Justice (Vol. 16, Iss. 10)

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International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments
Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.
I: L. G. W. U. Anti-Nazi Fund Launched

The letter printed below was sent out from the General Office under the signatures of President Dubinsky on August 13, to all joint boards and locals affiliated with the I.L.G.W.U. in pursuance of a decision adopted by Chicago Convention:

Committee of Twenty-Five

Greetings:

Our members undoubtedly recall the enthusiasm which greeted the decision of our Convention to raise a fund of $60,000 toward the drive against Nazism and Fascism here and abroad. At its first meeting, the General Executive Board carried out the mandate of the Convention and appointed a permanent committee of twenty-five, representing every important market and branch of the industry under our jurisdiction, to direct a nationwide campaign, which is to be launched on August 15. The Fund is to be raised during this current fall season and for this purpose, special stamps in denominations of 25c, 50c and $1.00 will be issued.

The Convention has directed that such a fund be raised for the following purposes:

1. To assist all victims of Fascism and Nazism.
2. To give generous aid to active labor and political refugees, who were ruthlessly forced out of their positions in the trade union movement and compelled to flee from their homelands.
3. To support and encourage the heroic underground movement in all Fascist-dominated countries.
4. To support, both morally and financially, every bona-fide movement to combat the menace of Fascism in this country.

Stamps to Control Collections:

In accordance with the foregoing decision, we call upon all our affiliated organizations to proceed without delay to work out the necessary arrangements to raise this Fund among the workers in their respective localities, through direct contributions, shop collections or other means.

Stamps to be issued are:

1. A 25c stamp, which is to be obtained at the General Office, irrespective of the manner in which the contribution is made. In the case of a shop collection, a receipt is to be issued for the total amount and individual stamps are to be pasted in each member's book.

2. A 50c stamp, which is to be obtained at the General Office, irrespective of the manner in which the contribution is made. In the case of a shop collection, a receipt is to be issued for the total amount and individual stamps are to be pasted in each member's book.

3. A $1.00 stamp, which is to be obtained at the General Office, irrespective of the manner in which the contribution is made. In the case of a shop collection, a receipt is to be issued for the total amount and individual stamps are to be pasted in each member's book.

Under separate cover, we are sending you a number of these special stamps in the three denominations. All the income for the Fund is to be forwarded to the General Office. We are also sending you shop subscription lists.

Patriotically yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY,
President-General Secretary

Owing to absence of Samuel Perlmutter, Manager of Local 10, on vacation, Cutters' Page does not appear in this issue of "Justice."

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

Due to the Rosh Hashanah Holidays, the Membership Meeting will not take place on Monday, Sept. 10.

The next Membership Meeting will be held on Monday, September 24, at 23 St. Marks Place, City.

All cutters are urged to attend without fail.

Georgia Apes Hitler Pattern
Editorial Notes

The Cotton Garment Situation

President Roosevelt's order to cut work-hours in the cotton garment industry was issued on August 8.

No sooner was this pronouncement made public than the cotton garment manufacturers, or, to be precise, the official representatives of the fifteen branches of this widely ramified industry, met and issued a statement that they would not abide by the order. They threatened to defy everybody in sight; they broadcast an arrogant challenge that no one in the land could force them to change the 40-hour week in their factories.

It is not important, at this moment, whether the defiant attitude of the cotton garment manufacturers were mere bluff or that they actually meant to stick to their guns. One thing, nevertheless, is certain: they had reckoned without their hosts. Obviously, they had forgotten that the workers, and particularly the organized workers, in the garment industry, were a factor to be seriously considered.

This fact, however, was quickly brought home to them when the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union accepted their challenge and began preparing for a strike. In every city and town where cotton garments are manufactured—in union and non-union factories, alike—mass meetings were held; strike literature began flooding the shops and homes of the workers and the rumblings of a general strike began to roll across the country.

Within a couple of weeks, the cotton garment manufacturers became aware of the fact that they were dealing, in this case, with more than empty gestures. Their bluff had been dropped; their arrogance and changed their tone.

As these lines are being written, it is pretty nearly certain that there will be no general strike in the cotton garment industry. The mobilized force of the Union has made a strike for the 36-hour week unnecessary. Of course, there may be, here and there, a factory that will disregard the presidential order, and will attempt to keep up the old hours. Against such individual firms, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will strike and strike as long as it will take to convince them that they are no better off than other employers in the industry and that the Union will not permit unfair and parasitic competition in the cotton garment factories at the expense of labor.

The cotton garment workers have made a great and bloody victory because our Union stood squarely behind them. But the fight for union recognition and for many other union work standards in the cotton garment industry still has to be won.

We hope that the tens of thousands of these workers who are still not affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will remember this lesson. It is their turn now to line up squarely behind our Union, to join our organizations everywhere. For, in union—and in union only—there is strength, hope and a brighter outlook for a better and a happier life for all of them.

That Meeting of the Two Boards

On September 13, there took place in New York City an event of which we believe was passed over without passing a glance in the outer world. It was a meeting of the two boards of directors of the two largest organizations of the cotton garment industry, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It was the first time, since the amalgamation was organized in 1914, that both executive groups met together.

The meeting was a brief one and was held for a specific reason. Both unions have an equal stake in the cotton garment industry, and both are equally concerned in unitizing the hundreds of thousands of workers employed in it. The I. L. G. W. U. and the A. C. W. of A. found themselves jointly involved in enforcing the 36-hour work-week and the increase of wage rates in the cotton garment factories, and they met to evolve a common plan of action to pledge cooperation to each other in this enforcement campaign.

Yet, while the meeting of the two boards appeared to concern itself with that single purpose only, those who attended it could not help carrying away from it an impression transcending in importance even the undoubtedly, serious aim for which it was summoned.

Whether an alliance or amalgamation are feasible or advisable between the I. L. G. W. U. and the A. C. W., one thing appears quite certain: There is adequate room within the needle industry for concerted action and genuine cooperation for these two mighty divisions of labor.

The Current Work Season

It is too early to take stock of the current season in our main trades—cloth and dress—though it already is evident that the season is far from satisfactory.

September saw a decided slump in the cloth factories. There was a good deal of early cloaking in July in the New York market, on cheap lines predominantly, but since mid-August, work has lagged and is still at a low ebb. There remains, of course, the prospect of a lively spurt in October, but if we are to take the small-order, hand-to-mouth cutting which is being reported from the cutting-room as a gauge, the remaining work period, while it may be prolonged for another month or so, will not make up in quantity production for the losses which the letdown of the past six weeks has caused in workers' earnings.

In the dress industry, too, an early start in July was followed by a spotty August, and only in September did the shops begin to show signs of real activity. With this, comes the hope that the dress work season may stretch out through October and into a part of November, to give the dress workers a chance to build up a wage reserve against the coming slack period.

Quite naturally, it would be unreasonable to expect long and booming work seasons in our own industry while the general economic condition in the country is still as hazardous and uncertain as it is—while millions of men and women, all of them potential consumers, are still permanently idle.

The cheery sight of our own situation—and that which goes for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and every other organized center—in a fact that, regardless of all hazards and uncertainties, our Union structure stands like a Rock of Gibraltar in the midst of this turbulent industrial sea. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union may proudly assert that work conditions, hours, wages and other standards of employment, are vigilantly controlled in our factories and that our men and women are joyously supporting the organization everywhere.

In times like these, such unity and wholesome allegiance are not merely a comforting thought; they are the mainspring of our existence, the binding promise of unswerving stability and growth.

October, 1934 — Faster Action Needed

The campaign to raise the $50,000 fund for the drive against Nazism and Fascism, decided by the Chicago convention, is not making as rapid progress as it should.

There were, until now, some reasons for it—the chief one being that during September work in our shops was not as regular as it should have been and the income of our members was materially affected thereby. With the exception of several local unions, most of our organizations have thus far failed to remit their quotas to the fund.

Now, as the volume of work in the shops has increased, it is high time for the locals which have fallen behind in this activity, to get busy. It is of utmost importance that the manner of the convention be carried out in the shortest possible time.

In a communication addressed to all of our affiliated organizations a few days ago, President Dubinsky sets October 20 as the time limit for the raising of this fund. Shortly thereafter, a great public meeting to give expression to the protest against Fascism and Nazism will be held at the Mecca Temple in New York, at which Wally M. Citrine will be the principal speaker. It is expected that the place will be filled and President Dubinsky points out further, for the I. L. G. W. U., to be in a position to present to Brother Citrine on that occasion a check for the entire amount of that fund.

Our Union has never made a pledge—to our own members or to the Labor movement in general—that it didn't fulfill. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel and complete the job. There's no time to lose, we must not fail behind.

The Citrine Visit

The coming of Walter M. Citrine to this country, as guest of the American Federation of Labor, invited by President William Green to attend its convention in San Francisco, is an event we should like to be—
here, of more than passing interest to the American Labor movement.

Brother Citrine, beyond doubt and without any taint of flattery, is today one of the outstanding leaders of the workers in Europe. Aside from his prominence as a trade unionist, he is the general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions—Walter M. Citrine is an ardent advocate of international labor solidarity and a tireless fighter against the scourge of Fascism and Nazism which has engulfed parts of Europe and threatens to destroy democracy and liberty in other countries.

Citrine's direct mission, in coming to address the convention of the A. F. of L., is, as he put it at the luncheon meeting in his honor, on the day of his arrival in New York, to attempt "to bring the British labor movement and the American closer together." Let us not speculate on the immediate results of his visit. It seems pretty certain, nevertheless, that any representative of the British working classes could achieve such a closer approach between the American and the European labor movements, Walter M. Citrine, who combines in himself the rare welding of a fervent idealist and a constructive labor statesman of the highest order, is that man.

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Our Drive Still Goes On

The forces which were set in motion in the summer of 1934—the organizing sweep of our Union through the width and breadth of the land, still goes on.

HOLLAND MEMORIAL
ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

A big memorial meeting marking the first anniversary of the death of Morris Hillquit, late Socialist leader and famous labor advocate, will take place, under the auspices of socialist and labor organizations in New York City at Town Hall, West 43rd Street, on Sunday, October 7 at 2 in the afternoon.

Among the speakers at the meeting will be: Louis Waldman, James W. Fordman, Morton P. Biskin, William Ochse, Charles Solomon, Jacob Franke, Algren Lee and friends.

Admission is free, and tickets may be obtained at all local offices of the I.L.G.W.U. in New York City.

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In the Silk and Cotton Shops of Phila.

By Elias Reiberg, V.P.
Manager of Waist and Dress Joint Board of Philadelphia

Since this is the first article dealing with the activities of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union since the commencement of the strike last summer, it is desirable to be out of place to recount some of the events that took place throughout the Summer.

Right after the convention, in June, the members of the Waist and Dress Department of the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Union met in the headquarters for the purpose of selecting an executive committee. The convention the following morning was well attended. The members of the executive committee were duly elected and the union was carried on.

Most interesting, too, is the fact that it is not merely numerical strength that our International is gathering in this steady, almost irresistible train.

The men and women who are joining our organization by the thousands in every part of the country are displaying an interest in their Union and a concern with its plans and activity that is virtually thrilling. We have evidence of this in the almost unanimous demand for educational and recreational opportunities and means that is pouring into the General Office from the new organizations in all parts of the country.

In response to this demand, President Dubinsky has now taken steps to widen the scope of our Educational Department and to furnish it with greater means to carry out an ambitious program of mass education during the coming Winter. The appointment of Louis Schaffer as a capable and resourceful figure in our movement, to supervise and coordinate educational and research activity should accelerate and expand this work greatly. And the designation of Frank Crosswhite, the brilliant Negro labor and Socialist speaker and organizer, to lead the campaign of our Union among the thousands of Negro garment workers, is another fortunate choice which will be applauded by the entire membership of the I.L.G.W.U.

October, 1934

In the cotton shop a feverish activity is going on. Following the order of President Roosevelt to regulate the hours of work, the union called a meeting of all cotton dress shops. At that meeting, the cotton dressmakers approved the resolution of the national meeting and appointed a telegram to President Dubinsky, informing him that the manufacturers and shop owners in Philadelphia will not comply with the amended code. The cotton dress shops went out on October 1. In addition to this decision, our Joint Board decided to undertake a campaign to clean out the few remaining gas stations in the Philadelphia market and vicinity.

It is hard to say at present what the attitude of the manufacturers will be in respect to the enforcement of the thirty-six-hour week. One thing, however, is definite: they were made to feel by the management of the union, endorsed by the workers in the shops that the workers will not tolerate non-compliance or evasion of the provisions of the code. The work-week in cotton dress shops will be the coming winter.

Cotton shops are very much alike in their demands. Since the beginning of the strike last summer, the union has made great progress in the cotton shops. The workers have refused to tolerate non-compliance with the provisions of the code established after the convention of August 24, 1934, at Jersey City, New Jersey.

It is regrettable that the Fall season is in the branches of the Philadelphia

waist and dress market has not been a very prosperous one. In the silk dress shops, with few exceptions, the workers have not made a profit in the past seven weeks. The silk dress shops, which are in the cotton and wool market, have turned to silk in order to meet the demands of style, and this has created considerable hardship for the workers. It is very hard to settle prices in such shops and we have our hands full in this branch of the trade.

Cotton Shops

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LOUIS SCHAFER HEADS EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Louis Schaffer, for many years an educational and research worker in labor and Socialistic circles in New York and Chicago and until recently labor editor of the New York Daily Forward, was designated by the joint board of the I.L.G.W.U. to assume charge of the educational and research departments of the International.

Bro. Schaffer will devote his energies to the expanding of the educational work of the I.L.G.W.U. along the lines of education and mass recreation program adopted by the Chicago convention. He will also organize a research office for the Union.

Upon assuming office, Bro. Schaffer at once plunged into the work of speeding up the raising of the $50,000 Anti-Nazi Fund voted for last June in Chicago. He has also been placed in charge of the arrangements for the big Citrine meeting on October 24 at Memorial Temple, New York City.
In the Chicago Cotton Garment Market

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

October 1934

The Task of Minimum Wage Enforcement

By Julius Hochman, General Manager, Dress Joint Board

New York Dressmakers' Section

The problem of enforcing wage minimums is one of the most difficult which the Union has been forced to deal with since the collective agreements were signed in the summer of 1933, following the general strike. Many factors are responsible for this difficulty.

Most important is the fact that the market operates on a piece-work basis, so that wages vary from week to week. Added to this are the irregular number of hours many workers are employed, some days working a full seven hours and on other days working only a few.

Lack of Time Clocks

The difficulties resulting from these wage and hour arrangements are increased by the fact that scarcely any shops are equipped with time clocks.

As a result of these conditions, the Union receives hundreds of complaints from members who, at the end of a week's work find that they have had fewer hours than the guaranteed minimums.

These complaints are followed up, but by the time they reach a hearing before the Industrial Courts, the worker has often forgotten just how many hours she worked during the week in question and, further, has nothing to prove that her employer, rather than the boss, is the correct one.

To provide a method of keeping accurate account of hours and wages for any week, the Union has drawn up and printed a special minimum wage card. These cards, properly filled out, in the absence of any other evidence, will be accepted as the basis and documentary proof of the claims of the workers on minimum wages.

There have been 28000 of these cards printed and they may be obtained at the Complaint Department at Union Headquarters or from shop managers. They are postcard size and on their reverse side...
Steer Clear of Room 315!

By Yosef Hayas

Maybe Room 315 has very little meaning for you. You may even, perhaps, say to yourself, "What?" But, if on a Wednesday night you chance to trundle along the lobbies of the New York Dress Joint Board, you will observe that some workers walk much faster than others, and that these seem to have a rather troubled look. In fact, you may see a worker stop and say to another: "What, the truth? Jake. What's your shop doing on the Anti-Pacifist Drive?" And the hurried reply would be, "I am going down--or up, as the case may be--Room 315, the Grievance Committee." And, you may safely bet dollars to doughnuts that he who has an appointment with the grievances Committee is not invited by anyone.

The Union's Courtroom

By this time you should have guessed that the Grievance Committee is known far and wide as the "Court of Last Resort." It has jurisdiction over the other giving rights for higher priced dresses. In each section there is a separate column for operators, another for finishers and a third for presses. The minimum wages rates for each of these crafts are shown for any number of hours worked, from one to thirty-five.

It is quite through the cooperation of the Union members that these minimum cards can be made of value. It is very important, if minimums are to be enforced, that any worker who is not receiving sufficient pay immediately obtain a card, fill it out carefully and at the end of the week deliver it at once to the Union.

If the proper method of using the card is not clear, anyone can call on the shop chairman, the information department of the Union or to her business agent for instructions.

Copies of both the minimum cards and the table showing minimum wages may be obtained at the office of the Joint Board, 232 West 40th Street, New York City.

Chairman asks the defendant, "Why did you work overtime? You know it's against the rules of the Union." The defendant, in defense of his behavior boasts that he worked overtime (and only fifteen minutes at that) if not for the fact that he had intended to stay away from the shop on the following day, in order to study.

The verdict is rendered.

The jury seems to respond favorably, but they control their emotions. For a moment there is complete silence in Room 315. Then the chairman addresses himself to the defendant in the following manner:

"I am inclined to believe your story. You seem to be a loyal union member; yet, you did use overtime. You are a college man, an intelligent man; you should know better than to break the union rules.

The defendant, apparently flattered by the manner in which the chair spoke to him, begins to feel at ease and smiles. This is a sign of his (in)digestance, continues in a severe tone, "This is no laughing matter. We cannot permit such violations to go unpunished. The chairman's voice becomes dramatic and he concludes, "Just imagine if the boss from the next shop would see you work every overtime, how would it look to him? He would think that union members in other shops are guilty of overtime violations and would not hesitate that they too work overtime hunts. Now, I don't know what will happen to this committee will decide. But whatever the decision will be, it will still be very lenient.

Fortunately, the percentage of overtime violations this month is very low. The greater number of workers realize the significance of the 35-hour week. However, there are always some who behave irresponsibly and who need to be lectured and disciplined. And that the Grievance Committee makes a thorough job of educating habitual violators and those who have been obliged to report to Room 315.

Just a gentle hint: "AVOID ROOM 315!"

For the second time within a few weeks, the Dress Joint Board has been successful in cracking down on a jobbing firm which failed to pay the correct scale of wages for labor in its contracting shops.

The Grand Dress, Inc., of 470 7th Avenue, paid the Triboro Board of $3,120 for back wages and damages as a result of an investigation conducted by the Union's special staff of accountants.

Of this amount, $1,500 will be distributed pro rata to workers in the various contracting shops to which the firm sent work. Only a short time ago $14,000 was paid out

overbalanced by the human angle of the situation--namely, the defendant's struggle for knowledge. The defendant is let off with a mild sentence--"A letter of reprimand"--for conduct unbecoming a union man.

This case, of course, is not typical. Cases that follow show that the Union can stand up to any workers who deliberately violate the 35-hour week.

Shops Which Got Back Pay

Workers in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey towns and Philadelphia, will surely be happy to see the return of jobbing which this house was forced to make. They are employed in the following shops:

1. & 4 Liptons, 545 West 36th Street; Marcel Dress, 316 West 25th Street; Amsterdam Dress, 125 West 26th Street; Sam Engleman, 375 West 26th Street; T. Carter, 48 West 26th Street; DeClair; Frock, 29 West 26th Street; Diamond Dress, 29 West 26th Street; Louise Deute, 64 West 26th Street; Men's Lay Dress, 161 West 71st Street; Favor Dress, 516 East 71st Street, Bronx; Schindler Dress, 1, 65 Jerome Avenue, Bronx; Brown, 329 Sesame Street; Magee, 191 Avenue Avenue; Lonsa, 327 Waverly Place, Brooklyn; Bensoy, 811 Bay Avenue, Brooklyn; Alega Wate and Dress, 53 Sages Avenue, Brooklyn; Lonsa, 327 7th Street; Jone and Dress, 53 Sages Avenue, Brooklyn; J & P Dress, 88 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn; Elmore Skirt, 127 St. Eliz abst Dress, 921 83rd Avenue, Northers Blvd., Corona, L. I.; Borgenline Dress, 39 80th Avenue Avenue, West 36th Street; Oak Street, Passaic, N. J.; C & L Dress, 1351 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Crick Dress, 325 West 36th Street; N. G. Dress, 1211 W. 120th Avenue, Brooklyn.
In and Around Dressmakers' Local 22

By N. M. M.

The members of Local No. 22 who regularly read "Justice" should be aware of the larger, dominating issues affecting their organization. Such issues as the Unit Price System, the Enforcement of the Minimum Scales, etc., and especially the special articles as well as in the editorial columns of "Justice." In our present report we will, therefore, refer only briefly to these problems and confine ourselves chiefly to the announcements issued by the various departments of Local No. 22.

Siding Our Time

On Thursday, August 9, the shop chairman of the dress industry at a meeting held in Meca Temple, unani-

mously approved the report of the Joint Board called for the purpose of introducing the subject of the non-wear in the Joint Board. The Joint Board decided to call a general stop-

page in the dress industry, for the purpose of carrying out this program, should something necessary, was voted by the chairman.

The significance of these demands was very easily explained by General Manager Joffie Hochman in the last issue of our Journal.

Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition which the Union is encountering from the employers and the feelings squandering from the so-called "left-wingers" who, strange as it may sound, "found themselves on common ground with the issue the employers and the Joint Board were ready to proceed with the stoppage.

Unfortunately, the sectional rule, which we had reason to anticipate, has not materialized to this date. To have called the stoppage under such conditions would have not only entailed a loss to the workers but would have been tantamount to defeating its very purpose. The organization is far too experienced to play into the hands of its enemies. We call; we strike and stoppage when we feel that the time is ripe for them. The decision of the shop chair-

men will be carried out when the opportunity time will be at hand. The

Chairmen, as well as the members, know and understand that.

We Have Other Weapons to Fight With

Waiting and hiding for the opportu-

nity, we nevertheless will not permit the current season to pass without executing every means at our command to enforce the agreement. We have, therefore, through the efforts of the accounting depart-

ment of the Joint Board, proceeded to investigate the books of many job-

bers against whom minimum wage complaints were filed. Thus, in addi-

tion to the fines paid by the firms, as well as in the September issue of "Justice," notably the $17,000 item of Kaplan and Ellis, large sums were collected from several other clothing firms and the proceeds dis-

tributed among the workers.

In this manner the Grand Dress Co.

from whom $13,500 was collected,

the finance department of this fund

of money indicates the ability of our

organization to enforce the agree-

ment under any and all circum-

stances. We must still feel secure in the knowledge that they can "get away" with anything which will soon learn to their sorrow that they are laboring under a false illusion.

The day is gone when the dress-

maker was obliged to slave away his time for a mere pittance. The Union is now sufficiently strong to enforce its decisions. It is well organized, and enjoys the support and confidence of the tens of thousands of its members.

So, dear brothers and sisters, let us not grow complacent and assume that we are immune to the law. It is not the work of the Joint Board to see that our members are in compliance with the law. It is for the attorneys to see that each member complies with the law. The Joint Board and its branch offices are staffed with officials to see that the correct knowledge of the situation prevails in the shop and particularly the earnings of the workers.

The distribution of back pay among the workers has not only been of great material aid to them, but, at the same time, raised in the minds of some members an idea that they can continue their membership and maintain an active roll.

The Anti-Fascist and Anti-Nazi Drive

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last International con-

vention and the unanimous endorse-

ment of the Joint Board, Local No. 22, at the meeting held on August 9, the Joint Board is now engag-

ing in an important drive to raise money for the shop chairman and from the results which this drive has already been met. It is hoped that the sum pledged by the Dress Joint Board will be fully realized.

In accordance with the convention, the proceeds of this fund will go towards:

a) Assisting all victims of Fascist and Nazi oppression.

b) Giving generous aid to active

labor and political refugees.

c) Supporting and encouraging labor and political organizations in all Fascist-dominated countries.

The dressmakers who have, by their liberal contributions to charitable causes and institutions, proved their solidarity with all those who fight against exploitation and oppression everywhere, will do their share. Each member of our Union, therefore, must have the International anti-Nazi stamp on his or her membership card, which will serve as an indication of the member's contribu-

tion. Operators, dressers, and se-

amateurs must have the new stamp attached. In order to receive their cards, the information must be furnished on the cards and stamped with the word "Free.

October, 1934

5. Reinstated members lose their rights to sick benefits for six months, also their eligibility to run and hold office for a period of two years.

It is quite obvious that members who neglect, wilfully or otherwise, the regular payments of their dues, sooner or later become involved in great difficulties. Members of Local No. 22 are, therefore, urged, in their own interest, to pay their dues regularly every week, so that they may not lose their rights to the sick benefit, which is a very important con-

sideration. Also, the right to their job. Very often, and particularly in case of a discharge, the question of one's standing in the Union plays an important part.

Dues may be paid at the main of the Union on West 40th and Union, or at any office of the Branch offices:

6.709 Third Avenue.

Bronx: 605 East Tremont Avenue, or directly through the shop chair-

men who will deliver the card to the member.

Only Union Members Are

Allowed to Work in Our Shops

It is the duty of every shop chair-

man and every member of the Union to see that only members of our Union are allowed to work in the dress shops. It is scandalous to per-

mit non-union members to hold jobs

at a time when there are many mem-

bers of our Union who are willing to work in the Union, walking the streets in search of work. Shop chair-

mans and active members who allow work-
er without an official working card and without a good-standing membership card are committing a wrong against their own Union.

A union member is one who holds a good standing membership card. Persons holding receipts, particularly such receipts as more than two weeks old, cannot be classed as members of the Union.

Within the next two weeks, our joint shall control the good standing membership card. Persons holding receipts, particularly such receipts as more than two weeks old, cannot be classed as members of the Union.

Our Next Section Meetings

Section meetings at the Summer meeting, father and the intervening holiday, the regu-

lar section meetings of our Union had to be abandoned during the months of September and October. Commencing Thursday, October 11, these meetings will be resumed. It is also planned, in addition to the general meeting of each section, a series of types of meetings, so that the organization may be in closer touch with its members. Meetings on October 11 will be held as follows: at the Spanish Harlem: Park Palace, 2 West 116th Street. English Harlem: Bronz 119 11th Avenue, 274 Portuguese Harlem: 309 Westchester Avenue. Downtown: 820 5th Avenue, 310

Bensouren: Boro Park Labor Loc-

AL, 1777-42nd Street, Bklyn. Williamamsburg: Amsel's 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn. Brownsville: 1239 Brownsville Labor Loc-

AL, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

A complete report of the confer-

ences with the employers, general activity of the organization, and the
October, 1934

Dress Board Gives $10,000

The textile strike is by far the most important struggle in the entire labor movement and must receive the full support of all trade unions if it is to be successful for still another reason. It threatens the idea of the dual unions that the American unions are convinced are the best method of safeguarding the Textile Workers was the most conservative union in the American Federation of Labor. President Morris M. Johnson boasted that he was more striking than many unions put together and still we see now that the strike is not yet in its full force. It is causing the most militant fight which would be due credit to the most progressive organization. They are not terrorized by the attacks of the military troops, and strike-breakers. They are carrying on a real militant struggle and we are proud of the fact that in America, which is rapidly becoming a land of free men, we have a union which has been called as a protest against the "predetermined manner in which the strike is being administered," the union itself announced in their message that this Section TA has become worse than meaningless today.

The provisions of the Cotton Textile Strike Act have been declared by the Federal Judge H. H. Johnson as "notoriously inadequate" to employ all workers in the industry or to provide even a subsistence base. A copy of the telegram, together with notice of the contribution and a pledge of "every cooperation until victory," has been received from Friends. G. H. Johnson, strike leader.

Visible Message Board

The telegram to Johnson follows:

"General H. H. Johnson, Department of Commerce, New York, N.Y.: The name of the Joint Board of Dress and Waistmakers' Union of Greater New York, an organization of 100,000 workers, has been targeted against your unjustly unjustified tactics by the general textile strike in Section TA on September 14.

This strike is a protest against the predetermination of the strike under which the NRA is being administered. Because of many conflicting and damaging interpretations and because of its failure to deal with the basic issues, Section TA has become worse than meaningless today.

In those industries where the NRA administration has failed to secure adequate codes, this is the case with practically all codes, the textile codes are being drafted by the government, and is the cause of this action is to bring about a new administration.

The textile workers are fighting for collective bargaining, living wages, and decent conditions. The provisions of the Cotton Textile Code are notoriously inadequate to give full employment to the workers in the industry or to provide them with any substantial wages. The great mass of our workers, who are employed in these glaring abuses, should have received your sympathy and support. Through the NRA, the employers are today organized more strongly than ever. Yet, now when the employers are attempting to deprive the workers of their guarantees, it becomes our duty to join in collective bargaining to come to their aid with attacks upon labor.

The dismissal of the general textile strike completely destroys the faith of labor in you as NRA Administrator.

JULIUS ZIMMERMAN
General Manager"

Will Give $25,000 to Fund

Launched at an enthusiastic meeting of shop chairmen and backed by the entire staff of the Joint Board, the drive to raise $25,000 to fight Fascism in Europe, and to aid the nation who is fighting a Fascist struggle. This sum represents half of the $50,000 which the delegates to the Chicago convention voted to raise as the International's contribution to the anti-Fascist struggle.

Letters sent to the chairman of each of the 5,000 shops under the Joint Board's jurisdiction have been received, and the drive is fast gaining momentum. Led by Julius Zimmerman, general manager, and Phillip Sapp, secretary, who pledged $15 each, the staff numbers its contributions to $25 each to the fund.

Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 23 and chairman of the drive, is assisted by 5,000 shop chairmen, reported on the drive at the meeting. He emphasized its importance from the general labor standpoint and pointed out how necessary it was for the officers of the union to set an example.

On the floor of the Joint Board headquarters, where the office of Local 23 and 29 are located, a huge banner in English and an enormous poster in Italian call attention to the drive and their desire in support of the drive.

Collections are being used in each shop by the chairman. Under the terms of the agreement, "the drum, the stamps representing the amount of individual contributions will be given in return."

Sign Your Name on Your Membership Card

Members are urged, once more, to sign their names on the card included on the front cover of the membership card. Members will not be admitted to the official meetings if their names are not signed on the membership card.
Nagler Returns from Europe

Vice-President Idares Nagler, general manager of the New York Clothing Workers' Federation, met at the Transport House on August 26 and 27. At this congress he was delegated to represent the Federation at the International Federation of Trades Union convention, which met in Weymouth early in September.

While on the continent, Nagler met some of the best known trade unionists in France, Belgium, and Austria. He brought back with him a wealth of information about the state of trade unionism in those countries, and about the work of the International Federation of Trades Union, which met in Weymouth early in September.

Zimmerman Speaks at Racine, WIS.

Vice-President Morris Blau, manager of the Chicago Board, visited Local No. 187, Ladies Garment Workers of Racine, Wis., at a meeting on September 11.

His talk on the purposes and aims of trade unionism was welcomed by the members of the newly organized local of the I.L.O.W.U. Vice-President Blau promised to work to improve the working conditions in the industry. He also urged cooperation with the local union to bring about better working conditions for all workers.

Justice

October, 1934

Cleveland Busy on Many Fronts

By Abraham W. Katovsky, V.P. Manager, Cleveland Joint Board

Upon my return to the office, after an absence of two weeks from Cleveland, I find work is being picked up in the dress and cloak trades and there are signs of a busy season for our members. Our contacts and relations in these two industries make it possible for us to branch out into new fields.

Cloak Inspection

The Cleveland cloak contractors organized an association and sent a number of demands to the manufacturers coupled with threats of a strike. The latter was not made and no further action was taken.

Gerald Marks False Charges

At an executive meeting of the union members employed in the printing and typography trades, there were false charges that the union was being organized. The union was told that they were not part of it.

Biederman Being Organized

We have made several advances in organizing the workers of the Biederman Co., but the management is beginning to show signs of resistance. The union is relying on its members to resist the high-handed attempts of the company to break up the union.
problem was to be on the watch con-
stantly to see and enforce the equal
division of work. This next season
has a much brighter outlook. The
settlement of prices is being car-
ried on by the office of the Union
and outside shops are almost the
same as in the inside shops. This
brings about a trend to do away
with the outside shops. This is
very encouraging and we shall
continue in this direction. The
contract of the subcontracting sys-
tem will be a blessing to the in-
dustry.

Ashabab

Ashabab, Local 61, composed of
workers in the rubber shop of S.
Korach & Co., is in splendid shape.
The members have shown the proper
union spirit and the meetings are
exceptional. All the members are
loyally meeting all union obliga-
tions. The office is doing all it can
to see that the work is equally
done.

Cognac

The Cognac Local No. 175, has
been the center of a peaceful con-
test. The 170 members of the
Union work in a lingerie shop in
which we have secured an agreement
which calls for a 15% increase in
salary, but the code but also stipulates
that the workers be determined so as to
raise the workers 20% above the
 prevailing wage in the industry.

After the agreement was signed, the
employers began resorting to the
old trick of threatening to move the
shop to another city where labor
wages are lower. The firm succeeded in
gaining on their side the president of
the local and a few individual mem-
bers. A petition signed by the
members finally determined us
announcing the Union and four caus-
ing many to sign.

Upon the advice of certain individ-
uals, a boycott of the shop was
ruled for and an executive commit-
tee of the A.F. of L., who knew very
little about Jurisdiction, were
ruled to put a charter as a fed-
eral union. They were represented
by A. F. of L., President Dubinsky
notary Frank Morrison of the Federa-
tion to instruct the organizer to
keeps his hands off and to call his
attention to the fact that no other

Milwaukee Reports Big Gain

From Milwaukee, Abraham Plot-
sin, international organizer in the
n gets the sales report, reports rapid
enrollment of members and an ap-
pealing meeting on September 17
at Milwaukee Hall, attended by more
than 150 girls. The sales report of
the new formed Local No. 118, of the
I.L.O.W.U. was presented a charter
by Jacob Friedland of the Milwaukee
Federated Trade Council.

"We are strong in the women's
garment shops in Milwaukee," Plot-
sin said, "but we do not want
strikes. We much prefer to talk
goods over with the employers and
iron out the difficulties in a friendly
way. If they agree to that, every-
thing will be fine. If the employers
refuse to observe the laws that guar-
antee workers the right to collective
bargaining, then we must take up the
challenge."
"If necessary, pickets will be
thrown around every garment fac-
tory in town until our demands are
granted."

Sweatshop Not Dead

In Milwaukee

From the floor the girls told
conditions in local shops that sound
somewhat similar to the charges
brought against southern "sweat-
shop." Some said they were forced
to work harder for less pay since
the codes went into effect. Others
told of a shop where the manager
in mass of dress hands in a room
where all windows are closed, and
press dresses at top speed with hot
frogs. Others said the girls were
severely cut as the girls increased their speed.
Some charged "floor ladies" stood
over them and urged them on to
ever greater speed.

When they failed to sew enough
dresses to reach the $13 a week
minimum, other girls said, they were
fired. It was charged that mistakes
are held to be reasons for the workers to
 collective bargaining, then we must take up the
challenge."

Dressmakers' Union

BEGIN LECTURE SERIES

A city-wide series of lectures of
Fascism and the labor movement
has been arranged for Thursday
evenings, October 17th to 24th by
the Department of Dressmakers' Union
Local 22, I.L.O.W.U., as a phase of the
Union's campaign to raise a 150
year fund to aid the victims of Fascism
and assist the unemployed labor
movements in the Fascist countries.
Some of the best known labor-speakers in New York City
will appear to discuss Fascism and what Fascism has meant to the
trade union labor movement in Ger-
many, Austria and Italy will address
the meetings in various parts of the city.
Admission is free.

These lectures mark the opening of the Fall program of the local 22.
The program for the season, as
work out by the educational de-
partment, includes classes on
Masses and the work of the
Youth Commission throughout the city, lectures on
 timely topics, musical, cultural and
recreational activities of many types,
the publication of leaflets, pamphlets and other material.

A TESTIMONIAL

The dressmakers of the Dele-
gate Dress Company, 1355 Broadway,
want to express our deep appreciation of the splendid service of our
shop chairman, William Hanson. In
recognition of his devoted efforts on
behalf of the interests of the workers
in our shop, we have presented him
with a gift of cigarettes as a testi-
mony to our sentiments.

Committee:

Sara Landesman, Kahan, Gruman, Sarni, Libak,

Barney Berman

October, 1934

the day of the strike. The day
and every member was ordered
to report to the picket line in
front of the garment shops
the morning of October 3.

The alteration workers in May
and Halle Bros. department
stores who were recently organized
were the Union 100 per cent.
They are now participating in
the movement, helping to organize the
alteration workers in other depart-
ment stores.

We will be through with the
strike in the cotton garment in-
dustry and the campaign against the
knit goods workers, than we shall
to concentrate our efforts on the
alteration workers.

Readers of "Justice" can see by
the above report that the Cleveland
Union is on the job. Our offices are
continually crowded with workers.
Attendance at meetings has in-
creased; a real interest in union
activities is being manifested by our
elders and new members are coming in all parts of the

A surprise dinner in honor of their
50th wedding anniversary was given
by their many friends to Louis Zeman
and his wife. Brother Zeman is one of the active members of our
Union and is shop chairman of the
union chapter. It was a happy event
and a present was a token of
appreciation for his faithfulness and
loyalty to the Union. The members
him with many more years of
happiness.
2,000 Attend Luigi Antonini Dinner

By Serafino Romualdi
Of LLG.W.U. Staff

The testimonial dinner to Luigi Antonini, tendered to him by Local 95 to celebrate his recent election as First Vice-President of LLG.W.U. on Saturday evening, September 15, at the Hotel Astor, brought together one of the largest gatherings ever assembled to pay tribute to a labor leader.

Two thousand guests, representing every local of the International in New York City and Eastern territory, the A.C.W. Organisations, Socialist Party and other labor institutions, were present. The major contingent was furnished, of course, by the membership of "Big 95," which came to the banquet more than fifteen hundred strong. A larger banquet hall could have been provided, the number of guests easily could have been doubled, so pressing was the request for reservations.

An Aesthetic Elegance

The elegance of the place, the perfect service and the extreme care of the arrangements committee in every detail, the fine artistic entertainment, the choice food prepared by the well-known caterer, Ridicland Restaurant, and the facilities for dancing that kept people there until 4 o'clock in the morning, were more than sufficient to make the affair a complete aesthetic success. The real success of the banquet, however, rested in the sentimentalcontents, displayed by the huge throng and in the number of honorary guests from all walks of life, judicial, civil and political.

Mayor LaGuardia was present, at the last moment, by urgent official business, from attending. But he sent a personal representative and a letter of greeting. Supreme Court Justice Salvatore Cutuli, a close personal friend of Antonini; Edward Corp, director of the Home Bureau and former Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and Dr. Amoreno, Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Correction, were among the guests present. To complete the political constellation, prominent representatives of the party closest to Antonini, the Socialist, were also there—for, as he said himself in his speech of thanks, "Thomas, Vladeck and Pannun are here because I am here, just as I would go elsewhere (I knew they were there)."

Green Seeds Message

August Beligian, of the Amalgamated; Vice-President Basilio Deit, manager of Local 48, whose delegations filled more than half a dozen tables; Prof. Giuseppe Nociti, Italian author and political refugee in this country; Onorio Rusto, sculptor and director of the Leonardo da Vinci Art School; Charles Z. Zimmer, manager of Local 49; Samuel Perlmutter, manager of Local 10; Philip Papp, secretary-treasurer of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, and many other representatives of our union, were among those seated at the front tables.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, de- tained in Pittsburgh by pressing union engagements, sent the following telegram, addressed to President Dubinsky:

"I sincerely regret it is impossible for me to attend the testimonial din ner given in honor of Brother Luigi Antonini. I would be present if it were possible because I wish so much I could personally join with the hosts of friends of Brother An tonini, in paying him the tribute he so richly deserves. Brother Antonini is a loyal devoted representative of labor and I hold him in high regard and high esteem. He is deserving of all the honors which may be bestowed upon him. Even though ab sent I join with all present in doing honor and in paying tribute to Bro ther Antonini tonight."

Hochman, Vladeck, Giovannitti Speak

Introduced by John Gelo, chairman of the arrangements committee, the toastmaster of the evening was Vice-President Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board. What he said about Luigi Antonini, about his life and as his achievements in the labor movement, was both an expression of deep friendship and of years of close collaboration, to the Union. Hochman spoke as if he had waited many years for such an occasion, to praise, as he did, his friend and comrade.

Not less flattering than that was what a long list of speakers added afterward. Among them were: István Feldner, Imperial Chairman of the Dress Industry; Dorothy Hel len, Vice-President of the A.C.W. of A., who brought, also, a personal message of greetings from President Hitler; Rose Schindler, president of the Women's Trade Union League; Jacob Pannun, former Judge of the Municipal Court in New York; government Socialist and labor attorney; B. G. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, who related many episodes of Antonini's militancy in the army of labor; Vito Marconatto, Edward Corp., Judge Colillo.

Arippo Giovannitti, leading Italian labor poet, a 'trinità' of Antonini, in the course of his speech, presented to Antonini an exact copy in bronze of the Key of Bastille which was sent as a gift by Rossetti to George Washington in 1792, "a symbol of the liberation of humanity from political oppression."

On behalf of the executive board of Local 95, he also presented to Antonini a statuette surmounting a clock, symbolizing the triumph of David over Goliath, and the artist's sense of work done by Onorio Rusto.

Later, Vice-President Harry Wender, manager of the Out-of-Town Department, presented to the guest of honor, as a token of appreciation, on behalf of the Out-of-Town locals of the International, a gold wrist watch.

Dubinsky Pays Glowing Tribute

A glowing tribute to Antonini, to his dedication to the Italian members of our union in general, was paid by President Dubinsky, who spoke at length recounting the various phases of the service rendered by the guest of honor to the labor movement. "We are all proud of you," Dubinsky repeated, adding that if any one deserves honors as to his character, loyalty and devotion to the cause of the workers and humanity, Antonini is surely the man.

On the course of his address, President Dubinsky, as other speakers had done previously, replied in scathing terms to the speech delivered by the Vice-President of General Johnson at Carnegie Hall, in which he attacked the textile workers' general strike. Dubinsky made it clear that the right of the textile workers is the right of all organized workers. Equally strong in his denunciation of General Johnson's attitude was Chairman Annoni, the government Socialist Party, who paid the following tribute to Antonini:

"It is not a joy and an honor to be here tonight and to pay tribute to the long and valiant service of Luigi Antonini to the labor movement. Behind this great and beautiful banquet lay long years of struggle, some hours of darkness, but none of despair. Ahead of this banquet lies a road that labor must take. It is a road that will lead us to peace and freedom of the cooperative commonwealth. We rejoice tonight as we rest beside the way. Tomorrow under the sun, while speeches and musical numbers were broadcast through Station WEVD.

"THE VOICE OF THE DRESSMAKERS"

A new series of Radio Broadcasts under the auspices of Local 95.

Every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from Station WEVD (1390 Kc).

Half hour of melodies, music and songs with the best Italian radio artists available, "Sketches" from proletarian life. Addresses in Italian and English by prominent Union leaders.

Raffido Romualdi, announcer.

This series is in addition to the regular weekly messages in Italian by First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, which will continue to be broadcast every Saturday evening from Station WPAB (1390 Kc.).
In Baltimore Cloak and Dress Shops

By Charles Kreindler, V.P. Manager Baltimore Joint Board

The cloak industry in Baltimore certainly cannot be praised as one of the larger industries. Yet in problems and complications and difficulties, it can and will occupy a place among the larger industries.

Several Baltimore employers are doing their utmost to keep their workers from organizing. They do this with the sole purpose in mind of paying the workers as little as possible for their work. The manufacturers had hoped that after the Code would go into effect, they would be able to pay as little as they did prior to the Code and still get the label and everything would be well. But here is where they made a great mistake. The Union is on the watch, and while on one side the workers are being paid exactly what they should get, on the other hand complaints are being filed with the Code Authority and everything is being done not to permit the manufacturers to profit.

Anti-Union Firms Fined

The first shop to chisel was the American Cloak Company. This firm has always been fighting the Union, and when the Code came into effect, they were determined to chisel as much as they could. A complaint was filed with the Compliance Office of the N.R.A. The investigation was made and the Union proved to the satisfaction of the Compliance Office that the firm is not paying the workers the proper wages. After some argument the firm was forced to pay $5,000 restitution or lose their workers. This, however, is not all. We are watching the shop very closely to see that the provisions of the Code are fully carried out within the shop.

Another shop that is S. Cohen & Sons. This firm had started to chisel on a larger scale. They were paying very little for making up their garments, and even when the Code went into effect they tried to use different ways and means to cheat the workers and not pay them the proper wages. When the workers started to organize, the firm discharged four workers. The complaint was immediately filed with the Union and the firm was forced to reinstate the four workers. This firm has tried to use every means possible to avoid the reinstatement of the workers, but the Union insisted that these workers be reinstated and they were.

Cotton Garment Industry

Considering the number employed, the cotton garment industry is the largest of the other two, but the most unorganized for the following reason: First, the workers are not organized, and second, the Cotton Garment Code gives very little protection to unorganized workers. In the spring of this year, the cotton garment industry was organized and went out on strike with the Amalgamated clothes. A settlement with a substantial amount of money was affected and since then, we are very happy to report, the cutters have had a very nice job, in spite of the fact that they are operating in two shops. The number of the manufacturers have used that out and have tried to get rid of the active union workers. Here again, the inter-union warfare and the craft war goes on and the manufacturers were forced to reinstate the discharged workers. This has had its effect not only on the cutters, but also on other workers in the industry. The women workers are joining the Union and are getting ready for the moment when they will attack the purpose of getting recognition of the Union and other important demands, such as higher scales, equal division of work, etc.

In all, the international today has a very fine organization in this city, and we hope to do everything to protect and preserve it. If everything goes well, we expect to be classed among the organized markets in the international.

A Whole City Takes a Holiday

At the beginning of September, we received word from our delegate in St. Louis that the delegates of the International to go out to Martinsburg, W. Virginia, to organize the dress shop that is located in that town. When we came to there, we found that more than half of the city was not working. In that city there are two large cloth mills which answered the strike of the United Textile Workers' Union, and the two mills closed. There is a large hosiery mill in that city employing 1,700 workers and the workers have answered the call of the United Textile Workers' Union and are also out on strike.

We wrote to the city council, the workers of the Penrose Garment Company, the only dress shop there, were advised that the international would make a strike on Sunday and they answered the call. When the first meeting of that shop was called, more than a hundred workers came to the meeting and joined the union. They also decided to call the other workers and bring them into the union by the next Tuesday, September 13th, when the local would be given a charter, officers elected and they would start to function as a part of the International.

We also got in touch with the employers and told them that the Union demands recognition and better working conditions, and the employers agreed. The manufacturers, realizing that the workers mean business, agreed to a conference which was held on the 13th. At the conference, they agreed to raise the wages before long that the entire shop will be within the folds of the International and the workers will get the benefits of it.

In St. Louis and in Kansas City

By Meyer Perlstein I.L.G.W.U. General Organizer

There can be no unification in a shop when the workers are organized in a company union. This company union is being used by the employer as a tool to defeat the purposes of the Code. It is not determined whether the Code will have any influence to almost every corner of the State, especially in Kansas City, St. Louis and Kansas City. The work of the company union is really not to organize and supervise these company unions but also to act as the representative of these manufacturers who employ them in their relations with the small groups of union workers whom they have in their shops.

Last year when this detective agency began its work, the representative of the International here had an opportunity to stop this activity. Strike, unionism, were in the air, and a decisive move on our part would have broken down all that this agency had begun to build. But our own representative made the mistake of dealing with this agency as the representative of the employers. That gave them the opportunity to entrench themselves and to become more and more entrenched and the organization that they have organized in one shop, which they manage and supervise.

Grave Menace

We have now a number of small strikes in Kansas City. The head of this detective agency approached us several times to settle matters on the same basis, that they did last year. But, I have failed to meet this gentleman and the strikes are being continued and will be continued until they settle matters with the employers directly. These strikes are very costly. Still, we are to consider the tomorrow as well as the present, and we do not want the situation to be such that it isn't so. We, therefore, go on with the strikes and will call more strikes as soon as the opportunity presents itself, until the employers here are forced to recognize that they have to deal with the employer directly.
Lawsuits Filed Against Bosses

In Kansas City, in addition to the strikes that we have and the strikes that we intend to have, the clothing trade is more active. We are preparing three lawsuits to be filed in the courts of the state against the clothing manufacturers and their associations. The first suit is against the metropolitan manufacturers and the second suit is against the Missouri manufacturers. The third suit is against the national manufacturers and their associations.

The case against the metropolitan manufacturers is based on the theory that they are engaged in a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the antitrust laws of the state. The complaint charges that the manufacturers have conspired to fix prices for the sale of their products and to divide the market among themselves.

The case against the Missouri manufacturers is based on the theory that they are engaged in a conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the federal antitrust laws. The complaint charges that the manufacturers have conspired to fix prices for the sale of their products and to divide the market among themselves.

The case against the national manufacturers and their associations is based on the theory that they are engaged in a conspiracy to restrain trade in violation of the federal antitrust laws. The complaint charges that the manufacturers have conspired to fix prices for the sale of their products and to divide the market among themselves.

Large organization committees of enthusiastic workers are preparing the suits. These suits are being handled by the Clothing Trade Union, the National Clothing Trade Union, and the National Clothing Trade Union, Inc.

In St. Louis, we have renewed the agreements that we had with the silk and wool dyers and the manufacturers' associations. This association consists of about 150 manufacturers employing from 1500 to 2500 workers. The negotiations were conducted in a friendly and constructive manner. The agreement we have negotiated is for a wage and hour increase of 10 cents per hour and for the renewal of the old agreement for the length of that agreement. We have also made a tentative agreement for a board of arbitration and we intend to secure the services of three outstanding individuals to act as arbitrators under this agreement. We also believe that a few large silk dyers who were not unionized may also be brought in under this agreement.

A meeting for its ratification was held on Tuesday, August 1st, at the Municipal Auditorium. At the meeting, the vote was taken on the proposed agreement. The vote was nearly unanimous in favor of the proposal. We believe that the proposal will be ratified and that it will be in force by the end of the month.

In Collinville, Ill., in connection with our preparations for the national strike of the silk and cotton trade industry in St. Louis, we have organized a local in Collinville, Illinois, where the last textile strike took place. We are working hard to prevent another one from occurring. We are confident that we can prevent another strike from occurring.
We invite our members to join our L.G.W.U. players in New York City and to form such groups in other localities. We are completing our pageant, "1909-1934." This will not be the ordinary conventional pageant but will be a dramatization of the inspiring events of our Union during this period. Modern stage technique will be applied in presenting it. About 150 persons will participate in it. Rehearsals will begin soon. We invite our members to participate in it. They should get in touch with the Educational Department immediately for details.

Our Choruses
We are making provisions to continue to organize choruses in New York as well as in other centers. These singing groups are a very effective and inspiring feature at our entertainments and member meetings. They lead the audience in the singing of labor songs. A new chorus is being formed in New York now and we invite our members to join. One who can sing a little and would hesitate to sing by himself can become effective in a chorus. We want to impress upon our members that we can sing together as we fight together for our rights.

Mandolin Orchestra
Our mandolin orchestra of Union City has done excellent work. They have taken their task seriously and have already been rewarded for it. They participated in a dinner program in the Music Hall of our Mt. Vernon Local 143 on Friday, September 14. We have just formed a mandolin orchestra for our local 91. Another mandolin orchestra is being formed and we invite those of our members who wish to join to apply to our Educational Department.

Entertainments
We are planning programs of entertainment for our members and their families. These will consist of visits to the Museums of Art and of National History and to other points of interest. In some instances, groups will leave from the headquarters of our International or from the local unions in private cars. As in previous years, we will have leaders in charge who will explain to our members the objects they see.

Theatre and Concert Parties
Such parties will be arranged for small and larger groups. Blocks of seats will be purchased for good plays.

Swimming and Dancing
Classes in swimming and dancing will begin on Tuesday, October 12, at 6:30 P.M., in public school buildings and will be continued weekly. These will be under the supervision of competent instructors. Bathing suits and towels will be provided. Those who formerly attended these activities remember the stimulating and delightful evenings that they spent. We cannot overemphasize the importance of such activities for our members who work indoors. We invite all to join these classes. Register for them either at the office of our Educational Department, 5 West 14th Street, New York City, or at your local union.

Our Literature
It is amazing how the need is for our literature, not only for workers' classes and educational meetings of our members but also for the teachers. Many training schools for teachers conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration are located in our city and division, and we find that we must apply to us for our pamphlets, outlines and articles. Most teachers are eager to understand labor movements better and to use any materials that we supply them, and we find that we are needed more now than ever before.

Our Members
We invite our members in this city and in other centers to get in touch with our Educational Department whenever they need literature, advice or information. We will welcome equally as much any suggestions they may offer.

Stevedore
Thrilling drama of lives of workers in New Orleans at the turn of the century. By a Staff Reporter

Re-Opening October 1st
1934's OUTSTANDING DRAMATIC SENSATION
Tea and Drink's Studio, October 1st

Civic Repertory Theatre
14th Street & 6th Avenue

SMITH'S SCENE OF NEW ORLEANS

Civic Repertory Theatre
14th Street & 6th Avenue

For reduced rates for parties
Regular prices 50c to $1.50

In New Haven they are still talking of the successful boat ride to New York City on a Stevedore ship. The boat was put on service on September 1, to celebrate the first anniversary of Local 151, the biggest Brooklyn's local in Connecticut. One of the idea was the Supervisor, who arrived in New York with a million dollars available, the Empire State, was chartered for this purpose in New York, and has the capacity of carrying 500 people. An estimated cost as nearly 100 people were left behind at the pier by the order of the inspectors. Among them, very much disappointed, were the visitors from New York, including Vice-President Harry Waddell, manager of the Out-of-Department, and Paua M., of the educational department, group of officers from sister locals in Long Island and Connecticut, and John Donlan, of the State Department of Labor.

However, those who were left behind were able to join the excursionists by train or motorcar at the Westchester bus stop, where they were joined by Vice-President Louis Antonini and a group of officers and active members from "Big 62."
Designers Eager to Do Their Bit

By Jos. A. Valenci
Executive Manager, Designers' Apprentice Guild, Local No. 36, I.L.G.W.U.

The recent installation of the Designers' Guild of Ladies' Apparel as Local No. 36 of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union marks another important step in the progress of our Union. For years, designers regarded themselves as the aristocracy of the industry, and the union movement was a threat to their status. Today, they are ready to do their bit.

The Model House Problem

This designer today is faced with very many important problems. He has to design clothes that will sell, finance his business, solve single-sourced problems. One of the most aggravating problems which confronts our Union is the one referred to as the "model house," which is a separate entity from his studio. This house, which embraces all the activities other than design, including the purchase of fabrics and notions, is a source of much anxiety to the designer. He is often forced to accept designs that he believes are unsatisfactory or even wrong. The designer is often at the mercy of the model house, which may make decisions that are not in his best interest.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF FORT WAYNE LOCAL 116

Saturday, August 16, was a gala day for the employees of Poliak Inc. and of the Undergarment Store of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The afternoon was spent at the beautiful Smoky Water in celebration of the first anniversary of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in this city. The union sponsored the celebration, inviting all members in the form of a special party for the Poliak girls and miniature parties for the undergarment workers.

The Entertainment Committee demonstrated the real union spirit by providing appropriate prices for the refreshments on hand. The entertainment was also carefully planned, and all members were invited to the party. A beauty contest was scheduled at the Smoky Water, and the prizes were eagerly awaited by all.

The Company Union Clamping

One fact that I would like our girls to know is that the competition these days has broken down. The members of the company union, in fact, have already discussed among themselves the question of dissolving the labor unions, and the company union will now operate in the same manner as the Labor Union.

The piece work prices were cut almost in half in one cut and no one could say they were in the money. The entire company was able to join Local 114 and went out of the shop for their profits and the rest just had to take it.

Bright and Shady Sides

To me, as an old war-horse in the Labor movement, it is quite encouraging to see such conditions do exist in the non-union shops, in spite of the efforts of the non-union shops to keep their members satisfied. As they can, they hope to crush our Union.

I am thinking, they will not achieve their good hopes. Once you have been loyal to a union and felt the spirit of independence that comes with the realization of strength, that your fellow workers will stand by you in your just demands for a higher standard of living, you are not likely to give up at least; not without an awful fight, and if you are really ready to go to battle, the probabilities are that you won't have to.

The discouraging facts are: Our Union members are so easily disinterested and fail to make such a thing as a strike or a union. The leaders of the industry are far more at ease over the situation than those of us who are working on the ground. The leaders of the industry are far more at ease over the situation than those of us who are working on the ground.
Cuba Now Makes Her Own Dresses

By Sol Polatek

When I arrived in Havana in the heat of last July, my first interest was to learn something about the production of women's garments in the "Pearl of the Antilles."

Until but a few years ago, most all feminine apparel in Cuba was imported, right-down-made from the United States. Women's clothes were forbiddingly expensive and only the women of the more prosperous classes could afford to buy store garments; the rest wore homemade or purchased garments from the local "costumers." As long as each woman wove her own clothes as best she knew or could. Several years ago, however, the Cuban government decided to put a high tariff on imported garments—nearly 500 per cent ad valore—with the result that the importation of clothes almost ceased and in its place a new industry came into being, the manufacture of women's garments, at which practically only women are employed.

The chief garment trade in Cuba, as everywhere else, was marked by heartless exploitation, unbeatable low wages, and low wages. With the same result, since even a semblance of a union to protect them, were then easy prey for the employers and too docile to resist, there came to the women dressmakers from an entirely unexpected source. The Machado government, having a political interest in the labor force, to be utilized as a political weapon in the bitter fight against oppositional forces, decided to make a bid for the workers' support and passed a general law for an 8-hour work-day for all industry and agriculture. The law also carried provisions for recognition of labor associations and for collective bargaining.

Effect of 8-Hour Law

The Eight-Hour Act at once served to strengthen the trade union organization of the beginnings of the garment trade in the formation of a number of new labor groups. In the garment industry it produced the "National Syndicate of Garment Workers" and for the first time women became affiliated with the Cuban Confederation of Labor and has since been functioning as the fighting arm of the workers for the advancement of the workers.
From South Jersey Locals

By Barnett Karp
I. L. G. W. U. Organizer

Shortly after the Chicago convention, we, here in South Jersey, began turning our attention to the shops.

Dress production, "both silk and cotton, in this section, is largely contractor business. The factories are run by people who depend upon their supply for New York and Philadelphia jobs. Through the influence of a few, the shops are not organized, and from this you may visualize the difficult conditions under which the union has to operate. The contracts are either totally lacking or inadequate.

Cloak Season Under Way

We are now beginning to work in the cloak shops on Fall garments. Until now the season has been rather dull, but we hope for improvement in the latter part of the month and in October.

We may say, however, one thing: our locals are alive and the members are doing their utmost to meet their obligations as union men and women. And while on this subject, we will mention that the Philadelphia cloakmakers have found jobs in the South Jersey cloak shops now that work conditions in these shops are such that a cloakmaker is able to make a living.

We can also report that on Saturday evening, September 12, we had our First Anniversary Celebration at the Cloak and Suit Factory in the headquarters of the Union. It was an excellent affair and our members enjoyed it heartily. Representatives of the Chicago Board of Trade and the Educational Department of the International came to the affair and contributed to the success of the evening.

Women's Trade Union League Classes

Classes for trade unionists, both men and women, are offered by the New York Women's Trade Union League this coming year. On Saturday mornings, beginning September 19, we will have special training classes for active trade unionists who will consist of a discussion of trade union problems and tactics, a course in English and Public Speaking and a forum on social and economic problems.

For particularly promising students, special scholarships are provided to cover tuition fees. In some instances, arrangements for selected students who are unemployed, special scholarships are provided to cover tuition fees. In some instances, arrangements for selected students who are unemployed, special scholarships are provided to cover tuition fees.

On September 20, on the North Side was a huge and splendid demonstration. Several meetings turned out to hear our message. We will have our first mass meeting for the benefit of the big Sophon Bros. store on September 26. Within a few days, headquarters to facilitate the organization of these Negro workers will be opened on the South Side. The effort is supported by the Chicago locals and their membership.

The committee has since met and elected a sub-committee consisting of: Brothers Louis Statler, chairperson, E. T. Lipman, secretary-treasurer, Meyer Friedman, treasurer; Joseph Abramowitz, Benjamin Kry, Mos Falkinman, Morris Fuller, Max L. Gordon, Sam Greenberg, Sol. Marks, and others.

Meeting Decides To Bar Obstreperous "Member"

The convention, having met with disastrous results in their union action, has lost in the last months started a little man whom Local 19, the local of the same name, has taken to be a nuisance of causing disorder and confusion at local meetings. At the next meeting, on June 25, one of their young feisty fellows, by name of Joe (no last name), attempted to incite a riot.

This Gnostizer joined Local 19 some time last summer from the shop of Allen Drees where the "industrial union" had conducted a strike, which resulted, as expected, in failure. Then Gnostizer condescended to join Local 19, and the office of the local, though it had known all about him, did not prevent him from joining.

No sooner, however, did he make his first application than he, together with a few others, began to agitate for a "new" union.

They would come to the general dress strike last year, a considerable number of young boys, particularly in the large shops, were taken away by the unions and the public relations departments or from unpopular meeting at the closing tables as stretchers. These boys were found to be receiving as low as $3 or $4 per week. The Union, rather than to insist on dismissing them, as some employers wanted, adopted a policy of retaining them under the assumption of reasonable increase, as these boys justly deserved the protection of their shops in view of the fact that they responded to the call of the strike. Since then considerable increases have been obtained for them in most of the local unions, but a few remained. Our members were raised up to higher scales.

Now Local 19 is working out a definite method of wage-riding procedure with regard to non-members as well as others.

Our problem is much more difficult than the others because they (the other unions) operate on a piece work basis. In the case of the tailors there were meetings in practically all the large cutting departments and churches in a way that adjustments become necessary.

We are now confronting with the Code Authority to establish a system of wage-riding upon those firms where adjustments become necessary.

Cutters News of the Month

By Samuel Perlmuter, V-P.
Manager Local 10

Local 10 Votes Testimonial Dinner to Manager Perlmuter

At a regular membership meeting held on June 5, 1934, in Arlington Hall, the recommendation of the Executive Board to tender a testimonial dinner to Manager Samuel Perlmuter was adopted. The dinner was attended by a majority of the members and was a success.

The food was excellent and the speeches were well received. Manager Perlmuter delivered a speech in which he thanked all those who had helped him during his tenure of office. He also announced his intention to continue the good work he had done for the union.

The dinner was a great success and the members of Local 10 are grateful to Manager Perlmuter for his services.