Justice (Vol. 16, Iss. 3)

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) of $7.50, to be paid in two equal installments, the first by December 1 and the second on February 1. The cutters, though not quite satisfied at first, accepted the suggestion of the office to accept the $7.50 and to wait a few months for the balance of $7.50, as stated above.

The first, however, as soon as the raises were announced, prior to December, 1933, on their own initiative, the cutters a $7.50 increase bringing it up to $45.00, although they had until February 1, under the arrangements made. The cutters were quite gratified and astonished, but this advancement did not last long because on the very first day the firm asked every cutter to do his own marking and discharged two cutters immediately on the grounds that they were not competent mark- ers. The discharged cutters right then filed a complaint to the office relating the entire story and stating that this was only a scheme on the part of the firm to get rid of those cutters who would not abide by their terms. Brother Jacob, who is in charge of the National Department of Local 14, took this matter up with the National Association, which took the stand that the firm had a perfect right to discharge a cutter who is not an all-around mechanic. The case ended in a disagreement and the matter was submitted to the impartial chairman. The following is his decision:

Chairman Sides With Union

"It is the judgment of the Trial Board that, when Article IV, Section 1 of the Code, was drawn and agreed on, it was the intention of all parties that there should be no distinction in the wages of cutters doing higher priced garments, so long as they continued to do the work which they had theretofore been doing. It would, of course, have been clearer if that subdivision of Article IV had also made mention of machine cutters and strickers and had placed alongside of these classifications the wage of $46.00 per week minimum. This was not done, but this intention seems clear to the Trial Board. In order to avoid the recurrence of questions dealing with this clause, the Trial Board suggests that the organizations concerned and the Joint Board should seek to agree upon a definite interpretation of these clauses, so that it may obviate complaints, hangings and disagreements.

The complaint of the Joint Board is sustained, and the firm directed to re-instate the discharged cutter."

Sets Important Precedent

The Association had put all its forces behind this case trying to make it a test. The Union argued that if employers were to be given the right to discharge cutters on such grounds more than half of the cutters in the dress industry would be discharged, because the majority of the cutters in the dress factories are working under a specialization system which does not require every cutter to do all the operations involved in the cutting craft. There are many among them who can only do cutting and do not know marking; the majority of the dress shops, in fact, employ but one or two mark-

eers and the rest do chopping and cutting. Especially in this case, the cutter in question was hired as the strike as a machine cutter and not as a marker. This case is the first of its kind along the lines of the agreement and the decision of the impartial chairman certainly sets an important precedent for the future.

ATTENTION

Cutters of Local Ten

In view of the fact that the 12th of this month is a holiday, our membership meeting which is supposed to take place on this date, will not be held. Should there be a meeting between this date and the 20th of February, the date of same will be announced.

Cutters of Local Ten

Regular Membership Meeting Monday, February 20th, 1934, to be held in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P. M. sharp. All cutters are urged to attend this meeting without fail.

Renew Your Working Cards

All Cloth, Dress, Referee, Raincoat, Underwear, Children's Dress Cutters, etc. must renew their working cards and secure others when obtaining a new job. All cutters are instructed to take out working cards for the year 1934 immediately upon returning to work. Failure to do so will be considered a serious violation and will subject you to heavy punishment.

ATTENTION

All Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Every Member of the Union, regardless of Local, Branch or Trade, Must Have His or Her Old Union Book Changed This Month Without Fail for the January-July, 1934 Membership Book.

The Only Real Cure In Sight
Editorial Notes

A YEAR AGO, a meeting of the General Executive Board in Kansas City, Mo., would have been unthinkable.

The G. E. B. Meeting
In Kansas City

Not that there were no cloak or dress shops in existence at that time, but the situation was almost untenable. That those shops were not only non-union plants but that labor conditions were absolutely hopeless. The East and the West, the South and the North, the advantages of organizing these factories at that time seemed so remote as to be practically negligible.

The meeting of the G. E. B. in St. Louis and later in Kansas City, coincides with cheerful news which has come over during last month from the latter city. Two important garments firms, the Fashionable and the May Dean factories, former non-union strongholds, have signed agreements with the Union and accepted union work conditions. Generally, the Kansas City market is putting on a new face. There are, of course, many non-union cloak and dress firms, with which negotiations are now being worked out by the International, and we can well believe that at the next general convention in July, the number of unions and the strength of the organizations will be much greater than at that of the last year.

The Toronto Cloakmakers deserve to be congratulated.

The Toronto Victory—

There are two reasons why the Toronto cloak market is one of the most difficult in the United States. First, the city is a large producer of fine summer suits, and second, the unionists have been fighting a long, hard battle to organize the workers in the garment industry. The result of this battle has been a clear victory for the unionists, who now control a large portion of the market.

The victory in Toronto is a victory for all the workers in the garment industry, and it is a victory for the working class as a whole. It shows that the unionists are capable of fighting a hard battle and winning against all odds.

The Toronto Cloakmakers deserve to be congratulated for their hard work and determination. They have shown that it is possible to organize a difficult market and win a victory for the working class.
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San Francisco Cloak Local Turns A New Page

By Samuel S. White
Manager, Local 3

However, shortly afterwards, the association held its meeting, and the agreement was changed with minor modifications. As these were being ironed out, a hitch developed which disrupted our conference.

Dual Union
Rose Poled

Members of the so-called "Industrial Union," we were told by the employers, had threatened the employees with strikes if they lost their jobs because of their refusal to join the Union. The employers thereupon asked us to eliminate the closed shop clause. This we refused to do. Eventually the employers backed down and the agreement was signed.

New Spirit Alive Among Workers

With the signing of the agreement a new spirit has become evident in our ranks and the members are looking forward to rapid growth and development. Two steps have been taken to place Local No. 8 on a sound financial basis.

We have our own old headquarters, which we are proud to move to. We have larger and better headquarters at 747 Market Street. A large room has been rented, and will be divided into two main meeting rooms, shop meeting rooms and an office.

The new manager of the local, Sam White, formerly editor of the Free County Union Label Journal, has been hired as a full time employee, with the aim of establishing a printing house to aid the union.

March, 1934

Highlights in New York Cloak Arena

By M. J. Ashbee
Secretary N. Y. Cloak Joint Board

When our last collective agreement had expired last August, the associations met in New York to select a new contract. The representatives were met with enthusiasm and discussion both from the cloak makers and from interested outsiders. The label provision, which had been included in the contract, however, appeared to stir up a great interest.

Somewhere, a union label in the structure, there is, I believe, to have stirred deeply the imagination of our members. To my surprise, the I. L. D. W. U. even had a special convention in Yonkers, N. Y., to discuss the enforcement of a union label on a large scale, but little came of it. At New York, the attitude of our members towards a label on women's garments became more favorable, but it was only in 1926 that a "Label" was adopted by the trade unions. The attitude of our members towards a label on women's garments became more favorable, but it was only in 1926 that a "Label" was adopted by the trade unions. The attitude of our members towards a label on women's garments became more favorable, but it was only in 1926 that a "Label" was adopted by the trade unions. The attitude of our members towards a label on women's garments became more favorable, but it was only in 1926 that a "Label" was adopted by the trade unions.

The NRA Label, as I view it, is merely an enforcement measure to make it possible for the Union, on one hand, and for the other organized group, on the other, to equal the use of the labels. The most important standards of the collective contracts, namely, the 30-hour week and the label, have been acquired by us under the "New Deal." The NRA Label is not only a standard for this industry, but a standard for all employers and employees in the United States. As quickly as other codes become operative in the other branches of the women's and men's clothing industry, the NRA Label will become obligatory on other industries. Under the NRA Code, the NRF, the NRA Label will be adopted and will be enforced by the Ministry of Labor, which will see to it that all employers and employees in the United States are equally treated.

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Union Activity in Connecticut Towns

By Bernard Shub, Conn. State Organizer

The recent slack period in the dress industry had, it would seem, whetted the appetite of some of our contractors. In several of the towns in the Hartford area, the shops are on strike, with the expectation of more to come. The strike started here in New Haven on March 29, where three contractors, all well known in the trade, have refused to abide by the Code of Fair Practice and wages. These contractors have been operating in New Haven for over 50 years, and have a large number of employees who are members of the Union. The strike has spread to other towns in the state, including Bridgeport, Greenwich, and Stamford.

Stoppage in January

In the Spring season, we have taken advantage here, in Connecticut towns, of the general strike that was taking place in New York. The contractors here have been giving off work and refusing to hire new hands. In New York, the strike has been in full swing for several weeks. The contractors here have been giving off work and refusing to hire new hands.

Several of these contractors have returned to work on a week-by-week basis instead of the piece-work which prevailed before. The wages for the workers were $2.50 per week for $25 for their services, and $1.75 per hour and up. The shop is now open and the workers are in better shape.

Several of these contractors are returning to work on a week-by-week basis instead of the piece-work plan, which was in effect before. This plan will allow the workers to maintain their families and live more comfortably.

Several conditions for the Spring season in the dress industry seem to be somewhat brighter than what they were during the last Fall season.

In Hartford, Conn. Local 151, where we have approximately 500 members, the shop is still open but the workers are on strike. The contractors here have been giving off work and refusing to hire new hands.

Another curiously coincident event, that this becomes contractors in the group of Connecticut contractors active here mentioned who had applied to the Hartford Federal Judiciary for an order to prevent the strike, is also the result of the Code Authority and the Union to restrain them from interfering with the workers' right to vote and agreement conditions on their premises.

In the Chicago Cloak and Dress Unions

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

The Chicago cloak market was faced a few weeks ago with the prospect of a new strike. The immediate cause of it was that the manufacturers had refused to enter into a new agreement with the Union. An agreement, according to our information, was expired on November 30, 1933, and the employers refused to enter into a new agreement.

The Union was represented at these conferences by Meyer Benveniste, chairman of the Joint Board, Harry Rosen, secretary, and A. Shuer, vice-chairman; L. Axelrod, chairman of Local 5; L. Rosenhaim, chairman of Local 11; J. Liebenion, chairman of Local 51; M. Barker and A. Ratmowitz, business agents; M. A. Goldstein, secretary-treasurer, with the other members of the Committee.

The settlement was ratified by the workers, and the agreement was made on the following lines as drawn up by the Committee of the Conference.

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Twenty-Five Years of Local 62

By Samuel Shore

Matter White Goods Workers' Union

The House Committee

"We should have a house committee," said the Union delegate. "At least, a committee organized and a word uttered by the Union Man is law.

"What does a house committee have to do?" one braze spirit vented.

"Don't care what you do! Look! This is a house! If you don't fix the house, it stands at the end of the road. Do you want it?" a voice of awe.

The next person that comes along, might push it back. That's perfectly alright. If you don't like the color of the house, change them. Dust the walls! Move things about! I don't care what you do but do something!" the Union delegate exclaimed.

The executive committee took the executive words to heart and at a meeting called by them, of representatives from all the shops, house committees formed a committee, "to do something.

Last week the house committee descended upon us.

"Where's the house?" the executive commented.

"Don't expect me to do anything with a dust cloth this state!" the committee chairman responded.

"What's something I can carry water in? I want to water the plants!" the executive asked.

Much noise as all of the chairs were folded up, the door swept, the radio moved to another spot... the large deck chair on a neighboring office much against the occupant's will, the chairs opened again and placed in town.

"The paper was thrown on the desk reading, "We want furniture polish and a duster. Get it!"

"See, you again next week," the house committee sang out, leaving us slightly bewildered, and they'll be here next week. We can count on that.

Sidelights from South River

By Yona Finkelman

Secretary Local 150

The House Committee

"We have an open door, and all who desire, come in. So far, we count this as our prize victory.

A man, very, very unsteady fourth from the office... a very polite man, holding his hat, and a hand on the presence of ladies. He looked at us very warily and smiled a bearded grin.

"You're Union, yes?"

We were beginning to get a little sick of ourselves, the atmosphere around us being slightly alcoholized.

"Yes, this is the Union," we answered sweetly.

He booted very elaborately from the waist down. We moved out of the way quickly; he could have come down on our lap so easily. With a very graceful flourish, he extended his hand.

"Hold my hat."

He took it, and forgave us. We watched him wobbling out of the office. "Very much more, we had it long to do it, looking stupid at the door he just went through.

A moment passed (we still had the hat in our hand) and the gentleman shuffled again, making another elaborately befuddled bow.

"Thank you," he said, took the hat out of our pockets and was out of the building.

"We've been Working for the Union"

Not that we have much time for singing, but singing is a great help when the telephone rings all day long, and the very same question is asked by everybody who happens to call South River 45. There are slight variations of course. It is stand of saying, "Where's the Union Man?" they might say, "Can I speak to the Union Man?" Some occasionally talk of originality and say, "Can I speak to the Union Man here?" Some even go to the length of trying to pronounce his name, but when they reach the Mr. "Boomers" or Mr. "Bummers" or Mr. "Boomerangs" (not understood by the stupid girls on the end of the wire) come back "I wanna talk to the Union Man."
The settlement we had reached with our cloak employers in January came very close to being disrupted during the month. Only the intervention of the United States Department of Labor, Commissioner of Conciliation, Mr. Z. P. Schlesinger, averted the calling of a strike in both the local cloak and suit industries last week.

The new terms provide for a 10 per cent increase in wages, a 30 per cent increase in the number of hours of work, a change in the system of vacation pay, and the abolition of the system of supervising union members in the cloak markets. According to the settlement terms, the first strike was to be called in April. These and other questions were to be decided by an arbitration committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor, AFL, and Newton D. Baker, as impartial chairman.

Manager Katovsky, of the Cleveland Cloak Strike, said that the arbitration committee had been scheduled to meet in April to discuss these and other questions.

The settlement was accepted by both sides, and the strike was called off.

JUSTICE

Cloak Strike Again Averted in Cleveland

By Ab. W. Katovsky
Manager Cleveland Joint Board

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March, 1934

A Month of Live Events In Phila.
Local 50

An impressive year-end ceremony

By Elias Reisberg, V.P.
Manager Phila. Dressmakers' Union

March 1934

A Month of Live Events In Phila.

Local 50

A month of events, of prime importance to the life of our organization, took place last month in Philadelphia. First, the inauguration of the NLA Label on January 31. We picked out the show room of one of the largest stores in the city, William & Schneider, a $250.00 house which employs about 300 workers, for starting this affair. At the suggestion of the writer, Mrs. Erford Pitchot, the wife of our Governor, was invited to be the guest of honor to sew on the label on a dress. A number of representatives of the leading retail stores, Gimbel's, Strawbridge & Clothier, and others, were invited. The event was covered by all Philadelphia newspapers.

The State Department of Labor was also invited to attend, and our labor laws were shown in a demonstration that the executive board and a large group of active members, including those employed in that shop.

In keeping with the occasion, the dress code was not very elaborate, and its dress was not of particular interest, but it is a rare experience to see it slip in our hands.

The Dress Code is not very eclectic. It does not define matters as the Cost and Suit Code does. But a number of classifications are omitted, and that of course, causes a great many misunderstandings. Also the recent ruling of the NLA permitting the operation of shops, located far from Cleveland under a 25 cent wage differential, as compared with New York and a 15 cent differential, compared with Cleveland, has resulted in many hardships. This situation will, of course, require a great deal of special attention on the part of the Union. In addition to this, the manufacturer in Cleveland complaints that the LLA Label is bringing about a disadvantage that the manufacturers in Cleveland are at a disadvantage that they cannot meet the competition of New York and are also unable to compete with St. Louis and other cities, which operate on a 15 cent or 25 cent differential, as the case may be.

Cleveland. They therefore, in order to get a hearing and to demand that their place in the line be at the same level as St. Louis. Of course, we shall have our say in the matter if they actually carry out this threat.

The Philadelphia dress industry was the first one in the nation to inaugurate a campaign to abolish the swatch book. For in Philadelphia we reached our understanding with the merchants in the industry that if we allow our dress makers' union to be represented in our city, we will not be able to continue the campaign. We feel confident that we are accomplishing something new for this community, for a shorter hours means employment for more people, higher wages means more purchasing power, because the workers are both producers and consumers.

Our Union will do everything in its power to pursue a constructive policy for the benefit of the public, for the benefit of all, who are employed in this industry. Our immediate mission is to see that the provisions of our contract are enforced in all the shops, and we expect that the manufacturers' association will do its duty in enforcing these provisions to assure equality of standards and to do away with unscrupulous dealers in dresses.

Before sending out the label, Mrs. Pitchot was made an honorary member of the L.L.A.O.W.U., and she also signed her signature to membership card No. 632, thereby making herself eligible for the 50.

Investigation of Earnings Ordered

Another important event which we were interested in was the circulars which circulated in this city was the Union's move to enforce code conditions in the shops.

Local 50, designated February as an enforcement month, and each of the 200 restaurants and clubs in the city was the Union's move to enforce code conditions in the shops.

Local 50, designated February as an enforcement month, and each of the 200 restaurants and clubs in the city was the Union's move to enforce code conditions in the shops.

Yet our work is not fully at an end. We are continuing along these lines until every shop in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where women and dressers are manufactured, becomes a union shop. Our Local 50 will be doing all it can to promote that end, and our members will be doing all they can to promote that end, and our members will be doing all they can to promote that end.
Montreal Moving at Faster Pace

By Bernard Shane
General Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

I arrived at Montreal, at the request of the General Manager of the I.L.G.W.U., on February 14, and plunged at once into the work of the local organization.

I found conditions here just as bad as those in New Jersey. I have received many letters from former members, some of them telling me of their experiences with the strike. The strike has been called, and the workers have withdrawn from the factories.

The strike has been called due to the fact that the employers are not paying the workers what they are entitled to. The strike will continue until the workers receive justice.

New Members Are Coming in

I find that the Montreal workers are very enthusiastic about the strike. Many new members are joining the union, and the local is growing stronger every day.

Building Up Cutters' Scale

One of the most important things we need to do is to build up the cutters' scale. The cutters' scale is the wage that is paid to the cutters, and it is very important that we have a fair scale.

The cutters' scale is determined by the local union, and it is very important that we have a fair scale. The cutters' scale is the wage that is paid to the cutters, and it is very important that we have a fair scale.

In conclusion, I want to say that I am very happy to be working with the Montreal workers. The workers are very enthusiastic, and the local is growing stronger every day. I am sure that we will be successful in our fight for justice.

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Seven Months With Newark Dress Local

By Anna Sonovsky
Ex-Manager Local 144

The dress strike of last August, brought back to the ranks of the dressmakers, to help in the organizing work, the same strong spirit of solidarity that had existed before the strike.

I came to Newark, New Jersey, one day after the walk-out. In this city, the workers were divided into two groups: young and middle-aged women, working very attentively and very eagerly to gather the work. The organizers of the dressmakers' union found in their midst, Harry Pomer, who took the lead in the strike. An able speaker, possessing organization ability, strived to reach a successful close. All during the strike, I had been working with Brother Pomer, and I remained in Newark until all the shops were closed, and everybody had been back at work, under the newly gained union conditions. Brother Pomer remained in charge of the new local.

New Era at Newark Dress Local

The organization and inspiration which I had derived from the Newark dressmakers' local, helped me to organize the Knitlook workers in Newark. The two largest knitting mills were unionized successfully and turned over to the local.

March, 1934

Corresponding Editor, Out-Of-Town Department—Editor.

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Partnership or Domination in Code Control?

Industry is now entering a test period under code control. We have largely completed the code-mak ing; as we begin to administer the codes we should be fairly aware that neither of them in coming months will indicate the type of developments for the next few years. Shall we operate code controls so as to maintain the standards, distribute wealth, balance the labor market, curb consumption and level out the ups and downs of business cycles? Or shall we administer an instrument for domination by powerful groups, to concentrate wealth, increase poverty and continue the imbalance which leads to business booms and depressions?

Two Ways of Code Operation

Codes may be operated either way. If the guiding influence is kept in balance, there will be partnership of employers, labor and government. But if the government as supervisor, as was intended originally, code control is to result in a doubling of the volume of production and raising standards of living. Employers may employ their workers through small unit contracts on a large volume of sales. Workers increase wages through increasing sales; consumers by keeping prices at the lowest figure possible. This type of control will tend to place emphasis on reducing production costs, raising workers' buying power and maintaining a market for increasing production, leaving a balance of economic forces.

On the other hand, a code control is derived from its original purpose and dominated by heavy code employers. The effect may be quite opposite. Many codes make it possible for employers to limit production and keep the codes beyond the reach of most working men; by this process they could make larger profits. The result would be a decrease in sales and reduction of hours. This wealth may be diverted to the hands of a few and we would have increasing poverty and an imbalance of economic forces.

Union Leaders Honor Martin Plett

Fifteen leaders of the national labor union honoring the Martin Plett, leader of the German Communist Party, and pledged material support to the dismembered trade unions under Hitler, and made good their promises by sending the unemployed workers.

Leaders of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, the International Union, the United Neackages Makers Union, and other labor unions attended the gathering and showed by their response their solidarity with the unemployed American workers workers "both under the yoke of fascism."

a considerable number of workers who are flying through expanding activity, but unless hours are further shortened, it will not be possible to absorb all the unemployed, and the operation should be greatly accelerated.

Replacement of workers by machines has gone on at a rapid pace through the depression: from 1929 to 1932, the workman's promotion in our factories increased 12 percent. General Motors' workmen's hours are shortened so we may expect to have 4,000,000 unemployed even when industry reaches 1929 levels. Hours, it is most important that hours in industry generally be further shortened this Spring. The average work week in 1933 industries covered by the Labor Department was more than 85 hours in December. We have made progress under codes but hours are not yet short enough to put the unemployed back to work. We must plan now to sustain the Spring rises in business activity; but by putting these measures into the industry where they will create wealth to sustain their buying power is basic. A portion of industry's income is likely to be used to shorten work hours and raise hourly wages.

March, 1934

Green, W. L., S. D. L. Donal

Big Sun

Two thousand five hundred dollars of the special fund came from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and David Dubinsky, general manager of the organization, was roundly applauded when he made the announcement. Other organizations are expected to follow suit.
JUSTICE

Two Kansas City Shops Settle with Union
By Jacob Halpern

We have settled on February 5 with the Fash'blett Garment Co., of this city, a cloak concern employing 120 workers, and have thus made a clean sweep of the manufacture of women's suits. The employer, we believe, has also reached an agreement with the garment workers of the AFL, but we are not prepared to state this. It is expected, nevertheless, that an understanding on these matters will be reached in the near future, and that a settlement of the strike will be attempted. The strike lasted nearly two weeks, and was finally settled by the mediation of the local executive secretary of the Regional Labor Board, Mr. R. L. Blaine, and commissioner of conciliation of the National Labor Board, John L. Conner.

At first, it was agreed to submit the question of union recognition to a vote of the employees, but the employer's representatives, and we have reached an agreement on all terms and conditions of the discharge of the employees.

DRESS CODE AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE CLAIM OF DISCRIMINATION BY N. J. UNION

Declaring that a group of dress contractors in New York is seeking domination in the market and is seeking to make the employees of the contractors dependent, Mr. H. R. Rubenstein, president of the New Jersey Dress Manufacturers Association, called on February 15 for a meeting with the Athletic Association, to be held on February 5, in order to discuss conditions imposed upon dress producers outside of Manhattan.

Specifically, Mr. Rubenstein alleged that, while the New Jersey contractors were under the code allowing a differential in the minimum hour wage scale, they were forced to pay their operators and pressers as much, and in some cases, more, than the minimum wage paid.

General Johnson requested Ed P. Macaldran, his labor advisor, to investigate this claim, and on February 10, Mr. Macaldran conferred on matters with the contractors' representatives in New York City. On February 19, the matter was placed before the Dress Code Authority (DCA), which was then in session, due to the representations of President Pinkus of the International Garment Union, of the N. J. U. A., and a member of that Association, to have the examination of the matter in full and to present their findings at an early date before that body for final disposition.

Old Local 1-17 Dispute Settled by G. E. B.

The long-drawn-out dispute between Local 17, the Booter Makers Union of New York, and Local 17, the Cloak Makers' Union of New York, which had been pending for a number of years, appears to have been settled. The agreement, signed on February 7 in a meeting of the New York members of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., summoned especially for the purpose of the signing of the agreement, and approved and reported upon by a subcommittee appointed last October to make a final classification of the shops, was placed under the jurisdiction of the respective unions.

The President, Charles Krellekin, who cooperated with the President of Joseph Breslaw on this classification, presented the report. It reads as follows:

February 15, 1934

"Mr. D. Rubenstein, President
I. L. G. W. U.

Dear Mr. Rubenstein,

In pursuance of instructions of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U., and of the administrators of the Specialty Committee which was appointed to carry through the final classification of the shops in the State of New York, we hereby recommend the following rules of procedure:

Local No. 17 shall have the full jurisdiction of Infants, children, junior, intermediate and pile fabrics. Accordingly, all operators in these classes shall be members of Local No. 17. In all shops classified as Local No. 17 shall automatically become members of the local union. Any union shop that is not a member of Local No. 17 shall be automatically expelled from the local union.

Local No. 17 shall have the jurisdiction of all operations in shops classified as Local No. 17 shall automatically become members of the local union. Any shop that is not a member of Local No. 17 shall be automatically expelled from the local union.

All the above agreements are subject to the jurisdiction of the local union.

(A list of 24 shops is given)

Full Roster of Local 17 Shops
The following is a complete list of shops classified as Local 17 shops, although some shops on the list are not included in the classification stipulated in paragraph number two. All the rest of the shops are considered cloak shops and are therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the local union.
Chicago Wash Goods Industry Being Fast Organized

By Samuel Glassman, Organizer, I. L. G. W. U.

Local 76, the White Goods Workers' Union of Chicago, is rapidly developing into a most important unit of the I.L.O.W.U.

As soon as the spring season started, we lost no time in launching a strong drive in the cotton-dress and white goods shops throughout this city. It is in place to mention here that the first attempt to organize this large local was made last August, under the direction of Brother Morris Biallas, Manager of the Chicago Joint Board. Brother Bernard Shaeff assisted in this work for a number of weeks, but as we encountered a slack period, very few results could be achieved at that time.

The La Mode Strike

The first attempt we made was to organize the La Mode Co. We called a strike in that shop, to which the firm replied with an injunction suit. Judge Fichera, who sat on the case, made a decision in the matter, and an injunction was served as a basis for a settlement, agreeing to act as arbitrator in future disputes between the firm and the union. The award, however, provided for no machinery of adjustment of complaints and this, combined with the fact that only a part of the workers actually obtained union cards, has made our task of securing cooperation in that factory rather difficult.

Our next effort was to go after the other cotton dress and underwear shops. We had no headquarters of our own, and had to use the crowded offices of the Joint Board, from which, at that time, the general strike in the dress industry was being conducted. Later, however, Brother Biallas assisted us in obtaining our present headquarters at the La Mode Board, where we are now comfortably located.

The Roth Lockout

Almost immediately thereafter, the firm of A. Roth & Company forced a strike on us by locking out its Ra workers. We have been battling with this firm now for nearly twenty weeks, facing an oppressive injunction suit and greatest persecution of our pickets by police and guards. That was a justifiable case in strikes, but the firm was fully supported by the National Labor Board, where we had a case to present and defend our case in the proper

Union Cutters

Win Big Raies

Local 76 had made a strong move in January, when a cutter's strike was organized with the aid of the union, and proceeded to unionize every cutter in Chicago. In a single week, 20 men working in 5 shops joined the union, and since the cutters are organized, the matter of bringing the skilled group, without much difficulty. The cutters, as the business employees in every shop, are a potent force in completing shop organization. A few weeks ago, for cutters agreed upon and several of the shops are already signalling their intention of complying with the union. A few more of the leading plants and the picketing will be taken over and the union will go on the offensive.

Employers Beginning To Yield

Right now, as the spring season is getting into swing, we have 10 factories, among those same shops where the lockout was in force, yielding to us our colors. In every shop organized thus far, we have appointed efficient shop chairmen, responsible to the union, for the welfare and the best interests of the workers. We have been able to secure an agreement with the shop committee, and we believe we have a very strong chance of obtaining the shop committee to the satisfaction of the workers.

On February 1, Local 76 held an election of officials. The workers are happy over the new shop committee, and their affiliation with the I. L. G. W. U., elected Ben Lyon as their president and P. J. Lawless as recording secretary. Delegates were elected to attend the Mid-Winter Meeting and to the Chicago Federation of Labor. We have in Local 76 a compact organization of over 700 members, with a large membership now recruited to our union list, and we do not intend to stop until we have secured every white goods and cutters' dressing worker in Chicago as a member.

Some of them are even actually competing with us, and it is our efforts to save the industries of the industry. Wage increases, above the minimums, have been obtained for our members in several shops and complaints which cannot be satisfactorily disposed of are now being reviewed by the National Labor Board, where we have a case to present and defend our case in the proper

Intra-Union Scrap Causes Trouble

Hugh Prayne, the A. F. of L. Organizing Committee, for a time, believed that the jurisdictional problem was originally referred, had issued a Order the entire knit goods industry in the U. T. W. W. simple as the matter may seem to any worker employed in a knit goods shop. The U. T. W. Refuses to recognize the organization, bills for the work not being done, and the workers employed on this work are being cut off for the present season.

Hoping for Good News

Before the number of members is increased, we have some good news for our members. The Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. has reorganized the Prayne committee, and we hope to hold on to this subject. We have every reason to hope that, after all facts are in and testimony is presented, the committee will definitely hold jurisdiction over the garment-making branch of the knit goods industry. Meanwhile, we are getting ready to complete the task of organizing the knit goods shops 100 per cent. We are confident that the demand of the workers for a better organization and the general hardship which confronts the textile industry will bring about the desired result, and that the membership of the local has taxed itself a day's wages to prepare for a general strike at the opportune time.

PRO TEST DUBLIN PRIS ON STRIKE

FOUR WEEKS AGO, BROTHER DUBLIN AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE COURT IN DUBLIN IN January.

The suit of a group of cloack manufacturers and contractors with plants in Connecticut to enjoin the NRA and its agents, including the Connecticut C. C. L., from enforcing the Code, was decided February 7, when the Connecticut Court of Appeals, having reversed the lower court, held the Code unenforceable.

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JUSTICE

... I. G. W. U. Educational Notes ...

Our Educational Department is busily occupied now in conducting educational and social activities for our members. To mention only a few, we are arranging Communications from among our members in New Jersey, Connecticut, in the Middle West and the Far West—all sent by meeting educational material, directions and advice. The following extract from a letter received from one of our members is typical.

"I have been chosen Secretary of the Grievance Board and as it is my first experience as secretary, I don't think it is a very good idea. I am not sure about the minutes, but it is in my best interests."

We welcome each request, and any others. The Educational Department now has prepared a form of minutes and we shall make them available to those interested. We have also prepared a form of minutes which may be used by the Board of Directors.

Visits to New Headquarters

A visit to some of the new headquarters of our unions, truly indicates the change in our work. To mention only a few, the Fishermen's Union Board, which recently moved into fine and convenient new offices, the Whitegoods' Workers' Union, Local 15, the Children's Garment Workers' Union, Local 91, and the Knitted Garment Workers' Union, Local 105. It is especially pleasing to observe that these new headquarters are equipped with club rooms and libraries in which educational and social activities are conducted.

This development is not confined to New York City. The "Out-of-Town" Locals, Local 96, in Jersey City, and Local 3, in the city of Jersey City, etc., are already equipped with fine headquarters for which social and educational activities are being conducted. We receive the same pleasant news from the Locals in the West and South—from Decatur and as far as Los Angeles, which are following in the footsteps of our locals in the East. If we are to continue to be the leaders of this Union real meeting places for our members, we must make them attractive.

Structure and Government

Off the L.G.W.U.

The Educational Department has prepared a concise outline of the structure and government of the L.G.W.U. The outline consists of a short introduction written by a worker joining the International—functions of workers in a union shop—functions of the locals—the constitution, management and functions of the joint boards. There is also a description of employer—employee relations and how disputes with employers are being handled, the functions of the Imperial chairman and of his office; the function of the "Out-of-Town" Department. The outline is the result of the conference of the General Executive Board and of the Constitution of the L.G.W.U.

It is then followed by a write-up of our institutions and activities, as for instance, our press, Unity House, United Federation Health, and our Educational Department. A reference list is attached to all this. This outline is answered neatly and fully, but it will be just as useful for our members. A more simplified outline will soon appear.

Outline of the History

Of the L.G.W.U.

The Educational Department is preparing an extensive outline of the L.G.W.U. For this purpose, our history was divided into three periods. This means that 8 outlines will be prepared. Five of these are now completed. Each outline has an introduction to which the outline is summarized, and ends with a conclusion. Each outline consists of approximately 40 pages, containing about 12,000 words. These will be divided into lesser outlines (about 2 to 1 period).

We are finally preparing a simple outline of the history of the Labor movement and the big corporations, who say to the workers, "You shall not organize."

March, 1934

Election Marks New Chapter in Local 9

By A Staff Reporter

After numerous hearings held by the special committee, appointed by the Q.E.R. to examine charges of disloyalty, libel and discrimination, against members of the local union, a new group of I. G. W. U. members against the 1932 administrative Union, Local 9 of New York, the committee issued on Jan. 7, 1934 a decision declaring guilty 9 members of the mass of evidence and testimony. It declared that:

Disobeying Charges Sustained

"The officers and the members of the administration of Local 9, by their illegitimate and consistent methods, which may be illegal and unwarrented, have submitted to our organization, in violation of the constitution and by-laws, as well as all the terms of the International Agreement for the wholesale producers of the Labor movement, in order to act in the Union under orders of outside organizations.

"The conduct of the administration of Local 9 is, accordingly, declared to be insubordinate to the officers of the Labor movement for the duration of the term of the contract between the members of the administration of Local 9, and to be governed by the Constitution of the L.G.W.U."

In view of the fact that the officers of the incumbent officers and members of the administration of Local 9 has expired and a new administration is to be elected, it is hereby announced that the committee of regular officers and of executive officers of a special board of Local 9 be held without delay. The National Executive Committee are now in session and have instructed the committee to supervise and carry out the proceedings,

"And to observe that the election be properly conducted and that the rights of all members of Local 9 be properly observed in this election."

The decision was signed by Joseph Brestlauf, chairman.

MRS. MAUDE SWARTZ,
SECRETARY STATE LABOR DEPT.,
INAUGURATES BLOUSE LABEL.

The ceremony in connection with the official release of the N.T.A. labels for the blouse and skirt industry, was held in the home of Mrs. Swartz, secretary of the N. Y. Labor Department, who owns the label on the first tag.

The ceremony took place on Monday, February 16, at 3 o'clock, in the Hotel New Yorker, and was in the form of a luncheon. After the labels were attached, the garments were presented to Mrs. Kwa as a gift.

More than 100 persons were present, including the retail sales department, manufacturers, women's clubs and union circles attended the label release; Mrs. Mokosh, manager of Local 25; all members of the local's staff and representatives of the labor of the local association. George W. Alper, chairman of the state and local Code Authority, Inland Union, and Fred Umber, of the General Offices of the I. G. W. U., were among those who attended the luncheon.
Pres. William Green Presses Nazi Boycott

The boycott against German goods will be maintained by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates "unless the cooperation of the German clothing manufacturers is obtained. If no cooperation is forthcoming, then a strong and well-organized boycott will be instituted," President William Green, head of the A. F. of L., declared from New York City, where he was guest of honor at a dinner given by the New York Labor Federation. "The objective is to force German manufacturers to cease production on the basis of inhuman and unfair labor conditions," said Mr. Green.

German Labor Wealth Stolen

He also stressed the confiscation of all properties connected with the German clothing industry in this country, which has amounted to more than $500 million in dollars and the "reactionary" new German labor code promulgated by the Nazis.

Pres. Green said in part: "In order to protect the workers' economic rights, the A. F. of L. has decided to follow a consistent policy of ruthless extermination of all subsidiary trade-unions, 16 buildings serving as headquarters of the national trade unions, 233 local people's houses, directly or indirectly controlled by the German Trade-Union movement, 16 health centers, with more than 2,000 beds, and four trade-union schools were confiscated by the government. Those buildings were taken over by local storm troopers. The confiscation is in line with the policy of the government did not stop there. The German Com.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

If you want that all your members receive "Justice" in time, see that it is the same at their addresses in the luncheon or in a place intended for the purpose. The changes of residence should be reported to the Department, 3 East 11th Street, New York City.

Justice

March, 1934

I visited Decatur several weeks ago, at the request of our local organization, the I. L. G. W. U., and while there succeeded in establishing contact with two employers, who amounted to 100,000 persons, I reached the establishment of the Union.

Before leaving, I made arrangements with the local officials to follow up the results of these visits and then to lead to recognition of the Union by the other firms.

The local committee, with Bro. Nate Egner at the head, has made an earnest attempt to follow out this work, but met with a refusal on the part of the local establishment of the firm. The firm refused to accept our propositions and to recognize the union committee.

Branch of the National Labor Board in Chicago for NRA

Big Rally to be Held

Early in February I was again at Decatur at the request of Local No. 120 and learned that a mediator from the Chicago N.L.B. office had visited that city to investigate the charges preferred by Bro. Egner, Public opinion, which in a city of the size of Decatur is not so large as to be a factor to be overlooked, seemed to be on our side, but I thought that we might utilize the opportunity to use the law for the benefit of the workers.

The law seems to be on our side, so I thought that we might utilize the opportunity to use the law for the benefit of the workers.

I. L. G. W. U. SIGNS CONTRACT WITH CHILDREN'S COAT GROUP

For the first time in the history of the union-coat business this contract is the result of the effort of the children's coat industry to be able to gain and maintain recognition of the new union, when President William Green, on February 15 a collective agreement with the children's coat association, a group representing about 40 firms.

The agreement with the children's coat makers is a complete counter-offer to the group's demands and the conclusion of the collective agreements in the adult and intermediate branches of the cloth and suit industry. It limits this group to the manufacture of garments of definite children's and infant's styles.

The granting of a separate collective agreement to this group was met with some protest on the part of the Industrial Council (the inside cloth group and the Merchants' Association (the jobbers), which also recommended to this group that the group was also seeking adult garments. This claim, however, has been definitely denied.
PASSAIC DRESS WORKERS HONOR FRANK LIBERTI

By S. Romualdi
of L. C. W. U. Local 19

Dressmakers Local No. 145, of Passaic, N. J., with a membership of over 3,000, may rightly be called one of the best functioning locals under the jurisdiction of our Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania District.

Credit for this splendid morale of its members, who, since the dressmakers' general strike of last year, met, have done everything in their power to build an efficient organization, is due to a group of loyal and intelligent women, who have taken Union activities close to their hearts and are spreading union enthusiasm among their fellow workers in the shops. They were no less fortunate in having had Frank Liberti, a virtuoso in the art of labor, and for many years officer of Local 19, as their manager.

Local Has Four Branches

The writer has lately had several opportunities of attending membership meetings of Local 145. To make it easier for members of each locality to participate in the same, its officers have established the following terms and activities.

Local 145 has been divided into four branches, each one of the following towns: Passaic, Lodi, Garfield and Rutherford. Each section has a branch board of directors, which in turn appoints a representative from each branch to the executive board of Local 145.

Dinner Token Of Gratitude

To express their appreciation for what he has done for them as local manager, and to make their loyalty and affection for the union, a committee of active members of the local spontaneously organized on Saturday, February 15, a testimonial dinner in honor of Frank Liberti, at the Passaic Elks Club. The dinner was attended by several hundred members and many guests from the "Out-Of-Town" locals and from several locals in New York. Among the guests of the evening were: First Vice-President, Salvatore Nino; Vice-President, Antonino, Philip Kapp, secretary-treasurer; Dressmaker Frank Liberti, Harry Wanger, manager of the "Out-Of-Town" Department, all of whom were given several speeches of praise and com-

Frank Liberti

accompanied by large delegations from their respective locals. Italian dressmakers Local No. 61, of which Frank Liberti is still a member, sent several deputations of other officers, delegates of about eleven officers and executive board members, led by Manager Antonino and accesoire, and President Salvatore Nino, beside representing President Dubinsky, conveyed a message of congratulation on behalf of the Local 61. It is 48 of which he is manager. Vice-President Antonino made known how highly the members of the "Out-Of-Town" locals look on the name of Local 19, where he received the major part of his "schooling" in trade union efficiency and management.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, that was so helpful to the Passaic shop in the early days of its struggle, was represented by a large delegation, which occupied several tables.

Guests of Honor

Frank Liberti, chairman of Local 145, present with a set of crockery and a locket as a token of appreciation of the local, were Visited by all the members of the branch board, who readily required a few words with the famous "man of the people." He was made to feel at home by the guests, who were gathered in the evening to pledge his continued devotion to the cause of labor and the National Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which he remained himself as a member and manager of the branch board. Among the workers present were the workers of Passaic and Gold Co.; the office staff, the Amalgamated Local 145, and several members of the Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania District. Messages were received from several people regretting their inability to attend the reception in their behalf. John Liberty, president of the Amal-

Rutland, secretary of the Executive Board of Local 145, and Mrs. R. Liberty attend.

Dubinsky, I. Buchman

Nettis, manager of the dressmakers' board, sent the...
following message:

"Sorry I cannot attend the banquet tonight. I tried to say so that the workers appreciate loyal and useful service. Brother Libert is one of our best men. During all the years I was a worker, and an officer, he had proved himself one of the most devoted servants of our cause. We need more men like him, and more local, Long Live our International."

President Dubinsky wired as follows:

"Owing to important conferences in Boston am unable to be with you tonight. Am proud of the splendid organization which you have formed the founders of Local 144 and am conscious of the contribution made to it by Manager Frank Libert. Wish you for continued success."

After the speaking program came to a conclusion, one local talent entertained the audience, before giving way to dancing, which lasted until the early hours of the morning. Praise for the success of the dinner was forthcoming to the Arrangement Committee, of which Ben Esposito was chairman, John Di Lavoro treasurer, and Joseph Carmen, Frank Mod, Joe Peverino, Tony Del, Nick Nussini, Frank Ficociello and Ruby Smith were members.

**A CORRECTION**

We desire to correct an ambiguous expression which crept into the title "Dobey and Braverman Woos 6,000," ascribed by Ben Alt. Snyder, which appeared in the February issue of "Justice."

It is stated in this issue which states: "The writer of these lines, who for more than 10 years was manager of Local No. 62, was granted by its executive board, at the request of President Dubinsky, an indefinite leave of absence to take charge of the New Bill and to put it on a firm basis."

The implication derived from this statement is that President Dubinsky had asked the executive board of the local to grant, Mrs. Snyder such a leave of absence. We are informed that the executive board of Local No. 62 had undertaken the direct request of Mrs. Snyder. Mrs. Dubinsky had addressed this request not to the executive board of the local, but to Mrs. Snyder to seek such a leave of absence.

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**ZUKIN'S "Heaven"**

The following poem by Mr. Julius, editor of "Organizer," the effective little publication of the I. L. G. W. U. organization of Los Angeles, Cal., was inspired by a recent statement in a Los Angeles newspaper made by Mr. John Schaff, of the Associated Apparel Manufacturers of Los Angeles, to the effect that the dress workers of that city are "intelligent, competent and willing workers." Consider one of our designers, any designer," Mr. Zukin continued. "She is awakened by the sound of birds to greet a bright sun, while a gentle breeze wafts the fragrance of orange blossoms. All her surroundings are soothing. Every aesthetic influence is favorable. The urge to create is implicit."

It will be noted, in this connection, that it was this group of Los Angeles manufacturers who had made some six months ago a demand on the N.R.A. authorities in Washington that the wages of their workers be reduced because their three workers are "inferior and sub-normal" as compared with Eastern dressmakers.

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**March, 1934**

**BONZAN EMBROIDERY, PLEATING, STITCHING CODE GOES INTO EFFECT**

The Code of Fair Competition for printing, stitching, and Bonzana and hand embroidery industry has been approved by President Roosevelt on February 11 and went into effect on February 15.

This approval was made subject to the condition that the Code Authority make a study to determine whether the wages of their workers are in fact tending to become maximum wages, and that the result of this study be reported to the administration within 60 days after the effective date of the code, with recommendations for the continuation, elimination or modification of any or all of the wage rates provided.

**Code Terms**

The code as approved provides for a 40-hour week, and a normal work day of seven hours. No employer may work more than eight hours in a day, except by special permit. A maximum of 40 hours per week for clerical or office employees is set at 50 maximum per day. An employer who employs in managerial or executive capacities, receiving more than $35 per week, at any one time, is required to have at least one employee in the organization department of the Joint Board, a strike of which was called on Tuesday, February 14.

The workers responded to this strike by demanding that the production in the shop was completely paralyzed, and in isolating them from the strikers. Both Local 83, however, would not give up the ground. The ground was being clearly prepared for another decisive attack, and, under the skilled direction of Brother Ludwig Anton and John J. O'Neil, respectively, the workers of Local 83, in cooperation with the organization department of the Joint Board, a strike was finally called on Tuesday, February 14.

The workers responded to this strike by demanding that the production in the shop was completely paralyzed, and in isolating them from the strikers. Local 83, however, would not give up the ground. The ground was being clearly prepared for another decisive attack, and, under the skilled direction of Brother Ludwig Anton and John J. O'Neil, respectively, the workers of Local 83, in cooperation with the organization department of the Joint Board, a strike was finally called on Tuesday, February 14.

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Highly dissatisfied with the provisions of the Code for the Bonzana and hand embroidery industry, which went into effect on February 11, the embroidery workers in the Hudson County, N. J. towns, is now acting for a collective agreement which would give them a 25-hour week, with wages of $35 per week for workers, and $40 per week for shifters.

**SCHIFFLI EMBROIDERERS READY TO STRIKE FOR COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT**

The Schiffli Embroidery Industry, centered in Union City, N. J., employs about 5,000 workers, in 450 shops. Conditions in these shops are not satisfactory, but due to lack of employment, past efforts to build a strong organization had not met with much success. Now, however, the workers are being organized, and the workers seem to be scared of what is in store for them under the new code. The meeting was called in West New York, on February 13 by the Schiffli Embroiderers' Union. Local No. 6, which 100 workers, unorganized, voted to go on strike unless employers would negotiate a collective agreement with the L. I. G. W. U. last week.

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**FRED P. UMHEY ENTERS I. L. G. W. U. SERVICE**

Frederick P. Umhey, for a great many years a client of our Union, has just been named President Dubinsky in the administration of the financial affairs of the organization. He has been at conferences and negotiations with employers and in contact with our locals, and has made a study of the problems of the I. L. G. W. U., gained from his collaboration with the former counsel of our Union, and is now assisting President Dubinsky in the administration of the financial affairs of the organization, besides the work he has had upon his duties early in February.

Umhey, who has had an extended knowledge of the industrial problems of the I. L. G. W. U., gained experience in these capacities by visiting the factories and by working closely with the officers of the union. He has had frequent opportunities to observe the working conditions of the workers and to study the problems of the union. He has had frequent opportunities to observe the working conditions of the workers and to study the problems of the union. He has had frequent opportunities to observe the working conditions of the workers and to study the problems of the union. He has had frequent opportunities to observe the working conditions of the workers and to study the problems of the union. He has had frequent opportunities to observe the working conditions of the workers and to study the problems of the union.

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**Conferences of Terms**

The meeting in the March, 1934, issue of "Justice" deals with the new code for Bonzana and hand embroidery industry, which went into effect on February 11, the embroidery workers in the Hudson County, N. J. towns, is now acting for a collective agreement which would give them a 25-hour week, with wages of $35 per week for workers, and $40 per week for shifters.

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**1500 Workers Involved**

The code provides, instead, for a 40-hour week and a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour, which is by no means acceptable to the workers.
Why a Northern Wage and a Southern Wage?

The cost of living—that is one thing. The standard of living—that is another. And it is a very different thing.

Clerical gentlemen bringing coats before the NRA hearings have managed quite successfully, thus far, to confuse the public.

The effort was made to differentiate between the North and the South, as to proper wages. The basic idea of the labor movement in the living cost, and they managed to sidestep, for the time being, the real issue, which is this: if we are to have no big business in our American economic system this is the very difference between sections in the standards of living which come to be accepted by the public and as being normal or less a matter of course.

Captains of the Southern States nearer the Mason and Dixon line were subjected to a 10 per cent differential in wages on this account, while others farther away were not. Deep South, it was called—were fit with a differential of 20 per cent less than the accepted standard for Northern districts.

Aluminum Crowded

One especially brazen public relations was made to include in the 1st region for the 10 per cent differential all the territory lying south of the latitude of Baltimore, Md., and including that city. This was offered by the aluminum press, the same one that made such a spectacle of itself and its supposed support in the past of the NRA, etc. Now, however, Baltimore lies just a bit above the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude, leaving south of that line would include besides well-known Southern cities such places as Clarksdale, Miss.; Evansville, Indiana; Vincennes, Ind.; Jacksonville, Ill.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Topeka, Kan.; Colorado Springs and Grand Junction, Colo.; Tucumcari, N. Mex.; El Paso, Tex.; San Francisco and Sacramento, Calif. These were to be marked as being in the "cheapest" district.

For some unexplained reason, Government departments have maintained a curious reference about the comparative cost of living in cities of the nation. Doubtless the Bureau of

Food Cost Figures in North and South Reveal No Reason for Differential

By W. I. Newman

Labor statistics has the required record; but so far very satisfactorily.

The result is a crosswalk, an uncomfortable pattern for a jigsaw puzzle. There is no time or reason in the thing.

If you will examine the reports of the people, the wheat, the cheese, the so-called American business system on the side where it comes into contact with the ultimate consumer.

Other Cost Figures Missing

But how about housing and food, and clothing and fuel? Well, sure enough. Doubtless, by a set of external guesses. It is possible for statisticians to roughly approximate something on these, a cost of a ton of coal, of the kind or kinds sold in some of these cities, are reported. There are exact figures on carfare costs in many cities. But when it comes to definite data showing the comparative costs of housing and of fuel, we have to look to the past. You have in your hand for the last few weeks we have been engaged in the fewest of recent data at all touching these.

Little Difference Shows

The total cost of the three items ranges from 565.3 cents in Houston, Tenn., to 602.5 cents in New Haven, Conn. Different in the cities the list we find, however, that the total cost is 579.9 cents in Little Rock, Ark.; 617.2 cents in Memphis, Tenn.; 579.6 cents in Milwaukee, Wis.; 617.3 cents in St. Paul, Minn., and 677.6 in Detroit, Mich.

Dallas, Tex., shows a total cost of these food items at 621.2, while the Chicago Ill., it is 635.4; in Scranton, Pa., 621.2, and in Manchester, N. H., 591.2.

In the list of cities whose total shows between 600 and 610 appear Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, together with Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Akron, Cleveland; Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Birmingham, Ala.

Cities in Same Grouping

Atlanta, Ga., appears in the group of these having figures ranging from 610 to 615, along with Butte, Billings, Missoula, and Great Falls, Mont., and Los Angeles, Calif. The difference by percentage of carfare cost to the total is shown in the following three cities.

Better Date Seems Assured

Now it is my hope that the question has been raised in such dramatic form and in so many connections in these NRA hearings, we shall doublebeetle, and wind up the hearing soon of all the different forms of survey being made of this field of data, which shall reveal the status of "things as they are."

Each Member of the I. L. G. W. U. is Instructed to Sign His Or Her Name on the Front Page of Their Membership Card on the Line Specifically Provided for Member's Signature.

March, 1934

Cutters News and Events

By Samuel Polrunther Manager of Dept. 19

Vast Majority of Cutters Receive Increases

As a result of the agreement reached between the Industrial Council of the Coat and Suit Manufacturers and the membership of the Cutters' Joint Board, the cutters are to receive a $1 per week wage increase. This has been actively engaged in the few past weeks in forcing this increase.

A number of employers, members of the Industrial Council, it appeared, nevertheless had not signed this arrangement, and it is necessary to file complaints against these uncooperative employers.

By Samuel Polrunther

Business Manager

Max L. Gordon

and Philip Auer

were very serving in the Industrial Committee of the Cutters' Joint Board, were therefore engaged in adjusting complaints of cutters who failed to receive the increase.

Checking Up All Shops

Surplus in the Dress industry; another problem which is being obtained in establishing substantial increases for the cutters, in a good many cases as even above the scale.

Right now, the office is going through the records of all the shops and is calling shop managers to obtain the figures which are still paying their cutters below the scale. If those same cases are still being filed with the board and action is being forthwith taken.

Ways and Means Committee at Work

The Ways and Means Committee, which was formed to take up the various problems affecting Local 18, such as the question of unemployments and redrafting additional relief to members who have grown too old to earn a regular livelihood, the drive against contractors who are doing their own cutting, etc., is now having its sessions and is taking up these problems.

At its first session on January 15, this Committee discussed at length the question of unemployment and brought the following report and recommendations which were acted upon by the Executive Board and subsequently by the membership, at the meeting held on Monday, February 17. This report in part reads as follows:

A Universal Evil

"In the course of the discussion this morning was brought out that in the Dress and Dress industry for the past four years, the question of unemployment has not been an evil peculiar only to our industry but rather a matter of national concern. Reports from the most conservative sources have showed that about after 1930, million workers in the United States were unemployed. It was felt that unless something drastic was done, the situation might become such tremendous proportions that nothing short of a catastrophe would be the result."

"It was natural, therefore, that the Dress and Dress industry, employing approximately 15,000,000 people, should have its share of unemployment. With the advent of the NRA and the great strike committee, which brought the 25-hour week and obtained a Code from the Government which is superior to any other, the United States, many of our unemployed members were placed by August, to work."

A Short-Lived Sport

"And while for a short period it appeared that the 25-hour week would make it possible for many workers, including the cutters, to be absorbed in the industry permanently, this sport was proved to be only short lived, as only two months after the introduction of the 25-hour week and other restrictions placed upon the industry, thousands of workers again fell out of work, and by this time every local in the International, under one, was confronted with the problem of unemployment, despite the fact that it is the peak of the season right now. As a matter of fact, just as finishers and operators, have a greater proportion of unemployment that the cutters, so far as any surveys we have done, survey of the number of cutters hanging around in the offices as well as around the market, we were not satisfied. cutters were recently notified under the jurisdiction of Local 18, shows the proportion of unemployment to be almost non-existent." Too Old, or Too Young

"The Ways and Means Committee further points to the fact that many cutters suffering from unemployment today were old men, though very good mechanics cannot secure work for too reason: First, employers are very loath to hire out old men, and second, majority of these old cutters cannot adjust themselves to the present mode of cutting with any spirit of a cut-out with an up-to-date machine."

"The other element is that of young people, a good portion of them cannot control a full-dressed machine. The number of unemployed mechanics, who are either middle-aged or of any other age, the Ways and Means Committee feels that everything should be done to place as many of these work as possible and to give relief to those it is impossible to pipe to work."

Five Suggestions Submitted

"In face of all these facts the Committee submit the following recommendations:

1. In order to make more effective the Sunday day morning drive, including contacts with all business men, contractors and employers, it is suggested that the office every Saturday morning at 9 or 10, to form a large committee of active members to enforce the work in the market in the evenings. Such committee to be in charge of one is to be appointed by the Executive Board."

"(Continued on Page 32)"
Cutters' News and Events

(Continued from Page 31)

Communications to be sent to the Cloak and Dress Joint Boards requesting that a meeting of their staffs be called in order to instruct the business agents to enforce the law against contractors doing their own cutting.

Also to notify by letter each shop chairman not to do any work on garments cut by non-union men. The shop chairmen to be called to account and to be held responsible for such violations.

To increase the Old Age Pension Benefit from $60 to $120. To increase the total settlement from $250 to $300.

In order to meet the increase of the Old Age Pension an additional tax of $1 to be levied upon all members. Same to be paid in quarterly payment of $50 instead of $50 as heretofore.

In order to help those members of the Union who are unable to secure employment, a relief fund be created by levying a tax of 2 per cent upon those members who are working. Such fund is to begin on July 1st, 1936 and to end on Dec. 1, 1936.

Executive Board

Concurs

The Executive Board, after adopting the above recommendations decided, in connection with recommendation No. 9, that the President of the Local be requested to discharge the old Constitution Committee and appoint a new one which would take up this clause.

On reference to recommendation No. 5, the Executive Board decided that a special membership meeting be called for Monday, March 12, for the purpose of discussing and adopting this recommendation.

The Saturday drives and the investigations of after-hours work which have engaged the attention of the office for a number of weeks past, have also kept the Executive Board busy with cases brought before it.

Early Starters

Punished Heavily

In some shops, as it appears, there has developed a pernicious tendency on the part of cutters to start working earlier than 8:30 A.M., which is the specified time. Several committees were sent up to these shops in the morning and it was discovered that some cutters were starting to work as early as 7:30 A.M.

The offenders were at once hauled before the Executive Board. On Feb. 26, Brothers H. Kupferwasser and Morris Pine, working for the Laurel Coat Co., 297 W., 38th St., were charged at a meeting of the Board with starting to work at 7:45 in the morning.

In order to set a precedent for all similar violations, the Executive Board, in this case, decided to fine these cutters $75 each and to stop them from work until this fine is paid.

This, it is hoped, will serve as a warning to all prospective violators that the Union is alert and is watching vigilantly to see that the 8-hour week is enforced and that every new scheme to violate it would be immediately detected and checked by the Union.

Events in the Miscellaneous Division

The office of Local 10 is now canvassing all the shops of the various branches of the Miscellaneous division in order to ascertain whether the agreements in these shops are being enforced and as to what conditions the cutters are working under.

Group meetings of the various branches of this division of the Local are being called.

A meeting of all Negligee cutters has been called for Wednesday, Feb. 28, for the purpose of explaining to the cutters who joined the Union since the last strike, the workings of the agreement, hours of employment, scales of wages, etc.

The Brasiere and Corset cutters had a similar meeting about two weeks ago.

The other branches of the Miscellaneous Division will be called to meetings in the near future.

All these meetings are held in the office of Local 10.

ATTENTION Cutters of Local 10!

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

1. Regular and Special Membership Meeting, Monday, March 12, 1936
2. Regular Membership Meeting, Monday, March 26, 1936

All the above meetings are to be held at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P.M., sharp.

Cutters are urged to attend without fail.

ATTENTION Cutters of Local Ten

Regular and Special Membership Meeting

Will be held on

Monday, March 12
at Arlington Hall,
23 St. Marks Place, at 7:30 P. M.

As per the decision of the Membership Meeting held on Feb. 26, this meeting is being called for the purpose of adopting a 2 per cent tax to be levied upon those members who are working, for the creation of a Relief Fund to help our unemployed members.

Cutters are urged to attend this meeting without fail.

LADIES' NECKWAER WORKERS

Members Local 142, I. L. G. W. U.

A VICTORY BALL

To Celebrate

The Foundation of our Union,
The Organization of our Industry and the Establishment of Union Work Conditions in our Shops

On Friday, March 9, 1934
at WEBSTER HALL
119 EAST 11th Street
Music by Capp's Bloomfield Orchestra

BROADWAY TALENT WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR

Tickets in advance, at Office of Local 142, 121 West 33rd Street—50 Cents.

At the Door—$1.00