable.

We hope to avoid actual hostilities and bridge over the difficulties. We shall not, however, be caught napping through lack of foresight.

On the Threshold of the Season

There is still very little work in the shops, though the outlook, common consensus of opinion, is rather bright. There has been an early start of samplers and we are preparing the activity in the shops has been quite encouraging. Besides, Boston is never an early starter in our line; we expect, however, to catch up when things begin to move faster.

The meeting at the Bradford Hotel will also take steps to line up the few remaining non-union shops in the local market and to bring the striking "chialers" under union control. This is important, for these non-union places as well as for the entire trade. These non-union shops, it is quite certain, constitute a menace to employment competition which we are trying hard to eliminate from Boston under the NRA.

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Cleveland Averts General Cloak Strike

By Ab. W. Katsoyvi
Manager-Cleveland Joint Board

Notwithstanding the fact that the machinery of the Union was organized to perfection to meet the challenge of the cloak manufacturers, a general strike was averted. This was due to an agreement to arbitrate the dispute, which has been reached.

The strike was averted through the efforts of the Joint Board and the manufacturers, who agreed to arbitrate the dispute. The arbitration was held on March 15, and both parties agreed to the terms of the agreement.

The meeting was attended by representatives of both the Union and the manufacturers. The arbitrator, Mr. J. W. Smith, ruled in favor of the manufacturers, but the agreement was signed by both parties.

The strike was averted, and the workers were satisfied with the outcome. The Union and the manufacturers are now working together to improve wages and working conditions for the workers.

February 1934

"Outside" Prices To Be Fixed "Inside"

Among the matters already agreed upon there are a number of features new to the Cleveland market. We refer to the matter of "outside" prices and the desire of the manufacturers to bring about direct responsibility of the manufacturers for their outside salesmen.

It is agreed to establish a special body responsible for the outside business of the manufacturers, and this body will be responsible for the "outside" salesmen and the salesmen who represent the manufacturers in other cities.

The "outside" salesmen will be subject to the same rules and regulations as the "inside" salesmen, and the manufacturers will be responsible for the actions of the "outside" salesmen.

The purpose of this arrangement is to improve the efficiency of the salesmen and to strengthen the position of the manufacturers in the market.

Lewis appointed on coal code board

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has been appointed by President Roosevelt and the Board of New York State Coal Commission to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late John L. Lewis.

Lewis, who has been associated with the coal industry for many years, is well known to the mining industry and is expected to bring a fresh approach to the problems of the industry.

The appointment is effective immediately, and Lewis will take up his duties at once.
Ten Days That Shocked the Dress Industry

By a Staff Reporter

The first month of 1934 has been a memorable month in the life of the great dress workers' organization in New York City.

Practically, this January brought about the first test of strength between the new powerful organization of the Dress Workers' Association and the employers' associations, especially the Dress Manufacturers' Alliance. Already, by the end of December, it became apparent that the employers' associations were waging a battle of dollars and cents against the contract demands of the workers.

The Joint Board has met with little cooperation from the National Dress Manufacturers' Alliance, and in view of the fact that thousands of dollars claimed by union members for failure of contractors to live up to guaranteed minimums have been left unpaid for months, the workers and their leaders of the organization appeared to have reached a turning point.

A Wave of Stoppages

The result was that the 11,000 January workers employed in the contracting firms of 400 contractors, members of the National Dress Association, stopped work pending adjustment of the wage question. Refusing to answer a request to stop "shop strikes," the contracting firms reported to the Dress Workers' Association, which has seven members on the Dress Joint Board, that the Association was in a state of no contract in which the workers on the low-price dresses were rejecting the responsibility for minimums and working conditions in their subcontracts.

"The union's position," Bro. Hochman declared, "is based on the collective bargaining agreements in the dress industry and at the headquarters of the Dress Workers' Association, and includes all terms for full-time work and the setting of prices on the basis of minimums which are already being paid for this basic wage.

The Steelworkers' Association, which has taken the arbitration clause in the contracts of the dress workers, must be produced at a certain labor cost which these contractors insist on in order to present their customers.

None of them, however, can force contractors to work for 40 or 50 cents an hour or less. The attitude of the Association pressures the return of the minimums for finishing as were made for operating and pressing.

February 1934

John Doe

$4.75 Dress Shops Now Involved

After the temporary settlement of the dispute involving the low-wage workers, a knock-out development in the dress industry came to the dress shops in New York City.

On January 17, the National Dress Association held a mass meeting of dress workers, a knock-out development in the dress industry came to the dress shops in New York City.

The Union, through manager Julius Hochman, demanded that the employers agree to pay wages of $2.90 for operating and $1.75 for pressing. Hochman opened the argument, stating that the figures of the wage involved in various shops in New York City, showing the employers paying the workers 60 cents for operating and 17 cents for pressing. The Dress Journeymen and Local 4, the Dress Makers' National Association, and the United Dress Makers' Association, the contractors, the new plan for setting prices in accordance with the "fair" system, based on time and work for the making of each part of the dress. The Union has already declared itself in favor of this plan. And, later in the month the National Dress Makers' Association voted to submit the proposition to the employers on January 25, to accept in principle the method advanced by the union for the fixing of the figures involved in various shops in New York City. The plan applies not only to operating and pressing.

LIVE NEWS FROM BALTIMORE

By Ben Kaplan, Manager Local 4, Baltimore

The clock hands are just starting in nearly all shops here. The last few weeks we were busy setting prices. In some shops we are still working out the connection. Some employers showed an appetite for price reduction, but we insisted on carrying the contract through to a fair settlement for the workers. The Union insists that the workers get 60 cents for operating and 17 cents for pressing.

The time Baltimore will be placed by the union at the lowest point at which the workers are fairly paid.
The Garment Workers of Puerto Rico

"Puerto Rico is fast developing into an important producer of garments for the lighter lines of women's clothing," said one of the leaders of the Garment Workers of America. "The island is a natural market for the lighter lines of women's clothing, and we believe that the industry will continue to grow in the future." The leader went on to discuss the challenges faced by the workers in the industry, including low wages and long hours.

February 1954

"The American garment workers are demanding a fair wage and better working conditions. We believe that the workers in Puerto Rico should be treated the same way. We are working towards raising the wages and improving the working conditions for the workers in Puerto Rico." The leader concluded by saying that the workers in Puerto Rico are fighting for their rights and will continue to do so until they are treated fairly.
New Corset and Brasiere Local 32
By Abraham Snyder, Manager, Local 32

This will introduce our readers of "Justice" to a new organization of corset and brassiere workers, Local 32, and a little later, in November, we will report another with the old and new members of those, who for more than 25 years, was manager of Local No. 42, was placed in the executive board, at the request of President Dubsky, for inordinate leave of absence to take his new office, and to put at the disposal of the workers.

Unfortunately, like all the other branches of the undergarment industry, the corsets and brassieres have been apparently driven right off the market and continued for nearly three months. Only recently this began to brighten up a little and work is showing up in the shops.

Early Code vs Poor Code

What a difference this attenuated central district has created for us from the start can easily be imagined. We have, nevertheless, gone through this struggle as best we could, providing practically all our shop keepers were given them.

The new corset and brassiere industry was among the first in the country to oblige us in the matter of fair competition. The four hours that were fixed by President Roosevelt, early in August, at the time when there was hardly a trace of an union in the industry. That code, naturally, was not at all satisfactory to the Union, because as it did not take into consideration the 40-hour week and contained no classification of work, the minimum for the various crafts.

When we signed our agreement we could not believe it. First, a concession of 40 hours per week, and a stipulation that minimums were at an end.

The shops, in the past three months, and at the present time, have been largely changed to accommodate the consolidation of the trade into compact body.

The change has been most beneficial. In addition, we are now working on a plan of a fair code, and our minimums are now coming into effect. We are still meeting some resistance in the matter of the crafts in the shops, and we have received from various unions a fair treatment in this respect.

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Chicago Wash Goods Workers Press Union Drive

The wash goods industry, which includes the manufacture of cotton, linen and silk goods by large proportion of Chicago. It is estimated that about 8,000 people are employed in the industry and close to 15,000 in the garment factories. The overwhelming majority in both trades are women.

The underwears are regarded as a more organized element than the corset and brassiere workers, and they claim to have organized several successful strikes.

We have learned that these workers, especially those employed in the silk ensembles, have a new scheme of obtaining a message of unionism without violent action. During our short campaign in this industry, we have received several thousand letters and have established direct relations with employers, through whom we have had contracts. We have succeeded in settling prices in these factories, obtaining each time a few cents more per dozen, in the case of the local.

We have an executive committee of twelve persons, who has the work of organization in the industry, and we have an executive committee consisting of the workers in the organization. The code for the undergarment industry, as known by the workers, is a fixed schedule, as far as exists in the shops. The incentive to organize and to go ahead, therefore, is still strong.

Activity in Cotton Garment Shops

In cotton shops, where both underwear and dresses are being made, the union has been kept up without interruption.

We had a serious incident a short time ago in the matter of the workers charging that they were deficient in workmanship.

We demanded their resignation, pursuant to the code, and the workers executing the work they had been instructed to do, in accordance with the code. The company, however, refused to go before Judge Fisher, the judge who handles the cases, and the company threatened to hold the settlement of the Local Strike and the firm, obviously not being able to obtain any favorable settlement from the workers back. The dismissed workmen, now back on their jobs, still that their grievances.

The library is open to the public every day but Saturday and Sunday.

February 1934

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LOCAL 20 JOURNALS VETERAN

LOCAL 20, Halloran's Makers of New York City, announced that it had two weeks ago one of its members, Mr. Edward Gruber, to the family of the departed.
Sec'y Frances Perkins Inaugurates NRA Dress Label

The first NRA label on dresses under the Dress Code Authority was seen on the afternoon of January 22 by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins on a flowered print silk dress model for Spring, which she will wear.

The domestic and factory scene of Miss Perkins at the sewing machine was recorded by still and motion picture camera in the presence of representatives of the L.I.G.W.U., the Dressmakers' Joint Board, of the various dress manufacturers' associations in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and Philadelphia. There were also present groups of women from various consumer and social service organizations.

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NRA Dress Label

Alfred W. Lasker, president of the National Dress Manufacturers' Association, and David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board.

The inauguration of the NRA label on ready-to-wear dresses this afternoon is an event of great importance to the entire dress industry and, particularly so, to the 120,000

dress workers employed in the shops in all the dress manufacturing markets in the United States.

The code of fair competition in the dress industry imposes uniform obligations on all dress producers with regard to labor costs, work hours and other production and merchandising regulations. This code is a part of the national recovery program to increase the purchasing power of the workers, to bring control and stability to industry and to eliminate disgraceful competitive practices from it.

The dress industry, which is doing an annual business of nearly $4 billion dollars, and in which 60 percent of the workers are women, was notorious for the chaos, disorder and exploitation that prevailed in it. This exploitation finally aroused an indignant public opinion throughout the country that condoned that system and demanded its abolition.

Win Chance To Earn Living

After the last strike, in which over 3,000 people took part in New York, alone, and after similar strikes had taken place in many other dress markets, and after the dress code was subsequently signed by the President, the women in the dress shops were finally afforded an opportunity to earn a fair wage and to eliminate the unfair competition maintained in the industry at the expense of the NRA Label is an important factor for stability and order, and it offers not only a protection for the workers but also for the legitimate employers who were not able to maintain decent work standards in their shops on account of wavy shop conditions in other portions of the industry.

The Consumer's Duty

The NRA label on a dress is a guarantee that the dress was made under regular working conditions. The women of America who pay

Charles Kolb, Oregon Organiser, Dead

Charles Kolb, one of the best known trade unionists on the Pacific Coast, died on December 27, 1935, at his home in Portland, Oregon.

At the time of death, Brother Kolb was president of the district of the Carpenters' Union, and he was also actively engaged in organizing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Brother Kolb was also an active Socialist and was state secretary of the Socialist Party of Oregon for the past six years.

"The Very Foundation of Our Civilization is Being Undermined!"

Talbert in N. Y. World Telegram
Philad. Dress Union Passes Well "Slack" Test

By Elas Reinhberg, V.P.
Manager Local 56, Philadelphia

city, and we are now planning to go after these hammer and long and to organize them. These are children's dress, cotton dress and blouse shops.

Our office issued instructions to all shop owners. In accordance with the announcement from President Dubinsky, that from January 15 all garments made in dress shops must carry the NRA label. Not a single shop failed to carry out these instructions.

Philadelphia is the third largest dress market in the country, and our dress manufacturers are selling their product to Philadelphia retailers and in nearby States, we decided to make a formal ratification of the 5th Labor Day, also Wednesday, January 12, designated as the day. We invited Mrs. Goldfinch, first lady of Governor White, to be present.

The localities they consider best for these campaigns are: where large foreign population groups prevail and where cheap labor may be easily obtained. One of the communities which arranged the dinner was the East Rutherford, in New Jersey, three days after his sudden disappearance.

Problems Absent

Our problems are numerous and our forthcoming work is huge. We are making every endeavor to carry on. The slack which we have just looked ahead serves us as a test whether we have a solid organization here or just a house of cards.

Now we are in a position to affirm that we have passed this test essentially. Our Union stands firm, it has gained a foothold in the trade and its practicality found. We are getting our work every day, and it is an important factor in our international. All these things are new for us. It would be a test for our members to see if the union can stand the test and also a test for the workers to see if the union can stand the test.

The investigation theorems have informed the union that the union has a right to the discovery of "cheater" in the structure of the union, and that the union should take the necessary steps to remove the cheater and institute the necessary laws to prevent further defections.

The union has also been informed that the union is free to control the union in this matter and that the union should take all necessary steps to prevent further defections.

A dinner was tendered on January 9, at the Restaurant 191, West 49th Street, New York City, to Harry Wander, director of the Eastern "Out-of-Town" Department of the International, by the members of the staff, as a tribute to his leadership of the great organizing drive throughout the dress and millwork making towns in Connecticut, New Jersey, Long Island and Western New York, which resulted last season in a departure from the old methods of labor and in the recruiting of more than 20,000 new members for the I.L.G.W.U.

Nearly every local of the International in New York and vicinity was represented at the friendly gathering, more than sixty persons all told. Israel Horowitz, first of Philadelphia's "right hands," presided.

Spoffits, Giants, Praise

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Among those who responded to the toastmaster's call were: Abraham Berman, secretary of the committee which arranged the dinner; Harry Poum, manager of the Flatbush, N.Y., local; Vice-President Julius Hochman, Louis Levy, Louis S. Blum, and Jacob Heble; organizers Anna Kula and Bernard Shub; Louis Schaffner, of the Forward staff; Samuel Pfeinmayer, manager of Lo.
Training the Young for Garment Industry

When I visited the Central Needle Trades Training School in New York City a short time ago, I was greatly impressed with the facilities and the professional interest and work of teachers and other staff workers in the women's garment industry and it is our duty, therefore, to look upon the work of this school as an important part of our present program. 

The Central Needle Trades High School has the necessary equipment and teaching personnel with which to inaugurate a system of apprentice training. It is very gratifying indeed to think that the Board of Education is taking in helping the school to plan and to administer its far-sighted program. An industry like ours, which employs approximately a quarter of a million workers and produces three billion dollars' worth of wearing apparel in the environs of a great city, surely deserves the finest type of vocational, research and educational institution.

News Items

from Toledo

Unions in Toledo's clip shop are almost as old as the cloth industry here itself. It has prospered in good times and persevered in times of bad times, and now it is stronger than it ever was, not only numerically, but also morally and financially. It faces with full cheer some cliqueshoppers who think that because they pay their dues, they are good union men and women. These few still have a lot to learn. They must learn that good union must be true to their union; be fair with their employers and sincerely with themselves.

A Promising Season Looms

The season has just started here in Toledo, and everyone is looking forward to it with the hope this will mark the beginning of a prosperous era for all the workers in the industry. It is a great encouragement to the men and women of the industry to know that history has shown that there is no greater path to prosperity than the organized path of the labor unions.

February 1934 - N.Y. Dressmakers, Local 22 At Work

By Charles S. Zimmerman, Manager Local 22, I.G.O.W.U.

A brief account of the progress of the Local's educational work concludes the report. Both the Central School and the Section Schools were conducted as are opening on February 5. Over 1,900 dressmakers already registered for classes and many more will sign up as a result of the cooperation of the dressmaker's groups and the moratorium orchestra which have already established the school. The entire educational program is to be initiated by a forum on Sunday evening, January 25, at the Washington Irving High School, with President Dickinson, speaking on the subject of "The Future of Unionism in America." Most of the section meetings dealt with the report and the work of the Union in the future; how come to be an active, constructive, and progressive organization. At a few meetings, however, especially at the Bronx and Brooklyn meetings, members of the Left Group tried to disrupt the proceedings and to sidetrack constructive discussion by raising points of order which were taken out of context and out of focus. These meetings drove the workers to the conclusion that the leadership of the Union must be interested in the workers and that the leadership must be interested in the workers.

Education Work Goes On

We take this opportunity to call the attention of our members to the extensive educational program launched by the Executive Department of our Local. The program, a copy of which has been mailed to every member, goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1934. The program is designed to provide a wholesome and educational program for the workers in the garment industry, to promote the welfare of the workers and to foster a spirit of cooperation among the workers.

Routine Work

From the minutes of the Joint Board of December 11th, we are made aware of the exhaustive work of the complaint department covering a period of two and a half months, up to and including November 5th last. The total number of complaints filed with the office during this period is 2,900, of which 2,800 were for the affirmative of the J.B. A. against members of the Garment Workers Union, 150 against members of the Affiliated Association, and 500 against the employers' association exclusive of the three collective bargaining units.
Hitlerism Takes Off Labor Mask

Every Labor Law Abrogated

Aside from the self-understanded fact that the latest Hilterite brain child destroys all the fundamental rights of the genuine German labor movement, it also allows working conditions which were at least made possible by the very labor law which gave the people of 1919 its real social meaning. Collective bargaining and all rights to protection of the worker have been stolen. Labor unions are gone; the unions are dissolved; strikes are proscribed as unauthorised punishment for "blight treason." The new code, nevertheless, tries hard to build up a labor system on lines which will make the conveniences of a labor union system and the trade union system into one system of shop cells. This, in order to present to the public that the chairman of each shop council is to be the employer himself. The members are handed from the board to the manufacturer by a representative of the individual manufacturer, and the shop employees are more than 12 years of age and all must have been employed at least one year in the industry. This act means that only Naxis will be permitted to belong to the so-called "workmen's representatives body." The employer, Undisputed Master in Own House

These few instances show plainly what the German Labor Law intended to be. It is imposing on all workers the responsibility to do all that the employers wish. The code clearly specifies that the "sinner of the union" is to be punished. It is further stated in the code that the "factors, who are more than 12 years of age and all must have been employed at least one year in the industry, may not be employed in the shop without the consent of the employer. Other provisos make abundantly clear that the protection of the working man has been reduced to a minimum, and the necessity of keeping his working energy and his life intact. Additional light on the new law is further shed by the fact that the General Minister of Labor, Franz Seldte, pointed out that the conflict of interests is to be abolished.

New Nazi Labor Law Wipes Out German Trade Unions

Trustees' All Big Bosses

But since the institutions of the shop council are to be used for the purpose of the "labor" trust, there will be thirteen labor trustees, one for each industrial district. The trustees, who are chosen from the trade organizations, are to supervise working conditions and to render final decision on all controversial labor questions. Their decisions may be overruled in advance of view of the fact that they are not only trusted Nazi officials but also leading industrial workers, to be interested primarily in the suppression of the employer. But to avoid even the slightest signs of restlessness, every labor trust will be the protector of the so-called social labor court. Among other matters, this court will have jurisdiction to prevent the use of arms against all workers who "through malicious agitation endanger labor peace within the shop, interfere with the management of business, or all violations of the labor trust.

Employers' Voice For

Not satisfied with the above set-up, the new law does away with all democratic methods, thus making the rights of the workers to have a say in the running of the big professors in the "labor-employee." The code clearly states that the "laborer of the union" is to be punished for his action. It also states that all matters relating to the shop council are to be discussed by the employer and the workers. These two meetings are to be held regularly. The employer is furthermore entitled to work out his own code and his working conditions for the factory, always leaving a margin of substantial profits to himself. The rule that each code must contain minimum wage regulations and provisions for accident and health insurance, is only applicable to Nazi workers which has no practical meaning whatsoever.

February 1934 - Baltimore Zone Ruling Reopened

Baltimore Zone Ruling Reopened

The ruling problem—whether the Baltimore cloak market is to remain in the Western Area or should be transferred to the Eastern zone—has been given a thorough airing in the East. The case, recently decided by the Baltimore firm of A. B. Jackson, Inc., was heard in the Eastern and the Baltimore market for all the resulting types of garments. These figures brought out that if the same code was applied to the Baltimore market, the labor cost would be $11.17. The Brooklyn firm, of course, operates on the minimum, while Baltimore pays the averages. Other cases were shown.

Among those who argued earnestly against the Baltimore ruling were Mr. Harry Ullman, manager of the American Coat and Suit Manufacturing Association, of New York, and Mr. A. W. Lieb, executive director of the Industrial Council of New York, and Mr. W. J. Ball, counsel for a local labor union, who opened the Baltimore case, telling of the investigation and report made by Prof. J. C. Holland of Baltimore. It was stated that the Baltimore ruling of the appeal court there appeared before several local authorities.

President Dabney, of the International Union, was the last speaker. He brought out that only two out of five of the firms in the Eastern Area are interested in the highly specialized system of work. He said that only one-third of Baltimore's workers were interested in the sectional system of work. He said that the Baltimore code has resulted in considerable loss of business, particularly to those Connecticut firms which compete directly with the Baltimore market. A study made in ten Eastern cities, including New York and Baltimore, showed a considerable saving in the balance worked on completed garments, just as in New York. He touched on the complaint made early in the hearing by Hon. J. B. Albright, a Baltimore manufacturer. He said that the workers in this shop were being paid union wages and were in constant jeopardy of being found out.

The question of the Baltimore case was the last major complaint to be dealt with by Dabney, who closed the argument by pointing out that the appeal court had restored the Baltimore ruling.

SWEATSHOP SHINGERS

N.Y. BUREAU STATES

Contrary to a popular opinion, "sweatshops" has not disappeared. Study of the average weekly earnings of the state Department of Labor reveals some startling facts. The average earnings for women in New York City run as low as $6.35 in June and July, and in the rest of the state, an average of $2.50 per week for the manufacture of women's undergarments.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

If you want all your members to know that you have a local branch, write to it that your addresses are on file with the Central Bureau. All changes of address should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau Department of 80 West 11th Street, New York City.
Justic

The last issue of "Justice" we have started systematic educational activities, discussing eight groups in the P.I. 9.W.U. Labor College in addition to the Home Home. In New York, the active executive board of the Workers Union is attending a class in trade unionism conducted by Bro Hofr Wood College. In a regional assembly where we will be assisted in our work by Professor Budish and Dr. D. H. Sard. Unt.

Visits to the Institutions

On Saturday, January 16, a joint meeting of delegations from executive boards of the Women's Union, Connecticut, New York City, and New Jersey was held in the auditorium of the I.L. G.W.U. President Dubinsky explained the purpose of the meeting and lunch was served. During the meeting, a group of New York active members and the executive board of the I.L. G.W.U. discussed the organization of the institutes. Our visits will be discontinued, and members will be visited at their places of work as well as those at home. We suggest that our visits be made in touch with our Education Department immediately about this.

Literature

We are glad to call your attention to the membership of our 1,000,000 Women's Union, including the Joint Board of the Socialists, among other organizations, is ready for distribution. Below is a list of outline: Structure of the International Auditors, the annual report of the I.L. G.W.U. Economic Institutions, Labor and Economics. Within a few days we will receive more literature, including the annual report of the I.L. G.W.U. Workers' Union.

Qualified Teachers Needed

In fact, we have experienced that the workers respond to the teachers who have a feeling for his work and a sympathetic understanding of the workers' conditions and problems, from the standpoint of knowledge. Now, with the revival of the labor movement, there is a natural revival in the workers' education movement, and again arises the question of good instructors and lecturers. Therefore, we urge you to write in touch with our Education Department immediately about this.

Ad Insipiring Picket Line

Bout the employers, without loss of time, began to counter our activities by involving the less interested workers in small increases in pay and began to discharge the most energetic as a retrenchment factor. However, under these circumstances, our work will be a great deal of work for the union, and we can do our best in the interest of collective work. We must be prepared to do our part.

News from South Jersey Locals

By Bernard Karp, I.L. G.W.U. Organizer.

The strike in Bridgeton

Local 155 of Bridgeton, N.J., in 1934, is located in a district where little is known of unionism. For many years this district has been in the hands of the local and has been sold for its workers to carry out the plans of the local. There were several picket stations established in this district. These employers had succeeded during these years in convincing or intimidating the workers into believing that they were operating their shops in Bridgeton as local public benefactors.

As might have been expected, the workers in the Bridgeton shop were receiving starvation wages and were employed under the worst sweatshop conditions. The women workers in the Bridgeton shop were of a native and specialized type, so that they were not seen by the employers as kind of as in the other towns.

When Miss Silver and myself first came to Bridgeton, we called a meeting of the workers in the cotton dress and underwear shops in the town, and told them that our purpose was to form a local of the I.L. G.W.U. in their town. At first, they told us that we were "out of our element" and that we could not take anything of this kind, but we finally convinced them that we were in Bridgeton for serious business and for their good. And when, later, Vice-President A. R. Stern, from Philadelphia, came to speak, they realized that the workers, through their own organizations, could organize their shops. We formed a local, and the executive board of the local started educational work among the workers, which has been quite successful.

Local 17 of Vineland and Millville

The shops in these towns are setting prices now and the workers are ready to work. There has been a little bit of what the fact that the workers are united and strong, and the demand is at $23.50 a week. Not so long ago, these same girls were receiving considerably less than half this amount.

It is indeed, gratifying to hear that the workers everywhere in this locality are organizing. The local secretary, Mr. W. A. Siberian, has been on his trip for a week, and has done a lot of good work in helping to organize Bridgeton.

The Camden Local, No. 128

Local No. 118, Camden, N.J., is getting along well, and is there in starting work. Some of the employers are still on the strike, but they are going to put the strike on the other business. We are working on the "better" workers and discontinue the slower ones.

But Local No. 118 informed these employers that if the workers were producing work in a satisfactory manner the wages would be increased. If the workers are good enough, they are employed at a lower wage, and for so long as they work hard, they are good enough to employ now when pay is better and the hours are shorter. It is clear that the local authorities are re-established, and just so we have been successful.

The Hammondsport and Dunkirk locals have been successful in getting one of the girls was carrying around and their pay envelopes were only for two weeks. When they received these envelopes they complained that the sum was too large and reported the duty of the union. We sent a letter, which meant that we would not permit any wage cutting.

We have learned that the employers are now attempting to organize non-union shops. We are, however, endeavoring to stop this, and at the present time we are making a little battle. I am told that the workers are going to work very shortly. Of course, as soon as work commences, the workers will receive their 1934 books which they are now anxiously awaiting.

South Jersey Workers, Attention!

President Dubinsky, of the I.L. G.W.U., informed the writers that this is a very important tax bill to have to be paid by every member of the I.L. G.W.U. The tax will amount to 50 cents per member. This tax will be deducted at the time of enrollment in the union. The tax will amount to 50 cents per member. It is to be paid by every member of the I.L. G.W.U. The tax will amount to 50 cents per member. It is to be paid by every member of the I.L. G.W.U. The tax will amount to 50 cents per member.
Six Months in Children's Dress Local
By Harry Greenberg, Manager, Local 91

I should like to present in this brief account of the life of the Children's Dressmakers' Union in New York City the past six months, as true a picture as I can present of the present condition of Local 91 and the strikers to date.

The strikes and the conflicts with the employers have been the cumulative result of three years of continuous struggle. The employers had fought the union with great determination and the workers had fought back with equal determination.

The strikes had been long and hard, and the workers had been forced to rely on their own resources for support. The union had been able to provide some financial assistance, but it was not enough to meet the needs of the strikers.

The strikers had been divided among themselves, and there had been many disagreements and disputes. The union had tried to mediate, but the conflicts had persisted.

The strikers had been forced to rely on their own ingenuity and determination to survive. They had organized their own industries and had tried to find new sources of income. They had been forced to become more self-sufficient and to rely less on the union for support.

The strikers had been under great pressure, but they had remained united and determined. They had refused to give in to the employers and had continued to fight for their rights.

The strikers had been successful in winning some concessions from the employers, but they had not been able to win all of their demands. The employers had continued to resist, and the strikers had continued to fight.

The strikers had been supported by the workers in the other unions, and they had been inspired by the solidarity of the working class. They had continued to fight for their rights and for a better future.

The strikers had been forced to endure great hardships, but they had remained strong and determined. They had continued to fight for their rights and for a better future.
AN OLD STORY FOR NEW MEMBERS

By Pauline M. Newman

Within a few months the Union Health Center will be twenty-three years old.

For twenty years we have attempted not only to keep doctors and nurses for the thousands of low income families who come to us, but to preach the gospel of preventive medicine. For twenty years we have helped, by means of educational propaganda, to make the wage-earners realize that it is more desirable and less expensive to prevent than to cure illness. That our work took root is evident from the growth of the Union Health Center, then for only the one-third of the kind in the American trade union movement.

Furrow Need 20 Years Ago

The Union Health Center belongs to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This organization was among the first among the trade unions to realize that health clinics operated by and for the benefit of the members, could do a great deal for the individual and for the organization.

Moreover, it realized the practical need for making it possible for its members to consult a doctor, a dentist, and a hospital at rates which could be within the reach of their slender means. Thus was born, many years before the I.L.G.W.U had increased the enforcement of the Social Security Act, which helped to solve the problem of the high cost of medical care.

It was a prophetic vision. Today, twenty years later, group medicine is considered as one of the most effective measures by which secure adequate medical and dental care at reasonable rates. Some even go further and claim that not until medicine is secured will we be able to solve the problem of the high cost of medical care.

At the Union Health Center, we have made our contribution by hav-
IN THE ST. LOUIS DRESS INDUSTRY
By Jacob Halpern, L.I.G.W.U. Observer
A few brief lines concerning the developments in the St. Louis dress industry.

Organized labor has not yet put an end to the struggle for the betterment of the industry. The St. Louis Labor Union, with the leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has made many advances. The struggle continues, but the union is making progress.

CHEERY LINES FROM DECATUR, ILL.
By Nate Egnor, Organizer, Local 138, Decatur, Ill.
We have been plugging along for several months just building up our organization, step by step, and now we are on the rise. During the past month, we have gained recognition in the largest plant in town and our shop committees are doing some wonderful work.

Trade Union Education
Organized labor has not yet put an end to its fight for the betterment of the dress industry. The St. Louis Labor Union, with the leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has made many advances. The struggle continues, but the union is making progress.

No Profit in a Closed Factory
This phrase has been a rallying cry for the dress industry for many years. It has been used to show that the employer is not making enough profit to justify the low wages paid to the workers. The St. Louis Labor Union, with the leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has made many advances. The struggle continues, but the union is making progress.

Educational Work Gets Good Start
This week, January 19, our union had charge of a local labor page and the girls have made a very nice start in the educational field. We hope to have some very good news for next month, and we are getting in "middle-season" shape.

February 1934
By Fannie M. Cohn, Executive Secretary, Educational Department, L.I.G.W.U.

Two members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were on their way home to Plainfield, New Jersey, from New York, after attending a joint conference of the Board of Directors of the Joint Board of Dressmakers, of representatives of contractors and workers for the same jobber from New Haven, New York, and New Jersey. They had compared the price of work at both places and found that the price was lower in New York. They had been working for the same price for the same style of dress.

Mrs. Martell was talking about a promising prospect. She had come over to see her as a representative of the shop.

"It gave me a thrill that I should have taken part in a meeting like this, which was so important to the union," she said. "For this I am proud to represent the best interest of the employer."

Dorothy interrupted her.

"You know, Ida, since the strike you look so different, and speak so much," Dorothy said.

"You are right, Dorothy," admitted Mrs. Martell. "I hear the same from my husband. He too says that since our strike I look like a different person.

Then she thought about it and added, "I think sometimes I feel like a different person, but I don't know why."

"You knew all the time that we didn't suspect anything to be happening in many cities, asking us for financial or moral support, and that certainly didn't happen to you."

"That is why I understand how Jack and Gertrude grew apart, as he became so much smarter than she."

"But, Dorothy," asked Mrs. Martell, "how could you think that he would be smart as he had been before?"

"What happened to Gertrude?"

"After her marriage Jack continued to write her, but now he had no time to think about it. He was working two shifts, as an operator in a dress shop, and again as bookkeeper and housewife. After a few days' work in the shop she had to run back home, prepare supper, put the house in order, and get the children to bed."

"She is now do some way Jack talked less about his less things with Gertrude, as he had always done before. From what Gertrude has told me, and I don't think she is wrong, he has lost interest in her."

"That's what I see better now," Dorothy agreed. "You know how and I understand it. Soon after they were married it happened that a friend got Jack more interested in his union. Before that he had been active in the union, and he changed his ways."

"Now I can appreciate what that meant, from my own experience, as a member of the executive board of our local. Believe me, when the organized gives his report of all that had happened in the union since the previous meeting, of the disputes he had to settle between workers and employers, and the things he had to do in the union's affairs, you can only appreciate it all, it certainly makes you think.

"And then, when you consider that you have to act on what the organization's program shall be before the next meeting, you have a feeling of managing the union, and it helps you to understand so many things that you had not dreamed of before.

"And then, on top of it all we have so many letters coming in with requests from so many organizing committees, we didn't suspect them to be happening in many cities, asking us for financial or moral support, and that certainly didn't happen to you."

"This made Gertrude all at once see what had happened to her life. She had been to me, "Oh good, Jack's gone, I've taken care of my children."

"We found sometimes don't speak out and sometimes because of fear of losing their job, but because of the strike. It was only when we gained confidence in the union. So I won't be afraid to speak my mind to others, whether the shop or at a meeting."

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Cutters' News and Events

By Samuel Permutter
Manager of Local 10

Now that the stoppage in the dress industry has reached its end, the cutters, nearly 1,600 of them, who had been fighting for the past few weeks since the Dress Joint Board had started its enforcement campaign are gradually going back to work.

The stoppage had an immediate and immediate satisfactory effect on rekindling the employers that the agreement recently made by the parties is not a mere scrap of paper as it had been for years in the past.

It appears that the major difficulty of these employers had joined the associations simply as a matter of "palatial" sentiment for the N.R.A. Deep in their hearts, however, they maintained the same non-union attitude because they felt that conditions are as concerned as those among the unions and all that it represents was only secondary importance.

The agreements, as is known, were signed early in September, and for a month had yielded the average worker all over the East. The cutters' wages are estimated at the stoppage in the dress industry, but a more stoppage may have such a telling effect as the one recently completed. The products of the jobbers, whose contractors were asked, was permitted, in an extent that the majority of them, after a hearing before Imperial Municipal Planning Board, was asked to give a notice to the workers a permanent effective machinery is now being working out to prevent the stoppage from recurring. The dress industry is not an exception which is now affected. As a matter of fact, where the jobbers and cutters are going to be given, the giving of work to contractors who do not employ cutters.

The Executive Board, therefore, came to the conclusion that it would be best to appoint such a committee, to which the following members were elected: Brother Nathan Saperstein, chairman of the Executive Board; Meyer Friedman, Charles Felder and Harry Wachtel, who still receive placed goods from these workers will not be retained unless they employ cutters.

Local 10 Assigns Men to Conduct Investigations

At the last Executive Board meeting of Local 10, the recommendation of Manager Permutter to investigate the contractors through the jobbers, was approved unanimously, to be done in the following manner.

The men assigned for this work are to visit the dress and suit jobbers to secure the names of jobbers and suit contractors. It is to be investigated, according to the plan of the Executive Board, that in the case of jobbers who do not cut for the dress jobbers, the jobbers for whom these contractors are working, would be assigned by the union to discontinue giving him work. The men are cutters and even former members of Local 10.

While this problem is not as old as the clothing industry itself, nevertheless, Local 10 until now has not been able to do much about it. It was attempted to exterminate insects during the summer, but not many of the fruits grew on the tree, and perhaps the workers to do it.

Executive Board Appoints Sub-Committee

Owing to the misfortune of contractors Local 10, because of the stoppage of work, a substantial number of members in the various departments of the local, the Executive Board has decided to appoint a sub-committee of members to look into the various aspects of the industry. The function of this sub-committee is to meet as often as possible to consider various problems as they arise, and to keep the Executive Board informed of the meetings in these shops.

This time, however, the dress and suit industries are 100 percent organized and the jobbers are still interested to submit the names of their contractors, through registration as provided for in the dress agreement, even stricter, as in the clothing industry, due to the limitation clause. It should, therefore, be easier for Local 10 to check up on such contractors. The Executive Board decided upon the second course to stop all dress work in New York, as well as in the adjacent territory, until the employers' pay prices that will yield our workers the agreed scales of wages.

Complaints Prove Futile

As complaints of non-compliance because of various reasons to be almost futile and obsolete, it is believed that any results could be accomplished from the situation might be, the Joint Board decided upon the second course to stop all dress work in New York, as well as in the adjacent territory, until the employers' pay prices that will yield our workers the agreed scales of wages.

For the first time in the history of the dress industry did a more stoppage have such a telling effect as the one recently completed. The products of the jobbers, whose contractors were asked, was permitted, in an extent that the majority of them, after a hearing before Imperial Municipal Planning Board, was asked to give a notice to the workers a permanent effective machinery is now being working out to prevent the stoppage from recurring. The dress industry is not an exception which is now affected. As a matter of fact, where the jobbers and cutters are going to be given, the giving of work to contractors who do not employ cutters.

Another important phase of this stoppage was the failure of the movement to impress the fact that this stoppage had made a deliberate and systematic investigation of the types of merchandise manufactured by the various groups in the industry, such as the $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $5.75 and $7.75 garments.

A good many large and small garment manufacturers attempted to place themselves in the position of the union. Where the union and the $2.50 group were classifying their merchandise in the $2.50 bracket, in order to get away from the payment of their proper share of the cutters' wages, this stoppage was conducted, and, before the workers returned to work, the Joint Board was in a position to consider the 100 percent organized and the jobbers are still interested to submit the names of their contractors, through registration as provided for in the dress agreement.

February 1934

Dress Shop Chairman Meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 31

One of the effective means by which Local 10 has always been able to keep records of their projects is through the working card system. Local 10, since its very inception, inaugurred a working card system which operates as perfectly as one can expect.

It was through the working card system that Local 10 was able to keep records of their projects for the benefit of the entire organization. Because it is through the working card system that we are able to keep track of the cutters, the jobbers for whom these contractors have received and the increases they obtain from time to time, and during the expression of their dissatisfaction at this point, it was decided to take up this matter with the firm.

The firm, after a telephone conversation, sent two of its representatives to see the dress shop chairman, namely, to give them a 50 cent increase, consideration of the project, as well as to the amount of work was done. The man in charge of the dress shop chairman, one of the most important positions in the work, was designated for this work.