Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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For A Happy New Year

The answer to the question whether we have reason to hope for bigger and better returns in 1935, therefore, suggests itself rather bluntly. It will depend on whether we, as a labor union, will maintain our strength in 1935, and will do our utmost to increase it as we have done in 1924. If we maintain our ranks unbroken; if we uphold unity and coordination in our midst; if we live up honestly to all the duties which membership in a trade union imposes upon us collectively and individually, there is no reason to the world why the end of 1935 should not find us as strong, as militant and as influential an organized body of men and women and with a record of even more gratifying achievements than at the end of 1934.

It all depends on ourselves. Working class strength comes not from the outside, but from the inside. We have done pretty well during the past year, despite drawbacks and obstacles. Let us all, the old and the new members of our great Union, the veterans who have been its builders and pioneers since the early years or the century, and those who have joined it only in recent years and months, realize this truth. Let us, on the eve of the new year, re dedicate ourselves to the continued building of our glorious International Union.
**San Francisco Facts and Items**

**By Samuel S. White**
Manager, San Francisco J. B.

**The Visit of President Denby to San Francisco in October**

The A. F. of L. convention, was attended by President Denby, who accompanied the convention to San Francisco. He arrived here on Tuesday, Oct. 16, and was greeted by a large crowd of workers, who had come out to welcome him. The President spoke to the workers, and gave them a message of support and encouragement.

**Wages and Strike**

Organizational activities did not deter the workers from their educational work. Classes have been held regularly, with a steady increase in attendance. The workers have been undeveloped, and the union must make a special effort to bring up their educational standards.

In October our Joint Board...
GOING DEEPER SOUTH-UP NORTH AGAIN

By Mayer Porfido
General Organizer, I.L.O.G.W.U.

December 18 was a cold day for this portion of the country and we had only about 200 people present at our first meeting, where we had discussed the conditions under which we were working and our plans for the coming weeks when they have work and, as usual in our county, the black plague reigned.

Camouflaged Home-Work

In the three local factories where infants' and children's dresses are manufactured, the work-system is such that here they lay the dresses that are cut and sew up on the job; in some cases, two, and three, and sometimes even four or six steps, and the Mexican women to be made up at home. The code gives the employer, the right to give out some embroidery, to be made up at home and this is just a camouflage in order to be within the limits of the codes. These women are paid slightly less than the wages of the women for the making of the dresses. The 13.5 class have embroidery and the others have to pay for the material that they acquire to a skill of hand work. Most of those who come to the Mexican women, are going to the line and say, "If you go to the line we don't have any work for you today."

It is the General model that is being followed and thousands of the Mexicans are being treated like the inmates of an institution - possibly worse.

Paul, Hope

Nevertheless, it was a fine meet

ing. I had a feeling that not only the National Council of Women but also the local union, but I really felt happy that we are able to help people who are actually in need of our aid. For whatever we may or may do for them, we surely can accomplish one thing; we will take them out of the "Valley of Despair" and show them a glimpse of their hopes in their heart.

There are about 1,000 people to be organized here in Laredo. They need some quarters and will need someone to take care of them. I succeeded in stimulating the entire group, and you should have seen the faces of the workers. They had fasted and joined each other. They joined and the International should be proud to have them as members.

The Neely Donnelly Shop

In Kansas City, we recently had some hard experiences with the Donnelly shop, Neely Donnelly, owners of the Donnelly Building, where 600 people worked. This is a large group of foremen, foreclads and four clerks from the Donnelly shop were present. They listened carefully to every remark and opposed every application for a charter was made and local officers were elected. The vote of the membership was as representative of the union workers in that shop. The next morning, the management arranged to have all of the union members into his office and the workers put through a third-degree examination with an hour and a half. Not one of the members that had joined the Donnelly shop nor that she would remain a member. The chairman of the meeting told the members that they intended to remove the leaders of the local and to represent that section of the labor leaders in that city has begun.

San Antonio

There are two dress factories in San Antonio, the Catholic and Children's Apparel Industry, mostly women's work is done in these dress factories. Our campaign should have a strong voice in these two fronts; the shop workers and the home-workers. Spanish and English literates are being lack-dom and our activity is arousing interest in those who are the most able labor groups in this section.

The Secretary of the Central Labor Bureau of the Catholic Street Labor Temple and several other men and women were present for the meeting, but no movement was initiated. They are singing for the first time our I.O.G.W.U. songs in this section, but we have already seen how fervently and blindly these Southern labor pioneers were to have our people's rights and demands. The work of the best known leaders of the trade union organizations in the metropolis, who are a host of friends and admirers of Brother Mota, attended the banquet. A step show composed of Broadway favorites, on a covered stage, win its conquests, in the district, with vice-president Ray Smith sitting as master of ceremonies. Among those who responded to the town, mountain's bidding were Harry Lewis, well-known labor journalist, and Arthur Hoffman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board of New York. Telegrams from a number of other locals throughout the country were also read.

On the Eve of the Strike

In Dallas, our campaign is being conducted by the entire local labor movement. They have had some experience that we could make as much headway with a small group of workers and beside, our campaign has brought in a spiritual awakening among the workers speaking on every other trade in this section. We are now beginning to wake up to the fact that we are on the map. Large numbers of workers are beginning to speak out in the press, urging the citizens to back the open shop movement. "Dallians will not stand for the open shop town," they declare. These anti-union industries do not exist. If you can have no power on earth and propose to establish authority in the results they are after.
Dress Industry Drive Under Way in Montreal

By Bernard Shae

When the General Executive Board of J.L.W.U. met last week, a group of young men, dress cutters, appeared before the board and asked for a meeting to be held in the local dress industry. The J.L.W.U. had recently organized the industry by a local dress organization, and it was decided to give them a charter.

Dress Cutters Yelled to Join

A few days after the board met, the dress cutters invited the board to a meeting to decide on what steps to take. The board, however, declined to meet with the cutters.

Tear Off His Buttons

Neither the railroad workers nor those in the room in the railway station were sure what to expect when the strike was over. The men were still not sure what to do with the strike, and many were worried about how long the strike would last. It was a little bit hard on the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Mechanics, but it was necessary to continue the strike.

All It Came Out Of A Glance

In the early days of the strike, the riders were not allowed to use the train. When the strike ended, the riders were allowed to use the train again. It was a little bit of a shock to the riders, and some of them were not sure what to do with the train. It was a little bit of a shock to the riders, and some of them were not sure what to do with the train.

Silly Seconds, Then Tear Gas

There was a great deal of excitement during the strike, and the police were called in to keep the peace. The police were not sure what to do, and some of them were not sure what to do with the strike.

The Ern Home

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Some Vital Problems of Negro Labor

by Frank Crosswhite

In the past a great deal of criticism has been directed against non-white labor for its alleged lack of interest in the special problems that the Negro faces. Much of this criticism, however, came from Negro leaders who possessed little understanding of the social and psychological make-up of their own people. It brought about with organized labor movement on both the industrial and political fields for the Negro.

To Criticize and To Understand

To say that organized labor is without blame in these problems would be similar to assuming the well-known role of an ostrich. However, it is one thing to be critical of an existing situation and quite another thing to understand the conditions from which that situation emanates.

It must be clearly true that race prejudice in varying forms and degrees is entrenched within the ranks of organized labor as is its tendency to perpetuate itself in the life and times of American life. Thus, to expect that the Negro may hope to be segregated, disfranchised and generally denied an equal place in school, in work, in government service, in public places and elsewhere would be completely out of the question. It would immediately be placed upon the common plane of equality. In other words, it is to ignore the influences which separate the Negro from social, economic, tradition and habits which is playing the leading and to be expected. When the present situation in America—especially as far as the Negro is concerned—is clearly understood, it is also clearly understood that the Negro problem is not as he is in the organiza- tion of labor unions.

Where Negroes Have Succeeded

While we have become accus- tome to hear much about the un- favorable treatment meted out to Negroes in American life, we also know that the Negro has succeeded in some general- ly considered "socialist" unions, such as International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Amalgamated of Clothing Workers of America, and others. There are innumerable instances on record where these organi- zations have literally bent backward—generally speaking— to show a preference for Negroes over whites. The facts speak for themselves.

Study Course in Negro History

The International Ladies' Gar- ment Workers' Union, with a mem- bership of over 350,000, has recently embarked upon a recognized educational program for its membership. Among the study courses are Negroes who have been working with organized labor movement on both the industrial and political fields for the Negro.

Harlem Class in Public Speaking

(continued from last issue)

and begin to understand the Negro's position in society. The Negro's position is not one of backwardness; it is a position of leadership and leadership in the American race. There is no better example of this than the Negro labor movement.
Meet the Dress Imperial Chairman

By Saul Marks

Why should the Imperial Dress 

Chairman feel that his 85th birthday has any connection at all with the current dress movement? After all, there's not a single member of the Dressers' Union over 75 who is still active, save the President, who was born before the United States entered the war.

Mr. Feldstein usually greets the news of a motion at the same time it occurs. Throughout the day he meets various sorts of people and experiences odd situations. He could write a book on the people and things he sees in a single day.

For many years Mr. Feldstein has been active in welfare and so- 

cial work. He was Director of the Jewish Social Service, President of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn, and Director of the Brookyln Juvenile and Domestic Relations Society, which he still retains as Director of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. Mr. Feldstein is a member of the New York State Board of Education, and has been a member of the board of governors of the New York State School for the Deaf. He is also a member of the New York State Board of Education, and has been a member of the board of governors of the New York State School for the Deaf.

Almost a half century has slipped from the time when the A.F. of L. first carried on strikes for the dressers. To-day, the achievements of the trade union movement since then are significant. Although it is true that frequent disputes have been painful and at times we have been compelled to make several strikes back for each forward step, yet, by and by, we are nearer closer towards our objective. The working class in America, despite all handicaps, is winning. It is because the union has struggled with the capital in America, with the society, in which we live and in which we work.

The Code and 

The Agreement

Within this last year the dress industry has prospered greatly and the union has increased its power and prestige to higher levels. In answer to the question, "Has labor benefited by the NRA?" Mr. Feldstein feels that labor in general has benefited. The industrial codes have been largely responsible for this benefit. But with the dress industry, the Code is not the answer. The benefit is due to the NRA. Mr. Feldstein said, "The Code is, in many re- 

pects, a duplication of what we have in the agreement." In fact, the trade agreement of the dress industry was drawn up three months before the code even came into existence. If the code is not renewed in 1931, there will be no trouble in this industry as it will continue to operate under its pre-agreement.

The New Deal 

And Employers

Mr. Feldstein agreed that the New Deal and employers have come to a better understanding. The New Deal has reflected a moment, and, in his own words, has asked that it be true that the union be made to operate like a business. This was a rather bold statement, and the union was quick to be plowed. "The competitive spirit is still there, Employers competing among themselves, often lose one and claims the Code for the future.

Mr. Feldstein bears many cases in his office, and in full, some cases are acknowledged at the same hour with the hope that the first case board will be better enough to let the unions be asked in some way. On several occasions the Imperial Chairmen is scheduled to hear two different cases at two different places at the same time. In this case a certain case the Imperial Chairman to attend to chairs first. The other party asks him to attend to them immediately, such as the "I'm the man, I'm the man," the same up more or less, and does his best.

During a case hearing, everyone gets excited. The no- 

tice says something and his feel is that the representatives protest, but Mr. Feldstein remains calm. He never gets ruffled. He feels that his understand- 

ing's representatives engage in free speech which is not allowed. Mr. Feld- 

stein blandly informs them that they are present to settle a 


too another one.

The Growth of 

The Office

Not so very long ago, the Im- 

perial Chairman was hardly over- 

tired with work. In fact, the num- 

ber of cases in this office was of- 

fered. But the case of the moment 

in the office is not the Imperial 

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The Dress industry has grown tremendously and the number of unionists is increasing. In 1925, the Imperial Chairman had to attend to chairs first. The other party asks him to attend to them immediately, such as the "I'm the man, I'm the man," the same up more or less, and does his best.

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Local 22 Declares Stand on Entry of Former "Industrial" Members

At the meeting on December 13, 1934, the Executive Board of Dressmakers Union Local 22, I.L.G.U.W., considered the question of the entry of members of the Industrial Union. The Board decided to issue a declaration that the entry of members of the Industrial Union is not compatible with the goals, principles, and objectives of Local 22. The Board stressed that the entry of members of the Industrial Union would undermine the solidarity and effectiveness of the union and would lead to a decline in membership and士 status. The Board also stated that it would not admit any member of the Industrial Union to the union and that the union would not engage in any collective bargaining with the Industrial Union.

MOSCOW, Warsaw, London Contrasts

From Address by Julius Hochman, General Manager of Dress Jodl Board, at Reception Meeting Held To Greet Him Upon His Return From Europe, December 12, 1934.

Honor and Guests, President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I just arrived this morning, and the last night on shipboard, you may believe me, had about as many chances to try to tell you in an orderly manner of my impressions of the European situation as I had the time to write while I was there, I will just ramble about the best way my memory will serve.

First of all, let me tell you this: What you did at the time may not be like. You will remember it forever. Everything you did was in good taste, and in the hands of the subcommittee, which made us so proud of.

Old World Full of Inconsistencies

For about Europe, or any other part of the world, and expect consistency or logic, well—maybe the individual-action will do. Before I started, I made plans to cross the ocean. I wanted to see and know everything, not the old-fashioned cross the ocean. I thought over and came to the conclusion that I would take it rather.

First, I went to England. The first thing that impressed me was the how and Russia. In Russia, they have a Communist dictatorship, with a promise of salvation. In England, they are having today the same political labor movement. In the final analysis, the labor movement on its way towards salvation will have to come there.

I went to Moscow, I had heard that there were some very interesting things about the working conditions. I found that the working conditions were very good, and I think that anyone should be asked to choose, he should choose Moscow. I found that the prices were low, the food, the clothes, the housing, and I was very much impressed. Moscow is a beautiful city.

Under Red Flag

As soon as I arrived in Moscow, I was impressed by the atmosphere of communism. Everywhere, the flags were flying, and the people were happy. There was a sense of unity and solidarity that was very inspiring. It was a powerful feeling that made me want to be a part of it.

To Russia

Under Red Flag

When I arrived in Moscow, I was interested in the various aspects of life there. I was especially interested in the working conditions and the way we ate, worked, and lived. These experiences were very educational for me. I left Moscow with a better understanding of the working class and their struggles. I believe that it is important for all of us to learn from these experiences and to support the struggle for socialism.

Group of Leaders Who Met Julius Hochman Upon His Return from Europe. Right to left: Max Cohen, Philip Karp, President District 18, Julius Hochman, Louis Antonioli, Charles Zimmerman.
Section Meetings Ratify Program
And Policies of Local 22 Board

By Charles S. Zimmerman

On December 30, we had section membership meetings at our local, at which a number of serious questions presented by the Executive Board, were taken up—all of them important.

Conclusion: Ratify "Unity" Slogan

The first question was the confirmation of the "unity" slogan, presented by the Executive Board, which aims to put an end to the confusion that the opposition is trying to create within our local with a slogan of "unity."

Members: Timely Reaffirmation

Our Executive Board, relying, as usual, upon the good judgment of our members, decided to submit the entire question to the next section meetings for final action. At the meetings of December 30, the statement of the Executive Board received the overwhelming support of the membership. In spite of the facts that the "left group" tried their utmost to disrupt these meetings and to prolong them so that the members should not have an opportunity to participate in the voting on this question, the members voted to voice their approval of the stand of our Executive Board and to put an end to any further action on this question. The efforts on the part of the "right group" to disrupt the meetings were of no avail. Our members understood that the issues is not merely of admitting a few hundred members, but what the "left group" will do within our Union. The vocal "dissenters" at these meetings, was a timely warning to the "left group" that our membership will not tolerate any disruptive activities.

To Set Up Building Committees

The next question taken up at the meetings dealt with the plans for the coming season. We are now approaching the long slack period. The problem of safeguarding the conditions and fighting for the improvements are problems of the present, and the time has come, to present to the membership (1) that we recognize the Organic Department by establishing building committees, thus making the workers in the union shops active in their holdings to see to it that no open shops come into being; and (2) that if we do not do this, that the Union workers unionize them. Through these building committees, we will be able to control the enforcement of the 21/2 hour week. We, therefore, proposed the combining of the U.D.C. Department with the Organic Department, and we proposed that Brother Elizabeth be in charge of the new organization department.

We are confronted with the situation of settling prices of the unfair rise in wages. We have a beginning of the season's taking place. We must raise the prices of November to a level that is the beginning of the season. If they will settle their prices right now, it will affect their earnings for the season. We want our workers to earn not only the minimum but above the minimum. It is, therefore, necessary to hold out for the price when settling prices now. This is only a preliminary step in what the Union intends to do during the coming season.

Program of Demands

During the Full season, a program of demands was worked out by the Union and approved by the shop chairman. Unfortunately, due to the fact that last season was such a hard one, it was impossible to put through this program. We will have to prepare ourselves to carry through this program during the last season, there was a report of the number of classes and the number of groups that were organized throughout our Educational Department which showed that thousands of members are participating in the work of the department. In addition to the regular educational, cultural, and athletic activities, the department also arranged affairs where our members can get together and have a good time. One such affair that was very successful was held, it was a dance, arranged by the Spanish section of our Union, about 1,300 members of the section participated and had a very good time.

Dressmakers International Ball

And Policies of Local 22 Board

By Charles S. Zimmerman

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Neckwear Workers Renew Pact; Get Code

By Joseph Teimel

Manager, Local 142

The 3,500 members of Local 142, Ladies' Neckwear Workers Union are working today under new agreements with the National Relief, Neckwear & Button Association and the Bower, Skirt and Neckwear Contractors' Associations. Both agreements were signed on December 4.

Contracts Substantially Modified

New clauses in the agreements call for:

1. No member of the Association shall be made to work under any agreement for any person, firm, or corporation, or purchase or receive any agreement from the Association, unless an agreement has been declared a strike, until such a strike in each case has been fully settled.

2. The worker shall be placed on work unless such worker shall have first secured a working card from the Union.

3. Upon the request of the Union, the members of the Association shall submit to the right of the union to examine books and records showing payrolls, labor costs and outside production for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this agreement are fully complied with.

4. Any member of the Association who fails within 40 hours to comply with the decisions rendered by the representatives of the parties to this agreement, or by an impartial chairman shall automatically lose all rights under the agreement until such time as such member upon mutual consent of both parties to the agreement is reinstated to his rights under this contract.

To Eliminate Home-work

5. The purpose of this agreement is to minimize, control and if it is possible, to eliminate home-work in the industry; the control of homework is essential for the protection of labor standards and also in order to avoid unfair competition.

The conference Board shall study the homework question, recommend such changes which will serve as a protection for the workers. The Association agreed to embody in the Code the changes recommended by the conference Board.

Right to Examine Records

The Union also has fought during the past year for the right to examine outside production and labor costs. Because of rights that certain large manufacturers were exploiting away with it," the Union insisted that it could not sign the agreement without the right to examine the production records and management of contractors. The membership of Local 142 is thoroughly happy over these successes.

The Union has succeeded in getting in the employment agreements for a 5 per cent "reorganization," for the right to hire temporary help during the peak of the season, for a four-weeks' term instead of two as in the agreement, and for a reduction of wages.

Neckwear Code Signed

On December 30, word came from Washington that the Code for the industry was signed, and that the price of $10 per week was reduced to $7. Under the Code the wages will be, in the Eastern Section of the Country, as follows:

Minimum wage scale: Cutters: 80c per hour; Operators, the per hour: 50c per hour, 60c an hour. The home-work provision, is as follows:

(a) No more than nine-hour of the work produced for or by a manufacturer may be done on home-work.

(b) The prices must be the same as paid to the workmen in the Union shops.

(c) The workmen in the inside factory must be fully supplied with all the necessary materials.

(d) The prices for all homework must be adjusted in the inside factory.

Members Ratify Contract

On December 4, the Union passed the contract, one of the largest in the city, to the door and voted unanimously to accept the agreement.

Among the speakers were President Dubinsky and Frank Cross, owner of New York's largest manufacturer, president of Local 142, and Iroquois Murray Hoffer, chairman, thanks President Dubinsky for his speech, for his determination, persistence, and his work on this agreement.
New Year Thoughts

Recreational Activities Expand

By Louis Schaffer
Superintendent, Recreational Activities

The main function of our edu-
cational effort is to develop in our
students a sense of the impor-
tance of cooperation in the pres-
cent economic setup, and to help
them visualize what the future may
hold. It is our conviction that we
now have a younger elem-
ent in our membership with no
knowledge of the work of previ-
ous years, but the problem is not
unreadable. It is our firm belief
that it will take the next five
years of depression.

The current view of this time
realizes that the labor movement
is not an accident, conceived by a
few individuals, but a normal re-
sponse by an entire economic and
social group. They understand that in
our industrial society, the worker
finds himself unable to fight his
alone. If he stands alone he is
killed alone. The worker now real-
izes that the only way he can meet
his employer on equal ground is by
fighting with his fellow workers.

Our program is not really a pro-
gram that they can gain a
headway in our social science
study through trade union organi-
ization.

Our Work and Objectives

Our educational program has a
defined objective—to assist them in
securing information and under-
standing the implications of the
World War. On our own card,
our Educational De-
sartment has set up as its goal
the development of a group of
students who understand, intelli-
gently and effectively in our own
and the labor movement, and who
are aware of the problems facing
our students. Our educational
program is planned accordingly.
A realistic and effective program,
it influences the psychology of the
students, promotes all activities.

In the last analysis the growth
of our membership depends on
leaders, to the unfolding and encour-
agement of its program. There was no
a greater need for recreational
activities for small groups that
tend to develop leadership, the
ability and the ability to lead.

It is true that our members gain
real pride by participating in the
affairs of their organization. But
they can only benefit by the orga-
nization if, to their practical ex-
terest, the special training offered
by a dynamic, well-planned
program of workers education.

More Important

The program, vigor, idealism and
organization of our educational
work is reflected in the activi-
ties throughout the country but
by the labor movement as a whole.

The historic contribution that
our educational work has made
to the labor movement is reflected
in the following statistics. In the
seventeen years of the exist-
ence of our organization, we have
been able to reach the entire
positive through the collective
efforts of the members and the
methods and information in
keeping the workers informed.

With the beginning of the new
year, the emphasis is to increase our efforts in the
work of workers education.

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January 4, 1935
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...Bulletin of I. L. G. W. U. Educational Activities...

Theatrical Parties

Theatrical parties are being planned
by groups of our members to see
the plays produced by the theater
ly, our program, or by our students
of literature and drama. Many of
these groups should get in touch imme-
diately with our Educational De-
partment.

The Educational Department is
also planning a series of visits to
theaters in New York and vicinity.

An Inspiring Social

Many of our members celebrate a
new year's eve in some form for this
year at the Textile High School, in
New York City, when we are conduct-
ing "gym" activities, consisting of
interpretive and social dancing,
basketball, physical exercises and
swimming. The directors and audi-
cences participated in the program.
There were requisitions and auctions.

Nevertheless, there were records set.

A number of students were serving
in the dining room by their own con-
tiguity and the fruit of a month's
inspiring affair which is to be a
reality and the ideal of the new
year.

This week the union's party will be
given to reorient our Educational
Department that a class be organized there. The subject of
the program this week will be

This group consists of members
ten of our local unions. They
enjoyed an evening with young people, despite
the fact that it was a few days
before Christmas and many shops were
closed, and yet they could be
found on the tride, making it necessary for
many of the teachers to make
an effort to attend this occasion.

The manager of the local, Brother
Mac Lishkwen, and the secretary
of the group have arranged an
educational and social program.
Most of those present joined in the
discussion, and the program was
the result of the various activities
and also the result of the social
union, on Monday, January 17,
in the office of the union, right
after the social meeting.

All of them promised to interest
their fellow workers in their shops
in our program. "We are sure that
Local 26, in accordance with the
traditions associated with this
number, will make good.

Our Pamphlets

The response of our members and
officers to our four pamphlets, "You
and Your Union," "Introducing Your
Union," "How to Confront a
Strike," and "The Plan of Functional Operating of the I. L. G. W. U."
are being admired by the "heavy
hitters" in the educational work.
The best encouragement for us in
preparing similar booklets
on other subjects is the interest
they are showing.

L. I. G. W. U.

The members of the I. L. G. W. U.
are certainly interested in the new
plays that are being written by
our Union Theater is Strength,
their part twice a week, and will soon present
it to our audiences.

The excellent program of our lo-
nel. In Richmond, Va., has formed an
I. L. G. W. U. dramatic group.

One of I. L. G. W. U. Swimming Groups, Composed of Members of Local 12,
Knebbaeker Aquatic Swimming Pool, 306 West 31st Street, New York
News Lines from Garment Sidelines

By Francis Kaan

Hail'd as the first move of its kind, the Labor Day celebration Labor granted a federal charter to a group of outside alinement. The recognition is called the "Labor Day Act," and it is visible in the "b,9."

The salmon's efforts to obtain a charter for the group, and the cooperation of Max Liebzeit, president of the group, and the War Depart- ment of the Military Workers Union, Mr. Bratley believes that the salmon is in the offing to join the new local because of the stimulating effect it will have on his industry.

Price setting for Spring coat and suit labor in the New York market under the piece-work system is proceeding very slowly, owing to the uncertainty of the style element. Many firms working on Southern resort lines and white coats, however, have begun settlement negotiations with the unions.

Codon the new system of setting prices for Spring coat and suit labor in the New York market, as employers must reach a decision with the unions, should an Impasse develop, before the Labor Day, or the union has the right to appeal to the National Labor Board who will make a speedy ruling.

It seems that manufacturers are not prepared to begin actual settlements until after Christmas, because they do not know what prices will suit for suits next season, some owners are hesitating to spend as much as $800 to a suit, which was first planned to have suits 1940. A manufacturer who has not volunteered a statement to be feeling that these should be 27 or 28 inches long.

On the belief that the NRA should be treated in its present a per cent, specific part of the nation's economic and social structure, and that labor should have more strength than the unions, the Labor Advisory Board said that the Sage Act with the National Industrial Recovery Act, should be

The Board suggested the following for amendments: First, that a specific scale should be established for the labor, as a basis for collective bargaining that will have equal representation, to impose labor codes on the industry, to strengthen a code, presented, an acceptable code, to make amendments to codes when necessary, and to apply Section 9 of the Act to any industry, the labor group which has not been confined.

The second point that the Act as a labor advisory council, rather than the Wage Classification and Price, and the Code for the establishment of a code, this is that as a specific part of the National Industrial Recovery Act, as the Labor Advisory Board.

Finally, the Board of Labor Advisory Board on the following for endorsement of the new labor code, and the National Industrial Recovery Act, as the Labor Advisory Board.

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Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel P. Mott

The Pay Collections

The efforts of Local 10 to bring a fair wage for its members have been of the utmost importance to the industry, and the pay collections have been conducted in a manner that reflects well on the organization.

Without a doubt, the pay collections have been a significant achievement. The efforts of the local have been commendable, and the results are a testament to the dedication and hard work of its members.

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BOSTON BREVITIES

By Philip Kramer, W.F. Field Manager, Boston Joint Board

Shortly after the General Executive Board met in Chicago, a decision concerning biennial conventions was made. It was decided that the local's biennial conventions would be suspended, and the next convention would be held in 1935.

The decision was met with mixed reactions from the locals. Some were disappointed, while others saw it as a positive step towards modernizing the organization.

The next convention will be held in 1935, and the locals are encouraged to submit their proposals and ideas for the agenda.

Webster Hall Crowded On Local 62 Anniversary

The large balcony of Webster Hall, 11th Street, and Third Avenue, was packed to capacity by employees of Local 62, who gathered there on Friday, December 14, to celebrate their 62nd anniversary. The gathering was attended by a large crowd of workers, including past presidents and officers, who came to celebrate the achievements of the union and honor its members.

The event was a testament to the strength and unity of the union, and a reminder of the hard work and dedication of its members over the years.

Credit for this successful affair goes to the hard-working personnel of the arrangements committee, consisting of Philip Pfeif, Arthur Diba, Samuel Francis, Samuel Smith, Pesky Shaner, Morris Zies, Isidore Schwartz, Samuel Spivak, Ira Esterman, Betty Drolet, and Giselle Malmud. The committee worked tirelessly to ensure the success of the event.

Get Well-Earned

One of the satisfactory products of this election was the good fortune of some individuals who in all sincerity did not belong to the organization. Let me explain.

As a result of being in the Boston and district union in March, 1923, our local had a chance of making an appeal to former members of the Union to rejoin it, and about two weeks ago a management man said to me, "I wish you could come quite active. We welcomed them with open arms and gave them an opportunity to become officers of the local. Some of them even became members of the local. Yes, the old fellas would make excellent carpenters and constructive work almost impossible."

Well, at this election, our members finally took the initiative. Everyone of them has attended one or more of their candidates to our office. Let us hope that this rebuke will serve as a lesson in this distorting element and be a warning-stimulus to all.

Contracts Expiring in February

Right now, the thoughts of our members in Boston are turned towards the renewal of their agreements with their employers. Dress, shirt and coat agreements. We shall try hard to avoid a conflict, providing the employers show a genuine desire to make a good contract for the men that one hears in the local market, that the employers fully understand the industry's needs are true. It might become necessary to teach them the importance of such agreements. We shall be prepared to meet and talk; it is the only way to get results.

We, naturally, will not be caught napping and will be on deck making the best of our terms to the men. February 15, 1931, when the contract expires, we shall give them the best that the market will bear.

The Joint Board, headed by Mr. Jason, and a staff of four business agents, will be working with the organization, especially in the active new shops of all the locals and they are offering excellent cooperation.
Editorial Notes

"The Spirit of the I.L.G.W.U." — Herein lies the essence of a major victory of the recent strike of the railroad workers of Racine, Wisconsin, won after six weeks of gritty fighting. As an example of the relentless courage displayed by the Racine workers, the writer cites... in the tracks of a railway siding near the factory, the face of an approaching engine, to bar the shipment of material from the strike-bound factory.

In another story, from Kansas City, Mo., we are told how a group of loyal union girls from the Nell Donnelly Dress Co., a non-union outfit, formed last month a local union of the I.L.G.W.U., to be comprised of workers employed in that shop only, and how these girls are successfully resisting every attempt on the part of the management of the factory to weaken them away, through threats or cajolery, from the Union.

From still another place, on the Mexican border, in southwest Texas, a stirring tale of meetings of miserably underpaid and overworked Mexican women workers, is reported, of a new hope arising from the end of the existence of these bereft workers; of rays of light beginning to dawn on the horizon of their hitherto cramped lives.

It is this intangible, yet realistic and forceful manifestation of life in the ever-widening ramifications of our industry which we have now become accustomed to refer to as the "Spirit of the I.L.G.W.U." It is and should be, a symbol of the achievement is surely not a child of this year nor of the preceding year. It has been with us since the early days of our organization, at times arrested or thrown back, but never vanquished. The miracle of it is that even the bitter years of 1929-33 have not been able to destroy it. And the greater wonder is that today, after the older elements and groupings in the women's garment industry have been decimated, and the colors of the I.L.G.W.U., this spirit, as youthful and militant, as ever, is surging on with the same depth, sincerity and loyalty to new masses of submerged workers, to groups which until now were regarded by our enemies as safely outside union influence and humane terms of life and labor.

The Cotton Garment Stalemate in December was a number of rapid-change developments which succeeded in further bewildering a situation already considerably confused.

President Roosevelt's order to cut work hours to 56 per week in the cotton garment industry and to increase wage rates 10 per cent to offset the decrease in hours, went into effect on December 1. Nevertheless, a few days prior to that date, a group of 31 cotton garment manufacturers obtained from a Federal judge in Washington, D.C., a temporary restraining order in interfering with the presidential order and challenging the right of the administration to modify contracts without the consent of industry. In retaliation, the National Industrial Recovery Board ordered the removal of eleven manufacturers from the Cotton Garment Code Authority, who were charged with cooperating against the work-hour reduction and the wage-rate increase.

In the meantime, the entire cotton garment industry, represented by ten associations and 145 individual manufacturers, applied to and obtained from the Cotton Garment Industrial Commission a temporary exemption from the amendment requiring an increase in hourly and piece rates of wages. The exemptions were granted to them on the ground that the court may give to the 31 firms had placed them in a "competitive disadvantage." Since the temporary injunction has not been terminated as yet, the exemption granted to the industry still is in force.

Indeed, as the situation in the cotton dress shops affecting directly the I.L.G.W.U., is concerned, it may be briefly stated as follows:

The union cotton dress shops, in every part of the country, have complied with the presidential order and have cut down work hours to 56 and raised the wage rates correspondingly. In most of the non-union cotton dress factories the work-hour reduction has been carried out, though in some of them the wage scales have not been raised. The General Office of the I.L.G.W.U. is at this moment making a survey of the field and will, after the holiday is over, and work is resumed on a normal scale in the cotton garment industry, take steps, not halting before calling strikes if necessary, to enforce the wage-rate increase as provided in the presidential order. By that time, it is expected, a final ruling on the subject of the permanent injunction by the recalcitrant manufacturers against the Government will also be forthcoming.

The general feeling of the I.L.G.W.U. with regard to the arrogant and consistently defiant attitude of the non-union garment combine toward the shorter hours and higher wage-rate amendments of the Cotton Garment Code, was rather tersely expressed by President Dubinsky in a public statement issued by him on December 12, when it became known that the employers were granted wholesale exemptions by the Cotton Garment Industrial Committee. In part, it says as follows:

"The exemptions from the 15 per cent wage rates to affect the 19 per cent reduction of work hours granted to all cotton garment manufacturers by the Cotton Garment Industrial Committee actually means a 10 per cent reduction. By this act of wholesale charity to the employers, the committee practically nullifies the effect of the cut in working hours contained in the Presidential order, as it takes away from one hand what it gives with the other. As far as our Union is concerned, we shall insist, regardless of what the committee has been about in which the non-union members are involved, the 19 per cent wage adjustment be carried out simultaneously with the 10 per cent decrease in work hours, irrespective of whether the manufacturer in question is party to the injunction proceedings against the Government or not. Our Union has regarded this matter closed, and we had every reason to believe that the Presidential order would go into effect as promised, December 1. The sudden change of front on the part of the Cotton Garment Industrial Committee, by granting exemptions to all manufacturers in the cotton garment industry, will therefore necessitate a change in plans on our side as well. The Union will now begin making strike preparations to enforce in every shop a permanent wage-rate increase to safeguard the workers from this attempted raid on their already extremely low minimums."

The New "Justice" "Justice" will be published twice a month, on the 19th and the 16th. The front page has also been changed to a regular tabloid newspaper size.

This change has been decided upon to enable our official publication to carry a greater variety of union and trade news. The increased frequency of appearance should meet the clamor from our members in various parts of the country for easier contact with events and happenings in the I.L.G.W.U.

This change indicates, above all, the general advance which the Union has made in the past year. Our publication has become not merely a means for conveying official news to the members but it is today the mouthpiece of the Union's many-sided activities and the forum of opinion. It is our desire, therefore, to encourage our members to write to "Justice" opinions, impressions and criticisms, favorable or unfavorable, and we will do our best to print, in the regular sectional spirit, such contributions will positively be printed.

The Return of the "Industrial" Dreammakers Now that the few hundred the so-called dress department of the dual Industrial Union, have voted to return, without strings or conditions, to the I.L.G.W.U., their requalification with the dress organization, in New York, is but a question of a day or two space of time.

Their coming back — instead of the much-publicized 1,800 there are only about 400 or 500 of them — should affect very little the life of the big Dressmakers Union. They will be admitted on the same terms as any other union applicant, without prejudice or favor. And within the Union, these former members of the dual union will have to conduct themselves as all other union members, except that they will be watched more closely and their acts will be more keenly scrutinized.

And for good and sufficient cause. The I.L.G.W.U. has stated time and again that there is room within its confines for every woman's garment worker who depends on this industry for a living. The dreamers who had been misled into joining the dual union unfortunately had been deprived of standard union conditions and union protection because they were compelled to work in the few sub-standard dress shops which had "contracts" with the dual union. If they now have become members of the Internationals, the protective arm of our organization will be extended to cover the places where they are employed or where they might find employment in the future.

But the former members of the dual union who are planning to join the dressmakers' organization might as well make up their minds to come in and with clean intentions. If any of them nurse a thought that they could come into it as members of the old outfit and create confusion and disruption inside of the dress organization, they will find themselves sadly disappointed. An open door, even an open union door, swings both ways with equal force. It will be just too bad for them and for their inspirers.