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Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 3)

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

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

A quarter of a century ago, social security legislation in the United States was regarded as hardly more than a dream.

In a land of rock-ribbed "individualism" there seemed to be no room for social legislation that would offer a measure of protection for the masses and would incorporate a pledge of society's responsibility for the welfare of those upon whom its entire economic fabric depends.

So when, in 1917, Congressman Meyer London, attorney for the cloak and dressmakers' organization of New York, introduced the first law-project for a full system of social insurance, he was considered by all "practical" minds of that day as a mere lofty idealist, vainly seeking Utopia in a land of inhospitable realities.

Even the organized labor movement looked with unfriendly suspicion upon job insurance. In the pre-war days as well as in the decade that followed it, America seemed to have little mind for measures of social security.

Then came the war, and with it bitter, sobering awakening. Followed three years of unspeakable misery and endless headlines, while the Government, itself planless and helpless was drifting, it seemed, nowhere. Then, as if overnight, came a change with regard to State responsibility for the welfare of the working masses. Frantically, the Government tried a dole, direct and indirect relief, but these proved only weak half-measures.

At last, the Government is awakening to a greater measure of its obligations. The principles and ideas advanced by the pioneers, that were ridiculed and considered so visionary that they were never even reported out of legislative committee, are now being accepted as a basis for a vast program of social legislation by the Administration.

The measures introduced in Congress by the Administration may be far from adequate and the labor movement will quite likely have a good deal to say when the hearings on these bills begin. But there is hardly a doubt that the principle back of this social insurance legislation is sound, far-reaching, and immensely constructive. And once begun, the movement for a wider and more comprehensive system of social insurance will be irresistible.

Toronto Cloak Employers Sign After Strike
1,500 Return To Work—500 in Contractor Shops Still Out Until Jobbers Accept Union Terms

As we go to press, we are advised, by telephone, by Samuel Krakower, Toronto Joint Board manager, as follows:

"The general steppage in the Toronto cloak factories, called out four days ago, on January 23, came to end today as far as the inside manufacturers are concerned. After the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Association signed a collective agreement with the Joint Board, 1,500 out of the 2,000 involved in the walkout will return to the shops in two days as soon as labor prices on garments are settled.

The remaining 500 work in contracting shops in two days as soon as labor prices meet all work terms is reached with the jobbers who are to assume responsibility for faithful performance."

Ohio Cotton Dress Strikers Hold Fast
Heavy Picket Lines Guard Cleveland and Kent, O. Factories

This, from Vice-President Abraham Kalinsky, Cleveland Joint Board manager:

"The largest picket lines Cleveland and Kent, Ohio, have ever seen surround the two shops of A. N. Gross Co., manufacturers of cotton dresses, every morning, noon and night, since Wednesday, January 18. About 30 workers in Cleveland and 150 in Kent went on strike for higher wages, better conditions, security of the job and the closed union shop.

The spirit of the strikers is excellent. They sing and cheer all day long. In Kent, all labor unions paraded on January 20 in aid of our strike.

"Strike kitchens opened in both cities. Payment of strike benefit began on January 18. The strike strikers are determined to win, confident that the entire I.G.O.W.U. is behind them."

A Pioneer's Dream Coming True
By Thomas E. Evans
President Local 102, Atlanta, Ga.

As we enter the year, 1935, let us pause for a moment and thank the Almighty for the blessing bestowed upon this little group of men and women who comprise Local No. 102, first, for the courage to break down the barriers which stood between them and a fuller life for more than two decades, and second, for a change in their attitude and behavior which transforms a group of sad-faced, forlorn individuals into self-reliant and self-respecting trade unionists.

The Flight of the Winnipeg Cloakmakers

The writer of these lines was instructed two months ago by President Evans to visit Winnipeg to survey the local cloak situation. The essential conditions there are as follows:

For the last three years, a so-called, "Seasonal Cloak Strike" has been functioning in Winnipeg, claiming control over three out of the six factories engaged in the manufacture of cloaks in that city. The conditions in all cloak shops have rapidly deteriorated since the shop stewards' orders to management that an operator, cutter, or presser did not earn more than three years ago about $13 or $14 per week. Deals, addi- tion work, contracting, and subcontracting, were openly encouraged and punished by the leaders of the Industrial Union. Moreover, the local cloak trade, which had been in the hands of foreign-born men, is now in the hands of native-born or foreign-born Canadians. As a result, the work in the cloak trade in Winnipeg, which is about 60% actual old-time contract, constitutes the others are more advanced.

Aftermath of Strike

The climax was reached last summer, when the Industrial Union staged a general strike which lasted for five weeks. From the first day of the strike, it was quite apparent that what the leadership was interested in was not the strike, but political demonstrations became the order of the day—demonstrations to attract the trade union movement, demonstrations to attack the city authorities, demonstrations in favor of the revolution in China, everything became a part of the official program until the organization ceased to function. The Union had no one to hold responsible for the failure of agreements, and we had to adapt ourselves to the condition of dealing with employers individually.

In spite of the difficulties, the Union has not suffered in strength, its membership has increased, and the good work it has done is a testimony to the ability of the men. The organization is strong and will continue to grow. The men are united, and the Union will be stronger and more powerful than ever before.
Cheery Message From Atlanta, Ga.

(Continued from Page 3)

agreements kept on violating the Code Provisions, and especially Section 7A, all through 1934. Complaint after complaint was made to Local No. 123 to the various labor bureaus up and down the New Eng.

and we were just as undeterred before all those boards. Yes, we won a few, we won an Anheuser-Busch, we won a success in impressing upon the local dress employers the fact that we meant business and were going to get the verdict to the very end.

Let me mention at this point, sir, respect for two individuals who wore tiresles in contributing their utmost and very best to the success of our cause, attorneys, Bird Cherry and Raymond Brightman. Also, to Messrs. Wagner, of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, and Local No. 123, respectively.

Thanks to Those Who Helped Us

In the thick of the Battle of 1934, the I.W.W. received the call for the 5th National Convention in Chicago. All dress employers and dress workers of the country would not permit, as it were, to attend the convention. Fortunately, our young local friend, Brother Louis Stolberg, assistant manager of Local No. 16, who was one of the committee which called the convention and upon whose advice the delegates were sent to the Chicago convention, had the style of the writer of these lines being the original member of the local. Apparently we received such a splendid reception from our brother delegates and friends that we still retain a warm and grateful memory of it.

The credit for our achievements here as trade unions and as members of Local No. 123 must be given, first, to that little band of active local workers, and secondly, to the first to respond to the clarion call of unionism which came from the dress manufacturing centers in the East, in 1931. They and those leaders who joined them later must be congratulated for their unselfish devotion to our cause, to prevent anything that might prove detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of our organization.

A Contrast in Earnings

It is well to mention here that today, at the beginning of a new spring season, most of the members are at work, and instead of a salary average of $7 per week, we are now making as much as $15 per week for machine operators, $25 for cutters, etc.

We do not attempt to fail benefit as regards wages and conditions under the Code, but we must say that the Code is not absolute. Charles H. Greer, Director of the Code Observance Bureau of the International Textile Workers, has a large number of cases in which Dress Code and Cotton Garment Code rules and regulations proved worthless. He has pointed out that even through our demands for the right work term in many factories. Our members have made frequent attempts to the International for having sent those problems of the Code. Brother Greer to his

Finally, we in Atlanta are looking forward to the day when President Delugy will ride us out. We can assure him that he will never have a chance in this city. His name is a household word to every respectable worker's house in Atlanta.

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 123

Among the Undergarment Workers

The Negligee Industry, while producing garments that carry their own distinctive character, is yet considered an integral part of the general silk undergarment industry. The negligee and outing pajamas, usually worn by women during their waking hours, is, nevertheless, confided to the intimacy of the boudoir.

Until the general strike in 1932, the negotiators of the industry were typically referred to as "theifth" on Thanksgiving Day. During the height of the season, cutters were employed to stay in even on Sundays and after the new establishing hours, workers were obliged frequently to take garments home and finish them there. Immediately after Christmas, however, most of the workers would retire from the factory and take a rest.

Our Union introduced into the industry the 8-hour, 356 low day, established minimum wage scales: payment for legal holiday; retention of workers during the slow season, and the principle of equal division of work. Overall, it was paid at the rate of time and a half. Following the signing of the collective agreement, we found the negotiators manufacturing sympathetic, appreciative, and helpful. It was natural for them to feel so. For us, it was a novel experience. With this difference of course, that, instead of all dress factories, the union, the employers looked upon their production and an increase in the rate of work.

In the course of time, however, through a series of occasional conferences and finally, the establishment of a union, the employers are bound to an increase in the rate of work.

The Fight on Overtime

The unionization of the industry, aided in suppressing sweatshop conditions, eliminating substitute competition, and brought about a greater degree of stability that is a measure of benefit to all. The new Code, with its added factor in that direction, of course, was the Undergarment and Negligee Code Authority. Under the labor provisions of this Code, overtime was abolished. Overtime wages were made only to such cases, where the Code Authority would recommend it. This Code was adopted, and with the approval of the latter.

An exceedingly interesting case, throwing light upon the rate labor views on the subject and that, representing labor, should be opposed to granting the vote in opposition to the granting of overtime.

The Code Authority was established to prevent the capricious sentiment of the Code Committee. They argued that since the collective agreement was still in force, the Code Authority should not deny it. Brother Frederick Dealy, chairman of the meeting, pointed out that the assumption had been made that union shops may allow themselves of longer hours and therefore place union firms at a disadvantage. But under the Code, uniform hours are established throughout the nation, and everybody is paid on an equal basis. The manufacturers claimed that they were expressing the sentiment of the entire industry and the demand of overtime at this period of the year would prove disastrous to the industry.

Great Spread of Unemployment

I submit that theCode Authority is a type of a meeting of all the traditional labor and the Code Authority and officers of the Code Authority, and that manufacturers would be given an opportunity to freely express their views on the subject and that, representing labor, should be opposed to granting the vote in opposition to the granting of overtime.

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MONTHLY THEMED SECTION

February 1, 1935

Flashings from North, West and South

By Meyer Perlstein

General Organizer, I.A.W.U.

In St. Louis

The dock trade here started the season with a rush. Most of the charge sales are being pulled off the books. The same applies to Kansas City and other cities where slack is being produced. With the beginning of the season our organizing activities were renewed. In St. Louis our effort was concentrated at present against the Standard-Westinghouse Company, where 160 workers, supposed to have been taken back to work fifteen or more months ago, are still out.

The Forest City

This campaign extends to several fronts. First, in preparing the workers who are still working in the Forest City shops to organize when a strike order is issued. Second, in preparing the workers who are buying the product of this firm as to what the real conditions of their employment are. Both of these methods this firm is using in suppressing those who have helped to make it so rich and powerful. Third, in bringing this firm before the law of the land and making it pay at least part of the damages that our people have sustained during this long struggle.

In Kansas City

Our organization campaign in this city is also reaching the point where definite action will have to be taken. We have prepared the workers and to establish collective relationship with the employer. This week we spent almost entirely in Kansas City.

By Leo De Cex

The SUNDAY visitor to Washington may walk around and find all sorts of things, particularly in the stonework of new buildings.

The Commerce Dept., building, is a Cinderella story for its handsome proportions. In the servants' quarter of Washington the Commerce Dept. was kept by the rich and well-dressed firms of masons and architects in a corner of the building. However, the Commerce Dept. was installed in a regular palace of its own, and everyone lived happily ever after in a harmonious way.

Unfortunately the Cinderella legend, though one of the most popular of fairy stories, is perhaps the best loved of all. Every fairy tale must have in it the detail itself, that has been formed to such an extent that the original fairy tale is unknown to anyone.

By Robt. A. Green

New building with no feeling that government may come and go, and new deals may be made and broken, but one new power has come to stay. It repents neither in the Capitol nor in the White House, but half-way between. It is the great business world, and it is there, perhaps the most important part of the country's economy, that can be made to yield like elastic in new forms of political power, depending on its nature.

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Blouse Makers Get New Agreement

By Max Moskowitz
Manager, Local 11, ILGWU

With the signing, on January 24, of the new agreement in the blouse trade, the blousemakers' organization emerges a stronger trade union, far better equipped to carry on its work and to combat work conditions in the industry.

In the two months since the signing of the new agreement, the organization and the new union have been hard at work. The union has now come into its own, and the results are beginning to be felt.

The new agreement, which took effect on January 24, is a major victory for the blousemakers. It guarantees a minimum wage of $1.50 per hour, a ten-hour workday, and a seven-day workweek. In addition, the agreement includes provisions for the setting of standards for the workroom, the establishment of a grievance procedure, and the right to union representation.

The agreement was reached after prolonged negotiations between the blousemakers' organization and the manufacturers. The manufacturers had been resisting the union's demands, but the organization's determined efforts finally won the day.

The agreement is a significant step forward in the struggle for better working conditions in the blouse trade. It is a testament to the strength and determination of the blousemakers' organization, and a clear victory for the working class.
What Every Dressmaker Should Know

By Julius Hochman
General Manager, Dress Joint Board

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

The women of New York, who are working under agree-
ments concluded with the Dress Joint Board, need no introduction as workers in an important industry.

These three agreements are the National Dress Manufac-
turers' Association, the United Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., and the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers, Inc.

The agreements are those which are called "collective agreements" because they are contracts between the Union and groups of manufacturers, jobbers and contractors organized into associations. They are the result of collective bargaining and endless hours of negotiation with the associations during those historic days in August, 1935, when the dressmakers poured out of their shops to tie up the industry. It was the unswerving picket line and demonstration of Union strength that caused the associations to sign.

These agreements may well be called the "Bill of Rights" of the dressmakers. In them are incorporated the rights and obligations of the workers and employers. Every dispute that comes up in a shop between the workers and employers is settled on the basis of these contracts. Every dressmaker should be acquainted with these agreements. In that way you can know your rights and help enforcement.

But these agreements are usually written in the language of lawyers. Naturally, many of the terms used are technical language used to safeguard the fine details are not easily understood by many not accustomed to legal terminology. This digest of the agreements prepared in question and answer form and covering what we believe to be the most necessary points for the worker in the shop should be really helpful.

Naturally, it is easier to protect your rights if you know exactly what those rights are. Better enforcement would result if every worker were certain of what constitutes a violation. The benefit of this knowledge would redound to every worker in the industry.

To make everything really simple, the agreements have been divided into natural sections. The first "cross examination of the agreement" follows:

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT**

**GUARANTEED MINIMUM WAGES**

**GUARANTEED MINIMUM WAGES**

Questions: What do guaranteed minimum wages mean?
Answer: Minimum guaranteed wages mean that for every hour of work you are to receive a certain amount. This includes work done by you and piece workers.
Question: If I do not make my minimum, what should I do?
Answer: File a complaint with the Shop Union, immediately and the Union will collect the difference due you. If you cannot reach an agreement, you are entitled to.
Question: When is the best time for me to find out whether I made my minimum or not?
Answer: At the end of the week when you receive your pay.

**SETTLEMENT OF PRICES**

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Question: Who settles prices in the shops?
Answer: The chairman and the price committee examine the garments and figure out how long it will take to produce the garments. The price committee of dressmakers and the price committee of employers do likewise. Depending upon the various prices of the work in the shop, provided they are above the minimum, the price is set on the garment. The price is then communicated to the employer and by a process of bargaining is adjusted.

Question: Suppose the price committee and the employer cannot agree on the price?
Answer: The garment is then submitted to a test.

Question: Who appoints the price committee?
Answer: The price committee is not appointed. The price committee is elected in each shop.
Question: How many price committees are there in a shop?
Answer: As many price committees as there are crafts working on piecework.

6,000 Turn Out for Dressmakers’ Ball

One of the most impressive demonstrations of the unity and working class solidarity which are the main strength of unionism, took place on Friday night, January 19, at the Dressmakers' International Ball, under the auspices of the Harlem Dressmakers' Union, Local 21, I.L.O.W.U.

The spirit of the affair was gen-
unally expressed by the banners and flags that covered the walls of Rockland Palace. Over the stage hung a huge banner showing dressmakers of various races, colors and nationalities parading through the garment district with arms uplifted and fists clenched, marching on to victory under the Union banner.

Nearly six thousand dressmakers and friends jammed the biggest dance hall in Harlem. From the time the doors opened at 5:30 p.m. to the time they closed at 1:00 a.m., a steady stream of people poured in. The crowds overflowed the dance floor, moving about to the tunes played by Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra and by Clark's Caribbean Serenaders. At midnight the dancing was temporarily suspended to permit those present to witness a Broadway Revue under the direction of Lena Selene, guest conductor.

Under the direction of Lazar Rabinovitch, the International Chorus, made up of members of the various choral groups of Local 21, presented a program consisting of a number of working class songs, among them the famous Dressmakers' Victory Song. Inspiring greetings and messages of solidarity came from Charles B. Zimmerman, manager of Local 21, Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmaker's Union, and Frank Crosswalt, well-known Negro labor leader and I.L.O.W.U. organizer.

In connection with the ball there was issued a beautiful souvenir pro-
cram, containing greetings from the leaders of the international, pictures of the various official bodies of the Union and mimeographed notices of its activities.

The Dressmakers’ International Ball was part of the effort being made by the Union to bring the dressmakers of all races, colors and nationalities together, to cement the unity of Negro and white work-
ers, to tighten the bonds of solidarity among the dressmakers who work in every district of the country, and to fight together against the picket line and fight together under the banner of the Union.
JUSTICE

Building Committees To Watch Dress Industry

One of the most important instruc-
tions for the preservation of union
hours and other conditions will now
soon be addressed to the building
organizations of the union. Building
committees for all buildings in New
York, Long Island, and the five
outlying counties will be appointed.
The work of establishing these com-
mittees throughout the state for the
industry is being executed under the
direction of Julius Hochman,
General Manager of the Dress
Industry's Building Committee and
Manager of the Organization De-
partment.

Local 22 Launches 3rd Education Season

An extensive and many-sided pro-
gram, including scores of classes,
lectures, sports and athletic groups,
and a host of other activities, has
been launched by the educational de-
partment of Dressmakers' Union,
Local 22. I.L.G.W.U., for its third
season beginning in the middle of
February. The great success of the
union's educational work dur-
ing the last year, in the course of
which thousands of dressmakers
were drawn into the various activi-
ties, has encouraged the education-
ating department to plan for the future
on a hitherto unparalleled scale.

At its recent meeting, the Execu-
tive Board of the union, headed by
Julius Hochman, approved the pro-
motions, which will be initiated
early next week. The dates, hours
and locations of the various pro-
grams were distributed among all
the union headquarters.

Local 22 Sections Called to Meetings

The following notice has been issued by Local 22, Dressmakers' Union, I.L.G.W.U., from the executive offices, 592 West 40th Street.

Dear Member,

You are urgently requested to attend the next meeting of the local, which will be held on Thursday, February 21st, at 8 P.M., at the following places:

Bronx: 1000 Malwood Avenue
Brooklyn: 440 Atlantic Avenue
Long Island: 76 Locust Street
Queens: 309 Second Avenue
Staten Island: 28-12 Ammenkamp Avenue

Any member who attends the meeting will be entitled to a free ticket to the next week's meeting.

Boro Park & Bensonhurst:
Mr. Boro Park & Bensonhurst will be held on Thursday, February 21st, at the Boro Park and Bensonhurst meeting places. The date and time of the meeting will be decided by the local committee.

Executive Committee:
The Executive Committee will meet on Thursday, February 21st, at 8 P.M., at the headquarters of the local.

Local 117: 1 W.F.W.U.
Chairman: 135 West 40th Street
Secretary: 135 West 40th Street

From the workers in the building. Building committees in all parts of the state will be formed and in their holding, they can keep close track of open

Building commissions will forward complaints and other information to Brotherson. Those who see that they are proper and efficiently

In commenting on the Building Committee Plan for this year of

The past is, of course, not a new

Vocal of Local 22 is Popular Feature

"Vocal of Local 22" is being received in a lot of localities and is making radio program a success.

What we call the "Vocal" is, of course, only the first of a series of programs that will be broadcast every Saturday morning for 45 minutes beginning at 10 a.m.

The "Vocal" is a program arranged to meet the requests of the members of the union. The program is designed to be a source of entertainment and to

The 60 workers who are to be employed by Jeneva Dress and

Vocal of Local 22" which makes a big sale of the program.

The "Vocal" is playing a lot of songs and is making a big sale of the program. The program is designed to be a source of entertainment and to

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Labor at the Play

THEATRE UNION SPEAKS
"Balloons of Catter"
At the Civic Repertory Theatre

By Ivorie Swoord

The crew's quarrels on the stage are not as unusual as the "cater" are with discounting. The strain of last summer's work and the "long hours" has taken its toll of the entire crew. But there are some specific grievances that are the cause, in the minds of the less fortunate shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The ship, as usual, is the "base," the crew's home. He is an officer's servant, cut, in the habit of wearing out service, and not by taking "holy war" or "holy days." The crew, on the other hand, is the "holy war" they have over the "holy war." The ship's "holy war" are the "holy war" of the crew's superiors. The captain is a "holy war," patriotical aristocrat who serves as and in his book, he is the "holy war." "Balloons of Catter" is a special struggle for the crew's "holy war" and the "holy war" of the crew's superiors. The writer can state that his experience confirms Mr. Rosenberg's belief that officers have no fear of their identity being disquieted or their "holy war" or their conduct or their "holy war" of their conscience. But the writer's statement is true in the sense that it is specifically and individually to a position that it is handedly specified, and they will the "holy war" of the crew's superiors, who have been specified. The International Union maintains the Catter's Oath and the ship's "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The Oath of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war" is the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The faith of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war" has led them to join the "holy war." Their leader is Miss Bannock, a man gifted with a "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The "holy war" will follow only those who they have expressed the "holy war" in the first flush of enthusiasm unhurt, "holy war" the lies and have been the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The "holy war" and consequently the "holy war" was the "holy war." The "holy war" is a work which has been "holy war" and the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The shore-leave families, of their "holy war" was the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war." The "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war" is the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war.

N. W. CARLSON, CHICAGO
OFFICER, DISAVOWS "LEFT AFFILIATION CLAIMS"

N. W. Carlson, a member of Chicago Catters' Union, Local 11, who was elected business agent in the recent balloting, forwarded a letter to the Chicago Catter Board in which he disavows claims made by the Chicago "Left" that he was, or had been, a member of the Left organization or that he was elected as such by them.

Prior to and during the election, the Chicago Left for a period a distinct and in some quarters a dangerous enemy of the Catter. The Chicago Left, in an effort to present itself as a "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war," was anounced that he was elected, the Communist claimed a position that he was elected.

When Mr. Carlson's attention was called to this matter he sent the following letter to the Board:

"Chicago Catter Board,

Greetings,—

The recent elections for business agent's positions were supervised by one group sponsored or informed our candidates. The Chicago Left,

only Frank Bannock holds to his course. The forces of reaction are becoming more and more evident, and in some states an impression is growing in the minds of the Left that the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war," is a movement of the Left.

Only Frank Bannock holds to his course. The forces of reaction are becoming more and more evident, and in some states an impression is growing in the minds of the Left that the "holy war" of the shore-leave families, of their "holy war," is a movement of the Left.

"I do not deny that I made any effort to secure the nomination, and I had no idea that I was being nominated.

"Respectfully submitted,"

"N. W. CARLSON

N. W. CARLSON

Dress Joint Board Issues "Nine-To-Five" Ruling

The following notice announcing the abolition of the irregular hour system under which some shops began at 8:30 A. M. and others at 9 A. M. has been issued by the Joint Board of the Dress and Waterfronts' Union.

NOTICE AND WARNING

The working day for all dressmakers shall begin at 8 A. M. and finish at 5:30 P. M.

The former practice of the irregular hour system under which some shops started at 8:30 A. M. and others at 9 A. M. has been issued by the Joint Board of the Dress and Waterfronts' Union.

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The 8-hour week shall be observed in the following departments: dead work, 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and on Saturdays and other days, 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., as per the agreement and without any notice to the workers.

The 8-hour week shall be observed in the following departments: dead work, 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and on Saturdays and other days, 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., as per the agreement and without any notice to the workers.

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**Labor Education Marching On**

Children and groups of every sort have been growing up so quickly that the Education Department has been too busy to give a complete picture of the educational work here as regarded as "Justice" goes to press. This does not include articles on Chicago and Phila- delphia where the I.L.G.W.U. locals have their own local directors and their classes. It does not list the classes run by locals (notably Local 12) in Greater New York without the help of teachers supplied by the Department.

Education Meetings (Twelve monthly) (21)
Local 22, Filwood 6, N.Y.; Hartford, New Haven; Sturbridge Bridgeport; Conn.; Mt. Vernon; Yonkers; Port Chester, New Rochelle, White Plains, Spring Valley, N.Y.; New- wark, Local 144, Union City, N.J.; River Passaic, Local 145, 134, Newark, Local 21, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chardon, Hammond, N. J.

Discussion Groups (9)

Labor Day Address (13)

Trade Unionism (2)
Locals 35 and 62.

Current Events (1) Local 62.

English (1) Local 62 (elementary), Local 67, (advanced). Local 60 (international), Local 67, (elementary).

Literature (2)
Local 51 and Local 61.

Gym (16)
Newark, Local 62, 158, 156, New Haven, Local 151, Mixed Local 10, New York, Local 22 Women, Local 11, Local 148 Men, Local 148, Local 3.

Soccer (2)
Local 10 and Local 148—Yonkers.

**All Current Activities in Review**

**WITH THE I.L.G.W.U. CHORUS**
By Lazar Welner

Director

After the members of all choral groups attended in body the con- cert of the Schola Cantorum, as guests of the international, the members of the General chorus of Local 25 sent us a letter of thanks which reads in part:

"... The treat to Carnegie Hall was greatly appreciated, not only for its musical beauty, but for its inspirational value. It has shown us what a chorus can accomplish where there is sincerity on the part of the singers.

"We therefore premise, if it gives the opportunity, to try our utmost for the International." The combined choirs of Local 25, composed of the Spanish Chorus and the Negro Chorus, and the General Chorus, had the debut in performing at the Dreamer's International Hall, held Saturday, January 19, at the Rockland Palace, and they certainly utilized the opportunity.

Assisted by the chorus of Dream Pressers, Local 60, the singers rendered two numbers: "The Anthem" and "The Victory Song." They were accompanied at the piano by the secretary of the Choral Department, Miss Edith Berkowitz.

Hastening to follow the example of Local 25, a number of choral groups in various locals are preparing for public performances. Emeric, Kortgan, conductor of the male chorus of Local 60, is working with the chorus of that local for a public appearance at an affair of the Home Pressers to be held next month.

The Passaic Choral Group is also rehearsing for a public performance in February. In Local 16, the membership of the chorus group has doubled within the last two weeks. The enthusiasm of the group has been heightened by the fact that the local has purchased a piano for the rehearsals. A grand deal of credit is due Brother Fullman for his excellent work in helping the chorus of Local 15.

In addition to the aforementioned locals, there are well-functioning groups in Local 51, New York, Local 151, South River, N. J. and in the Joint Council of Knit and Woven Workeis, New York.

New groups have been organized in New Haven and in the Italian Dreamers, Local 29. There were organized several other groups being formed, and the directors for these groups were present.

The musical program of the New York City Joseph Poynter and Miss Elsworth Philcardis of our Choral Department.

The monthly meeting of the Choral Council will be held Saturday, February 9. At this meeting a complete plan for the establishment of scholarships will be given and an announcement of establishment of a class for the study of music will be made.

**ON THE ATHLETIC FRONT**

By Henry Margulis

Secretary Athletic Division

The Educational Department has found it necessary to call for the organization of the Basketball League. Representatives of men's and women's I.L.G.W.U. locals con-vened Saturday, February 14, and set up the rules of the machinery. The function was so successful that plans are forthcoming to schedule games, promote the rules and to establish basketball on a permanent basis in I.L.G.W.U. sports.

Two hundred New York Cutters traveled by special Pullman to local 11 (Phila.) held Local 10 (New York, for the second time, at the Palais Royal, Philadelphia. The score was 28 to 26. Details of the game will appear in the next issue of "Justice." Zone 14 (Passaic) took the game, they made an excellent showing in their contact with the well-seasoned veterans of Local 10 Cutters, January 15, at the Hotel Lamont. They were able to score 12 points, The final score was 22 to 14. That return game between the two teams will be played next April 1. Miss Bailey, bids fair to be even more interesting. Local 16 had better luck to the 135.

Meanwhile, activity goes on space permits. Teams are organized to bring their teams into a full swing in preparation for their own into the field. Local 151 of New Haven has organized a number of its own into the field. Local 151 of New Haven has organized a number of its own into the field. Local 42 is organizing a woman's group that will meet each Wednesday. Local 42 is organizing a woman's group that will meet each Tuesday. Local 151 (New Haven) are now training women's groups in addition to the famous Ladies' Choir. There have been several other groups formed, and the directors for these groups were present. Miss Joseph Poynter and Miss Elsworth Philcardis of our Choral Department will meet the Ladies' Choir. The monthly meeting of the Choral Council will be held Saturday, February 9. At this meeting a complete plan for the establishment of scholarships will be given and an announcement of establishment of a class for the study of music will be made.

**COMING EVENTS**

**Basketball Games and Dances**

Local 10, 577 72nd St., Allston, Mass., N.Y. Cutters Local 10.

Passaic, Local 145, 577 72nd St., Allston, Mass., N.Y. Cutters Local 10.

**Dress Joint Board**

Sons of Local 17

Local 60, New York.

**Passaic, Local 145**

**Labor Day Address**

February 16—Double Header at 1:00 P.M.

**Newark**

February 23—Double Header at 2:00 P.M., N.Y.—Women

**Local 100—Men**

**Local 22—Men**

March of the Ladies of Nations Second Ave., near 1st St.

**NEW HAVEN LOCAL 151 TO GIVE MAMMOTH DANCE**

Biggest Event of the Year on Feb. 9 To Be Held at State Armoury Hall

Five thousand people are expected to attend a mammoth basketball dance and entertainment to be given by the New Haven Ladies' Garment Workers and the Ladies, I.L.G.W.U., on Saturday, February 9, at the State Armoury. The largest ball ever held by the union has been planned in advance on ticket reservations, came from Bernard Shub, manager of the Connecticut operations of the I.L.G.W.U., who is in charge of this affair.

Literally, the entire trade union family of New Haven and surrounding towns will turn out to this event. The dance will be held at the Armoury from Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, and New Haven. Local 151 has reserved blocks of tickets in advance. In some of the best known local stores, especially those with connections with the cause of labor are widely known, have indicated a desire to be present.

Among these are: Hon. Joseph Murphy, Mayor of New Haven; Hon. Joseph M. Tusa, Labor Com- missioner of Connecticut; Wm. H. Hensley, regional director of the National Emergency Council of the NRA; John J. Kugler, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of La- bor and secretary of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. George Frisbie, notable social worker, New Haven. The attractive entertainment features of the dance will be provided by a well-known orchestra. The dance will start at 8:00 p.m. and last until 11:00 p.m. A special feature of the evening will be the grand prize drawing, with a prize stated at $1,000.

Among the prizes: a professional violin, given by the Music Company, will be the grand prize. A second prize of $100.00 will be awarded and a third prize of $50.00 will be the prize. A large number of other prizes have been awarded and will be given away.

**NEWARK CELEBRATES**

Our Dreamers' Union, Local 145, Newark, has arranged a dance for Friday evening, February 6, to be held at the Strope Hall Room, 176 Broadway, Newark, N.J.

An exceptionally fine orchestra will provide the music. The band will include the audience in the stirring of our own, and other labor music.
To decide problems involving suits overlapping in the coat, suit and coat-interchange rebate. Edna Mayer has been appointed interim chairman of the dress and coat-interchange code.

For many years both the union-aided and code factors have been trying to get the industry to sign contracts with the manufacturers and labor groups. It is hoped that the union-aided and code factors can agree on a code to handle the situation.

A survey of the industry by the intercode committee of the Code and Suit Code Authority has disclosed that a majority of the skirt houses are producing suits, in competition with lower-end coat and suit firms.

The Code and Suit Code Authority has been empowered to summon the NRA in its own name, or to obtain from them compliance with the code and suit code standards in the following manner:

Mr. Mayer has been identified with the manufacture of high quality coats and has been in the business for 15 years until his retirement three years ago. He is said to be one of the most mature of the group assembled, and is well equipped to handle his new position.

A single code for the garment industry has been recommended by George E. Brady, NRA Assistant Administrative Officer, to represent the various trade associations. This code, as a means of solving the problems of competition between the various garments and the related industries of the railroad industry. Under this plan, the majority of the major manufacturers will be able to pay the NRA minimum wage, and therefore have the ability to produce high-quality garments.

The Code, as written by the I.G.W.U., stated that while the idea of a single code may sound commendable at first, it is not practical unless labor in the lower-paid industries could have their salaries raised to a higher level; high-paid workers certainly could not be made to accept lower wages.

It is rumored that four members of the National Industrial Recovery Board plan to resign if Congress extends the recovery act in its present form beyond June 16. These are said to be J. Clay Williams, chairman, Sidney Hillman, Arthur D. Whitecide, and Walton Haldon.

The budget of the Code and Suit Code Authority has been extended on a pro rata basis for the period of 1935, on the same basis of cooperation by the National Industrial Recovery Board.

This order of approval was to become effective as of Jan. 1, 1935, unless good cause to the contrary was shown within reasonable time of the date of the order. The order of cooperation was to remain in effect for the budget of $95,000 for six months, shall be through the sale of labels ordered by members of the industry. The price of the labels is as follows: two cents a pair for the lower-end coat-interchange rebate, and two cents a pair for the upper-end coat-interchange rebate.

With suits occupying a prominent part in spring merchandising plans, there are numerous cases that are new in controversy and will be placed before the chairman.

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Among the Cutters of New York

By Samuel Fulmutter, V.P.
Manager, Local 16

New Collected from
Chapel

uring the National Underwear, 434 West 36th St., which recently organized a branch of Local 16 of the United Garment Workers of America, was doing the cutting there. A complaint was at once filed and the first strike was called.

We also succeeded in placing a union man to work in this shop.

Cutters Disciplined for Violations

Local 16 is right now carrying through its Saturday control drive in full force. A number of active members have been reporting to headquarters every Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, to help patrol the garment district and to approach such cutters as go in to work on Saturdays. A number of violators has been brought before the Executive Board as a result of the vigilance of these committee members.

An interesting case occurred in the case of a member, 254 East 30th St., a dress shop. Our committee visited this place on Sunday, January 18. A dress went off and before the shop they observed a lot of cutters, each with his or her stool and their judgment had been just cut. They then started to look for the cutter and finally found him at the cut and made the inspection which followed the cutters disappointed.

The committee went to the shop for twenty minutes and finally to the cutter's home, 311, East 34th St., and invited him to the Underwear. He was then referred to the Underwear, 427 Broadway, New York. Outen Dorf, also a member of the Union, appeared at the office of the local to file a complaint that this cutter was doing work in excess of his wages in accordance with the agreement with the Allied Underwear. New York.

At the time of the settlement of the undergarment strikethrough arrangement, a new scale was made known that this cutter who was receiving $15 per week, so that his wages had been brought up to the scale. A complaint was filed and an agreement made that this cutter receive $12 in back pay and be thereafter paid the regular scale. The second machine was made out to Cutter Dorf, who enforced this check and received it at the next time. When this was discovered by the office of Local 16 in New York, the check was returned and this time $15 in back pay was collected. The check, however, was not returned to the local at this time. On December 17th it was decided that this sum be paid to him at the rate of $15 per week. The cutter refused to return the money to the firm once more.

In House Court

The office is also busy making investigations in the shops of the local so as to get to the roots of which complaints are being filed with regard to cutters not receiving the scale of wages, etc.

In the case of 11, 109th St., a member of Local 16 had been working and complained of a decrease in wages of $6.30 per week. It was discovered, upon investigation, that the cutter was holding working cards for three other men who are actually doing cutting. A complaint was filed and a back pay collection of $11.70 was ordered. It was also ordered that this cutter be dismissed from the Palatka Royal Hall before 1,000 apprentices were handled.

The Local No. 11 team got off on a flying start before we broke the strike, and it was our intension to keep it going. Frank Brun, who thus far has been doing an increase of $3.25 per week, was paid the remaining balance on March 21 at the meeting with the agreement in the industry, so as to receive the choppers' scale of wages which is $17.50.

These cutters were then summoned before the Executive Board, and the complaint filed regarding the scale of wages and, besides his other violations for not reporting to the Union that his hours of work had been cut, was made to return the money that had been paid him.

Forcing Man to Return His Money

A collection of $18 in back pay was made to the member in Local 16, 569 East 36th St., a dress shop. Our committee visited this place on January 18. A dress went off on the 17th and before the shop they observed a lot of cutters, each with his or her stool and the judgment had been just cut. They then started to look for the cutter and finally found him at the cut and made the inspection which followed the cutters disappointed.

The committee went to the shop and observed the shop for twenty minutes and finally to the cutter's room, 11, East 34th St., and invited him to the Underwear. He was then referred to the Underwear, 427 Broadway, New York. Outen Dorf, also a member of the Union, appeared at the office of the local to file a complaint that this cutter was doing work in excess of his wages in accordance with the agreement with the Allied Underwear, New York.

The original code for the industry was submitted by the Women's Underwear Employers' Association, on August 23, 1923, several days before theprevailing wage scale was adopted. The industry included the entire distribution of yard goods and the minimum scale was declared to be $12.50, or weekly, plus the presenters, $1.64 and the operators, $1.64.

Wages, Home Work

Leavers shall not be paid less than the minimum wages of $15 for the first ten weeks of the work, nor $20 for the first eight weeks of the work. After this, the leaver shall be paid on a piece-work basis. The length of the work is strictly limited to six weeks, and in no case can the total number of leavers be greater than 10 per cent of the total employees of the employer. In no case shall wages be reduced below the prevailing scale of wages, and prior to the day of approval of the code. Female employees shall be paid the same wages as male employees, at the same rate of pay.

The home work provisions are as follows: "A person may be permitted to engage in home work at the same rate of pay as an employee, for the same type of work performed in the factory or other place of business of the firm, but the home work is to be done in the employer's establishment."

Here, however, there has been a stay on the central and western areas of 30 days to give the Commissioner appointed by the National Industrial Recovery Board time to consider the case and make recommendations as to what classified wage differential should be exercised for the central and western areas.

The Code and the Agreement

In November of 1931, after we completed our campaign and signed the agreement with the services of Elias Lurie, we gathered for the I.L.G.W.U., were obliged to work on a scale that would correspond as closely as possible to the prevailing wage scale. The result of this agreement is that the code was signed.

The present code permits as producing employee to be paid the same wages as the producing employee of the workplace. The code has been in force for five years. More than nine months have been allowed during which time the Spring and Fall sessions, the exact time for such overtimes to be declared, the wage scale is established at not less than the following weekly and hourly wages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Hourly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Area</td>
<td>$12.00-12.50</td>
<td>$0.60-0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Area</td>
<td>$11.00-11.50</td>
<td>$0.55-0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Area</td>
<td>$10.00-10.50</td>
<td>$0.50-0.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ladies' Underwear Employers' Association has taken action to have the code enforced in its industry.
JUSTICE

February 1, 1935

EDITORIAL NOTES...

The Outcry Against Contractor Limitation

The New York court's contractor limitation is objectionable to the contractors' association as an industrial reform in itself because the Union has a say in its administration. Allowed control over its enforcement, the contractors' group would probably have no objection whatever to contractor limitation. But since the American Association, Vice-President Isidore Nagler, leader of the blacksmiths' Joint Board in New York, come up the case for limitation in the following crisp terms:

"The limitation of contractors has been to operation in our industry for only one year and a half. During this brief period it has never become a matter of doubt that it was a law of stability and industrial sanity. We ask for the limitation of contractors, I am sure that we would have had chaos and demoralization in the New York steel and iron industry were it not for the contractor limitation laws. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying that all legitimate factors in our industry, especially those who for years suffered from the catch-as-catch-can practices which disgraced it before speed and accuracy.

On December 30, last, for example, an anonymous group of them inserted a half-page advertisement in the Kansas City Star in which they denounced our Union as "vicious parasite," "hooligan rackets," and "outsiders making unreasonable demands amounting to extortion." They would, declare it, further in the same statement, oppose the I.L.G.W.U. "with all their resources."

Of course, these employers, who seem to lack the courage to sign their names to their vicious attack, know well that they are lying when they say that our Kansas City organization is an "outsider group," that there are four locals of the I.L.G.W.U. in Kansas City and these locals are composed of Kansas City folks, of men and women most of whom are born, brought up and live in that city. These locals are Kansas City organizations and they are governed by officers and executive board members who are employed in Kansas City shops.

This is, then, the purpose of these costly half-page advertisements? What do these blustering non-union employers mean when they say that they will oppose the Union "with all their resources?"

It means, in plain English, that they are trying to scare the Kansas City garment workers into giving up their organization so that they, the employers, might afterwards do with them whatever they please without anyone to protect the workers from injustice.

It means that these profiteers threaten to employ gangsters and private detectives against the efforts of their employees to organize their fellow workers in the Kansas City garment shops; it means that they would have Kansas City police arrest anyone who is helping in this organizing work on sight and deprive him of his elementary constitutional rights.

It means that they are trying to start public opinion against their workers by calling them and their Union malicious names, by lying about them and by falsifying simple, true facts known to everybody.

His Ideal Trade Unionist

In the union of the garment workers of Kansas City and their parent body, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, also want peace, prosperity and expansion of the garment industry of Kansas City. The workers in the garment shops in Kansas City also have a stake in the welfare of this industry in their city. Surely, City officials are deeply interested in the garment industry as their bosses and are trying hard to make a living in it.

But, as free American men and women, with a God-given right to organize for their own protection, the Kansas City garment workers will not be intimidated by their bosses, and they will equally refuse to earn their bread on terms which their bosses and their bosses alone, choose to dictate to them. The Kansas City workers claim that they are entitled to collective bargaining, as the Code of Fair Competition in our industry prescribes; to regulated work hours; to living wages that would give them an opportunity to breathe and live as free workers, and to organize into trade unions of their own choosing and not to have company or boss-owned unions choked down their throats.

The ladies' garment workers of Kansas City also want industrial peace in the garment industry, but they don't want a sweatshop peace; they don't want a starvation wage peace even in factories which have a dust bowl and a snow storm. They, too, want industrial peace, but they want it on the basis of live-and-let-live and they also wish to have a say as to how and what their work conditions should be in these factories.

On these basic American principles the garment workers of Kansas City are willing to leave their case in the hands of the right-thinking citizens of their home city. And they, further, wish to serve notice on the employers to hold simple power under the NRA to fix hours in a code below forty and to increase hourly pay 10 per cent should bring to an end the obstinate controversy. By the 36-hour week at fixed executive order on August 21.

The change was stayed pending the appeal by a group of manufacturers for a temporary injunction.

Justice Atkins' decision, which is strongly worded, states that if the President found that a forty-hour week did not relieve unemployment, he was "author- ized and perhaps required" to reduce the hours and change the basic rate of pay, as the maximum week and minimum wages were ineffectively interwoven.

This decision removes the last obstacle in enforcement of the Presidential order, unless, of course, the cotton garment manufacturers, the Southern group, especially, decided to challenge the constitutionality of the Republican Congress.

There is little telling where this case will end possibly in the United States Supreme Court. For the moment, however, the road is clear for the enforcement of the 36-hour week and the raise of the basic wage rate in the cotton garment factories. As far as the I.L.G.W.U. is concerned, its attitude henceforth will not be influenced by any further litigation on the part of the employers. Should a cotton manufacturer attempt to ignore the shorter work-hours and higher-pay arrangement, the Union will depend on its own force to bring such an employer to terms.