Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 4)

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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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Printz-Biederman Signs with I.L.G.W.U.

On February 6, the Printz-Biederman Co., one of the oldest and largest women's coat and suit manufacturers in the country, signed a memorandum of an agreement with the I. L. G. W. U. after conferences in Washington and New York City. After the settlement, President Dubinsky issued the following public statement:

"This is the first time since 1908 that the Printz-Biederman firm has coerced into contractual relations with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. During this long interval, the Printz-Biederman firm has maintained a shop-employers' organization. We have always desired that this firm should be a party to the collective agreements prevailing in the industry. Notwithstanding many efforts on the part of the Union, the firm has, nevertheless, successfully resisted signing an agreement with it."

"Under the present arrangement, the Union, in granting the workers employed by the Printz-Biederman firm a separate local, under the direct supervision of the General Executive Board, is departing from its usual method of chartering new organizations. We consider this new method of employer-employees relations, as expressed in this instance, as best adapted to the special needs of the workers in this factory, and for the solution of their specific shop problems."

"I regard this settlement as a contribution to the general spirit of the times and as an expression of a genuine desire on the part of both parties to do their utmost towards national economic recovery."

Details of the agreement, such as work conditions, employment of union members only and impartial machinery for settlement of disputes, were left to Dr. Arthur Rubin, of the University of Chicago, both sides undertaking to sign such an agreement and to carry it out. Dr. Rubin, who is Deputy Director of the Coat and Suit Authority in Chicago, was also named permanent impartial chairman.

The Bosses' Ideal of A "Desirable" Code

Cloak Code Authority Sustains "Limitation" Rule

Rejects American Association Request for Elimination of Contractor Limit Clause

At a full meeting of the Coat and Suit Code Authority, on February 21, the same issue was discussed. The authority, composed of the contractors' group, through its manager, Harry Ullman, for the elimination of the clause of contractor limitation from the Code, was defeated.

The contractors based their demand on the allegation that contractual limitation was creating undue advantages for inside workers and disadvantages for the outside shops. After a debate which lasted several hours, with Vice-President Harold Stanger championing the cause of contractor limitation, the Authority voted to sustain it.

Raincoat Union Sets Conditions For Change

Will Accept Piece-Work Only With Wage Guarantee, no Contracting, Inside Shops

If New York rainwear manufacturers are prepared to offer a minimum guarantee of $1 an hour, open inside shops, coffee all work to 11 a.m. and abolish contracting, Raincoats Makers' Union, Local 29, of the I.L.G.W.U. would be ready to obtain the present system of work-work to piece-rate.

Though the present collective agreement does not expire until July 31, the Union would agree to a change before expiration, on the basis of the above conditions, Roy Kessler said. He intimated, however, that manufacturers, seeking piece-rate, do not offer guarantees of any sort in mind.

## JUSTICE

### Coat and Dressmakers in Cincinnati

By Perets Katlin

The Cincinnati Enquirer

About fifteen years ago Cincinnati was an important clothing center, but it has been the purveyors of dress to women prefer to select their garments from specialists, and the city is now an important clothing center.

The Cincinnati dress trade is half silk and half cotton. Of the many dress shops, the Enquirer dress is the most noted.

Enforcing Averages in Cloak Shops

By Charles H. Green

Director of the Cincinnati Laborer's Union

The Cincinnati Laborer's Union is using its best efforts to enforce the payment of wages and to make conditions in these shops better.

### The Cost and Suitability

The Cincinnati Laborer's Union has been working on the problem of the dress trade for the past few years.

The Code Authority has made rules which have resulted in a formula which by which workers can be paid according to their skill and experience.

The Code Authority has been working on this problem for a long time and has been very successful in enforcing the rules.

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### The Problem of the Dress Industry

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From Coast To Coast with Modigliani

By Sarafino Romualdi


Cities areas by a big mass meeting, held Sunday, January 19, in the first floor of the Jesse E. Modigliani's lecture tour, under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, has come to a close. Now, we are eagerly looking forward to the inauguration of the head quarters of the Amalgamated.

A little too strenuous, I admit, but this is, after all, the first time to the Atlantic seaboard.

The influence of Italian organizations, directed by agents of the Italian government, is being considerably to weaken the voice of the anti-Italian movement. The result was that even in some labor unions the Italian-speaking members had shown a reasonable measure of resistance—a result that had spread to the other groups, including the more prominent unionists.

It is a privilege, therefore, for the American Federation of Labor to be among the first to realize this danger. Now, with its open statement, and by the decision to purchase the lecture bureau, the Federation is demonstrating its ability to organize and to fight against the menace of Fascism.

On January 7 and 8, Modigliani addressed two successful meeting in Vincent and Farmington, Conn., and on January 10 in Baltimore, Md. President Luigi Amati was also present in the hall in New York. The offices of the Joint Board, and some of the Italian locals of the Amalgamated, were present in the hall.

The reaction of the downtown crowd was very enthusiastic, and the meetings were well attended.

The Federation is taking the lead in the support of organized labor.

President Luigi Amati and Miss Ada, wife of the President, were present at the meeting.

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JOHN DAVY

30-Hour Week. Classified Wages. Bi-Party Codes

Address by David Dubinsky, President, U.C.S.W.U., Delivered at the Public Hearing on Employment, Wages and Hours before the Interstate Commerce Industrial Relations Board, Feb. 1, 1935, Washington, D.C.

I speak on behalf of the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union, which has the privilege of being one of the chief factors in the movement to solve the distressing problem of unemployment and supply jobs to the 8 million unemployed. In our own industry, we have adopted this policy long before the present depression, not because, as a single industry, we were the only cure for unemployment, but because I want to get out of the shorter week work.

In 1928, our union was the first, and probably the other industries in America to adopt the 50 hour week. We have a growing number of unemployed which, at its peak, on the average of 1928 was about 100,000 in garment industry women’s garments and various local agreements in the industry. In the mid-1930s, we had in the cloak and dress trades, 200,000 workers employed, in New York, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, in Boston and in other markets of women’s wear. We had at that time a work week which ranged from 40 hours in the organized shops to 50 or 60 hours in the non-union localities. The result was that the union women worked a full week per week resulted at once in a wider spread of employment, giving jobs to the non-union women who could not obtain any work in the shops.

Today, despite the 50-hour week, there is still unemployment in the women’s garment industry. Thousands of workers without permanent jobs in our industry and we are fully convinced that nothing else but a shorter work week could give our industry an opportunity to absorb this reserve army of men and women who depend upon this industry for their livelihood. A shorter work week, paid for, and who must support their families on the earnings of their husbands, is as important to the American woman as a shorter work week is to the American man.

The Great Depression

Today, we have a shorter work week, but there is still unemployment in the women’s garment industry. This is because the shorter work week is not being applied with equal force to every area of the country.

Problems of the Industry

On the question of overtime, our position is that the law should not be changed because we claim, especially in big cities like New York, that we are working at least 18 hours a week. We are being paid for 14 hours a week and working 18 hours. The problem of overtime is tied up with the question of the 10-hour day and the 50-hour week. We are working 18 hours a week and I want to get rid of the overtime because it is a definite source of danger to the health and welfare of the workers.

The labor provisions governing an industry than labor itself. By what means does the government administer help in side-tracking labor? From participation in the code authorities? To what extent do the code authorities make out in work-worse in response to that appeal? Not a single code, the government, although more than a year has passed, has not reac- to produce the codes. The government, on the contrary, has worked to make the industry obstructed and sabotaged every effort. Let me cite for instance, the President of the trust, Mr. Roosevelt, issued an executive order to reduce the work week in the industry but the industry obstructed and sabotaged every effort. Let me cite for instance, the President of the trust, Mr. Roosevelt, issued an executive order to reduce the work week in the industry but the industry obstructed and sabotaged every effort.

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**New York Dressmaker’s Section**

**Every Dressmaker Should Know**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT**

By Julius Hochman
General Manager, Dress Joint Board

In the last installment we carried the "cross-examination of the Agreement" through part of the questions relating to the setting of prices. In that issue we continue and go into other important sections. While I am trying to cover the ground in such a way that everything will be complete as well as simple, there may be other questions at the minds of Union members. Please address any question at all about the Agreement to the Dressmakers’ Section "Justice" at the Joint Board, 218 West 40th Street, and I will group the answers in a "question box" to run with this series in other issues of Justice. Just continue where you left off in the February 1 issue.

**Question:** How are prices settled?

**Answer:** Our present system of price settlement is not the best possible system. The Union has agreed to establish a system of price settlement which we hope to introduce soon.

**Question:** What is the present system used?

**Answer:** When the Employer and the Prices Committee fail to agree, the garments in dispute shall be submitted to a test.

**Question:** Who makes the test?

**Answer:** One of the workers in the shop who is chosen as the "test hand."" Test hand shall be chosen by the Employer and the Prices Committee.

**Question:** How is the price of garments to be determined?

**Answer:** The price of the garment shall be determined by the test hand and shall be equal to the established hourly rate of the test hand multiplied by the number of hours it takes such test hand to make a garment.

**Question:** How is the hourly rate established?

**Answer:** Two garments of different materials and prices have been previously settled, one to be chosen by each party, shall be given to the test hand, who is to do the work without interruption of any kind. The time consumed on the work of such garments shall be recorded by both parties.

This garment as tested shall be made under the same conditions as the test work. Any garments on which the average earnings of the work, or have been less than the minimum schedule of six work rates shall be selected for such test. The amount earned by the test hand in making the selected garment, shall be computed by the number of hours consumed, shall determine the established hourly rate of the test hand.

In the last installment we carried the "cross-examination of the Agreement" through part of the questions relating to the setting of prices. In that issue we continue and go into other important sections. While I am trying to cover the ground in such a way that everything will be complete as well as simple, there may be other questions at the minds of Union members. Please address any question at all about the Agreement to the Dressmakers’ Section "Justice" at the Joint Board, 218 West 40th Street, and I will group the answers in a "question box" to run with this series in other issues of Justice. Just continue where you left off in the February 1 issue.

**Question:** Are you supposed to work on garments that have not been finished yet?

**Answer:** If you work for a contractor, yes. All work is not yet finished before you begin to work on a certain garment.

**Question:** If you work for a manufacturer, yes. All piece rates are to be paid by the manufacturer.

**Question:** Is the firm permitted to reduce any prices or wages?

**Answer:** No. Garments are settled there is no reason to be reduction whatever.

**JOBER'S RESPONSIBILITY IN CONTRACTING SHOPS**

**Question:** Who is responsible for your wages?

**Answer:** The contractor.

**Question:** Who pays the contractor?

**Answer:** The jobber. The claim has to be filed with the jobber within 3 days after the contractor failed to pay the worker for wages for one full week and two days.

**Question:** Who is responsible for the minimum?

**Answer:** The jobber must pay the contractor enough to cover union wages.

**Question:** Can this be done?

**Answer:** A complaint has to be filed against the jobber, immediately pay out of pocket and then seek reimbursement.

**LEGAL HOLIDAYS**

**Question:** What are the legal holidays observed in the dress industry?

**Answer:** Washington's Birthday.
Local 60, Pressers, Stages Great Installation

Hall Jammed As Important Speakers Address Pressers

Abide bursts of applause and scenes of enthusiasm that demonstrated its importance and showed that the "thirty-cent" general strike was still alive. Local 60, Dress and Waist Pressers of Boston, under the leadership of its officers for the coming two years at Webster Hall, Wednesday, February 4. Greatly elaborated the address of Max Cohen, Local 60 manager, as he stepped to the edge of the floor, elevated platform and dedicated the administration to the maintenance of a fighting local to accelerate the march of better conditions.

Among the important speakers were David Dubinsky, President of the I.L.G.W.U.; Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board; Nathan Margolis, President of the Dress Joint Board; Charles E. Zimmerman, Secretary-Manager of Local 22; Maurice W. Jacobs, Secretary, Local 10 Cutters; Philip Karp, Secretary-Treasurer of the Groats Joint Board; Isidore Nissenman, Manager of the Clock Joint Board; Morris Perlman, President of the Clothes Hebrew Traders; Isidore Cohen, Manager Joint Council of Patrol Workers; Emanuel Behrend,侄 of the Dressmakers; H. Hammel, Secretary, Jewish Workers' Campaign; Ed Riffman, Secretary, Jewish Socialist Federation; Joseph Brender, Manager Local 60 Cloth Pressers; Harry Lang of the "Two Ward," Isidore Warshauer, Chairman of the joint board.


M. Loew, V. Rittenko, B. Cohen, M. Gutbeter, Frank Specker, E. Fain, Max Mezger, J. Fishbein, F. Greenberg, M. Rosenbaum, Frank Kaplan, M. Silverman, P. Ehrlich, D. Goldberg, J. Spitalnik, L. Lieb, M. Silver, N. Demows; Robert Committee, S. Bokai, I. Meyerowitz, S. Marcus, I. Lipsky, Louis Horn. One of the8bities of the evening was the first real public appearance of the Local 60 delegation and vocal ensemble, a project of J. Warshauer, Chairman of the Educational Committee, and H. Riesfeld, Director of the committee. The musicians and singers had been trained and rehearsed for the event by P. Krumlauf, leader. All were present with the exception of Max E. Berkowitz at the piano and young men who were sons of Pressers. Those in the orchestra and vocal-ensemble followed: Hugh Waisan, Robert Kaufman, Israel Cohen, Fred Riker, Hyman Powers, Dave Powers, George Shubert, Jack Sirota, Joseph Delman, Sam Dratch, Henry Robbins, Abe Stepnow, Isser Isarany, Sol Isaac, Louis Moler, I. Krinsky, Norman Donner, Jacob Lipsky, A. Wohner, M. Darrag, F. Greenberg, M. Kamnitz, Max Ston, U. Fisher, Moe Sadowsky, Julius Kaufman, and Jack Seligman.

Jenne Dress Sells; Union Wins $8,000 and Jobs for Workers

A prolonged and bitter contest battled with the Jenne Dress Company, 203 West 36th Street, carried through on both the local and strike fronts by Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, ended in a signed union victory on February 4, when the manufacturer paid $8,000 and agreed to reopen a forty-machine shop in the midtown area.

The daily press and the membership will go proportionately to the workers in the contractor shop involved in the dispute. The other $2,000 was an additional fine levied for the joint Board to pay off the expenses of the investigation that revealed Jenne Dress as a violator of the agreement.

Builds Store

The case began when employees of the "Leo Nunneley Shop" found themselves without jobs when the shop closed. It was the contention of Brother Hochman that the Nunneley Shop had originally been opened as an annex of the Jenne Dress and that the latter shop had accepted responsibility for the workers. Nunneley later opened another shop. But he had been watched by the Union and his workers were called out.

The issue was joined when the first trial in the case, before Nunneley, failed a complaint against the shop with the exception of Brother Hochman, a member of the Dress Industry Board. Hochman contended with a complaint against the Jenne, charging a lockout. Apart from the immediate interest in the welfare of the workers and the question of jobbery responsibility, one of the most important undercurrents of the great strike of 1922 was on trial.

Strike Brings Victory

Several hearings before Imperial Chairman Polk had failed to shake Brother Hochman's position. A decision was finally handed down upholding the Union's contentions.

But that was only the first step in the victory. The manufacturer refused to abide by the decision and faced a strike for several additional weeks. The strike proved successful, and Hochman capitulated, asking for a settlement. Alvin Caner, manager of the National Dry Goods Joint Board, presented detailed negotiations that led to the settlement.

Antonini Rips "Institute" As Fascist Screen

Ludwig Antonini, first Vice-President of the I.L.G.W.U. C.E.W. and general secretary of Local 15, is branding the Italian Labor Institute, 219 Lafayette Street, as an "institute for a group of Fascist agents attempting to legitimize the Italian labor movement."

After discovering that a stream of statements in the Italian press tended to establish the impression that the so-called "Institute" was recognized by the American Federation of Labor, Brother Antonini submitted the following statement from William Collins, New York representative of the federation:

We wish to state that the Italian Labor Institute is in no way affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Our position is expressed by the fact that in the case of the "G. della Striga," there must face a hearing on a criminal libel complaint filed by Luigi Antonini, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 15. The complaint is based on numerous articles in the Italian press attacking Antonini personally, and the union in general.

Domenico Trombetta and Ettore Friselli, said to be publishers of and editors of "G. della Striga," must face a hearing on a criminal libel complaint filed by Luigi Antonini, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 15.

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Reveals

ANONIMI CHARGES CRIMINAL LIBEL

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The complaint is based on numerous articles in the Italian press attacking Antonini personally, and the union in general.

"In those past years and a half the Italian newspapers have witnessed the unprecedented success of our Italian speaking ballot. It has grown to 40,000 members and expanded its cultural and educational facilities; in other words, that it has organized and educated the working class, that it has established and enforced the 8-hour day, decent wages and livable standards for the Italian workers. This has been done by an American movement, with a deep-going action organized to the will of the membership. We will forward to the proper authorities in Washington that the few individuals operating under the name of the Italian Labor Institute and talking of their connection with the American Federation of Labor are Fascist agents attempting to corrupt the legitimate Italian Labor Movement for foreign purposes.

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Campaign, On

This statement was bound to have been seized by the Fascist propaganda as a fire sale for a Fascist propaganda magazine. It would do quite good for the organized Italian workers.

"There can be no question about the activities of this group which professors do for workers, Brother Antonini said. "We have detailed information which will be made public.

Joint Board "Ball Rollers" Work-Out

With a heavy schedule all set to keep them down, the Joint Board "Ball Rollers" Basketball Team is getting in some practice work under the guidance of Dave Smith, captain and manager. Brother Smith stresses that the bunch will collect the International championship and that his back-roller players can tip the opposition on the court as well as he does for the manufacturers around in the accounting department they should be the way up in the runnings.

The squad consists of Manny Goldstein, Ira Spooner, Frank Loew, Dave Schubin, Harry Keysy, Lou Less, Larry Feigen, Joe Fein, Lewy Safran, and Art Yurovsky. The schedule as it stands is as follows: February 13, Semi, 7:30, Local 37, Semi, 7:30; Saturday, 2:30 and 4:30; Local 15, 7:30; February 20, Semi, 7:30, Local 15, 7:30; February 27, Semi, 7:30, Local 15, 7:30. Details are all set to keep the "Rollers" away and in the runnings.
Enthusiastic “89” Sections
Cram Meetings

Scene of enthusiasm unraveled in the history of the Union are being recorded in a series of district meetings called to review the operation of the National Association of Local 89. The meetings thus far have jammed every seat and the aisles of the large Christ Church Auditorium. Breathing space has not been at a premium and the meetings have more than once overtaxed the capacity of the building, straining unanimity in the approval of the policies of the present administration.

The meetings thus far held include those of the Primary Branch January 17, the workers in "Aliased" shops January 24, "National" workers January 26, Section B of the United, February 7, Section A of the United, February 14.

Details of the last two meetings are unavailable since this edition of "Justice" preceded them to press. At all meetings Leitz assistant manager and General Secretary of Local 89, explained the gains of the last year and the policies the Union has followed.

WORKERS THANK UNION OFFICERS

GIUNA DRESS WORKERS THANK J. B. FOR BACK PAY

We, the workers of the Giuna Dress shop, wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation to the J. B. for the great help he has been in, aiding us in the fight for the betterment of conditions in our shop.

We shall cooperate with you and your officers in the standards of the Union.

Successfully yours,
Henry Fruchter
Here's a new Dress Joint Board policy that makes it so easy for you to get your cittizenship papers that delay is inexcusable.

You don't have to go downtown or wander around looking for help. The Naturalization Aid League of New York has established a branch for citizenship aid at the Dress Joint Board offices, 216 West 46th Street, Room 412. The office is open until 4 P.M.

All shop children are requested to improve the workers with the importance of naturalization and to come to the office of the Joint Board for assistance.

Establishment of this peculiar role of the League is the direct result of the desire to provide a readily accessible information campaign among the dress makers. So pronounced was the response that Henry Fruchter, executive director of the Naturalization Aid League, has assumed personal charge of the office at the Joint Board.

"I consider this work of prime importance," Brother Fruchter said.

"We can analyze the political situation, answer all your questions from a hundred different angles. It is our matter of argument so much as a matter of last minute—putting off the necessary step. There are dozens of dressmakers who don't know that if he fails to get naturalized he is committing a crime against himself, his children and his union. American citizenship is more than the privilege of speaking English and knowing the instrumental music which adds the thrill to our athletic events. It is rather an added advantage to improve your conditions. The intensification of nationalism, the atmosphere of war creates a spirit of freedom which are new and more important. Nothing is so important as to follow through on this work at the Joint Board.”

Our “Pen-Pushers” Make Merry

Some 125 typewriter poulards, ink drinkers and “stump” loggers for the Dress Joint Board and the local aided a thousand other members of the B. S. & A. U., in the First Annual Dance and Entertainment of the organization at the Hotel Delano, Saturday, January 26, Brother Murray Nathan, Organization Manager of the Dress Joint Board, was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Elba Breatha-Nick, pianist, and Peter Dominick, dancer, were features of the program.

P. S. The dance was well attended and the net proceeds are allocated to the fund for a large social.”

Tuesday, February 19, Harrison Terrace, 210 E. 104th Street—HARLEM DISTRICT: Manager, Joseph Piscitello, Business Agent, Vincent D’Agostino.

Wednesday, February 20, 218 Sackman Street, Brownsville—KINGS NEW YORK DISTRICT: Manager, Joseph Miranda; Business Agent, Anthony Alti.

Thursday, February 21, Christ Church, SECTION A OF THE UNITED: Manager, Spyridon; Italian Business Agents, John Cahill, George Santora, Ciro Santora, Anthony Alti.

Tuesday, February 26, Amalgamated Temple, 40th Place, Brooklyn—WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT: Manager, Giovanni Di Nei, Italian Business Agents, Anthony Alti.

Wednesday, February 27, 1214 Sackman Street, 97th Street—BROOKLYN DISTRICT: Manager, Peter L. Capi, Business Agent, Anthony Alti.

Thursday, February 28, Menasco Masonic Temple, 5000 14th Ave., Brooklyn—PARK DISTRICT: Manager, John Kooi, Italian Business Agents, Salvatore Milazzo, Anthony Carlucci.

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David J. Sapos

A comprehensive analysis of Dual Unionism in the United States, including the history of that much discussed subject and its present implications, will be made by David J. Sapos before the Dress Joint Board Staff on March 1.

The program of Friday afternoon will commence in Room 406, 218 West 46th Street, is proving very popular and is attracting a wide audience.

Sapos is a nationally known authority on his subject. Author of numerous standard works, he is at present engaged in a study of the role of government in labor relations as a research associate with the 20th Century Fund. For many years he taught the labor movement subject at Brooklyn College. His talk will divide itself, roughly, into three parts: a historical sketch; the situation between the War and the New Deal; and the dual union movement of today that the last time that lecture will encompass current history.

Will Herberg, Educational Director of the Joint Board, on the duties of preparing this program and his inspection of the speeches of the speakers, and the interest they have shown. Bertram D. Wolf, Director of the Workers School, addressed the group first February 27th that is happening today. Ellen Wilson, author of "The New Concept of Parliament, followed on February 28th with a paper on the Contribution of the Unions to the Faraday" that is the subject today of J. R. H. Marsden, editor of The Workers Mirror, of the Workers" Clothing Workers" paper.

Brother Herberg argues the staff and others interested in the lectures be in the same spot promptly at 2 P.M. to attend Rubber Murray Cran, permanent chairman, may introduce the speakers on time. Two important speakers on the program will be announced by the staff following the lectures.
Baltimore Union Topics...

Labor at the Play

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**Section 7-A**

**Spring Session—1936**

CHICAGO: AT THE head of the list of College and University instructors who have been invited to give classes and lectures on various subjects in the School of Labor, is Dr. J. W. C. Talmage, who will be in residence at the University of Chicago from February 15 to April 15, 1936. Dr. Talmage is the head of the Department of Economics at the University of Illinois, where he has been teaching for many years. He is a well-known authority on labor economics and has written extensively on the subject. His lectures will cover a wide range of topics, including labor legislation, labor organization, and laborhistory. Students are encouraged to attend these lectures, which will be held in the morning hours. Attendance is free, but students are asked to register in advance.

**Mark Schuld: Noted Actor In Charge of Dramatic Activities**

Mr. Schuld, a well-known actor and producer, has been appointed to direct the Dramatic Activities at the University. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has had extensive experience in theatrical productions. His first assignment will be to produce a series of plays which will be presented during the Spring Session. These plays will be held in the evening hours and are open to all members of the University community. Tickets will be available at the door on the day of the performance. The plays will cover a wide range of topics, including comedy, tragedy, and musical comedy. Students are encouraged to attend these performances, which will be held in the evening hours.
Live Lines from Garment Sidelines

By Frances Keene

A Washington dispatch last week announced the commencement of all NRA code authorities for evidence of Blue Eagle infractions by members of the industry.

The council, which consists of representatives of the various apparel code agencies, is understood to be seeking a per cent of all apparel purchases being made on label use in the interests of all the apparel code authorities.

It is believed that the work such a group would be far more effective and economical than if the same work was done by individual agents from the various code authorities duplicating each other's work.

Another function of this group would be to make the consumer better acquainted with the codes, and promote the use and recognition of the Blue Eagle labels.

Under the council plan, the two per cent would cover all the activities of the group, including both policing and advertising.

The fact that this council is to be authorised is the legalisation of this plan under the terms of the administrative order which sets for bond money.

A report made by Dr. Caroline Manning, who investigated the private labels of that of 523 women workers in 252 homes.

As the Code Authority has passed a new regulation concerning the printing of the labels, but they haven't sufficient funds to pay for it. Dr. Manning, who is a large clerical staff, and increased office space. The Code Authority has decided that the labels shall go to the contractors working for the manufacturers, although the latter will continue paying for them.

The Code Authority is also planning a large clerical staff, and increased office space. The Code Authority has decided that the labels shall go to the contractors working for the manufacturers, although the latter will continue paying for them.
...EDITORIAL NOTES...

President Dubinsky

President Dubinsky's address at the March 15 hearing on Employment Policy before the National Industrial Recovery Board in Washington on February 1 was all the more effective because it was confined to a few essential points. President Dubinsky chose to argue these points from the premises of the industry which he knows best—the women's garment industry—and refused to be guided by anything but experience in that field.

His demand for a shorter workweek, predicated on the experience in our own industry, where the gradual shortening of work hours across a span of twenty-five years has proved to be the only effective measure for aborting the unemployed, carried, therefore, added strength and conviction. His insistence upon qualified wage scales was fortified by striking examples of how the adoption of such wage scales succeeded in wiping out the sweatshop in its blackest spots, in the "out-of-town" territory, in nearby Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania towns. No less convincing was his plea for labor participation on code-authorities, in support of which he cited the wholesome influence exercised by representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. on bi-party code authorities in our industry.

It is quite impossible, of course, to foretell what influence the mass of evidence presented by the labor spokesmen at the Washington hearings will have on the labor and social-welfare legislation now before Congress. What is called for is the purpose of clarifying the attitude of both labor and industry on these burning issues.

The one inescapable impression on those who listened to the hearings was, nevertheless, that of challenge, resentment and the assertion of a fighting spirit by the men and women who spoke for the wage-earners of America. Green, Lewis, Dubinsky, Fry, Schneiderman, Tracy, Wharton—all spoke straight from the shoulder, minus no words and courting no favors. It is not the least bit exaggerated to say that not in years has labor's voice been so clearly and so militantly heard from a national platform.

40-Hour Week

The short, decisive strike Won in Toronto

of the cloak workers of the Toronto has brought them a number of gains in working conditions in addition to a collective agreement with a revived manufacturers' association.

The workers have won their fight for the 40-hour week through a four-hour reduction from the time schedules prevailing heretofore; an increase of about 10 cents per hour for pressers, operators and trimmers; abolition of section work, and, also, the contract prohibits shop owners and managers from doing any work on the tables or machines. These are important concessions, which the Toronto cloakmakers' organization may hereby point to with pride.

The Toronto cloakmakers, however, will do well to place less reliance upon the agreement that upon their own vigilant observance of union work conditions in the shops. In Toronto, associations of employers in the cloak industry may come and go, but it is only union strength that can always be depended upon to guard conditions in the factories.

Along the Mexican Border

One of the realizing surprises of the I.L.G.W.U. convention in New York has been the response to the message of unionism among the Spanish-speaking dressmakers along the Mexican border.

In a period of a month, thousands of Spanish-speaking women workers in the needle trades of New York City and of Los Angeles, of course, has been no secret to the leadership of the International. In Los Angeles, the Mexican girls have constituted a majority of the dressmakers for a number of years past, though, until recently their attitude towards union affiliation had been cool, timid and unbelief, and union missions among the Spanish-speaking in that district were no less doubtful of success in interesting the Mexican girls in joining the I.L.G.W.U.

The first breach in the wall which seemed for a long time to segregate the Spanish-speaking workers from the dress industry from their fellow-workers of other races and languages occurred in the general dress strike of 1933. Among the notable achievements of that elemental uprising was the formation of a strong Spanish-speaking branch of the New York Dressmakers' Union, which has since been functioning as loyally and as efficiently as any other division of the great army of organized dressmakers.

Shortly thereafter, the International began lively activity in the Los Angeles dress market and met with an astonishingly warm response from the Mexican workers in that city. Today, there is in Los Angeles a thriving branch of Spanish-speaking dressmakers, second to none in keen allegiance to the I.L.G.W.U.

Recently, the success in Los Angeles was followed up by educational campaigning in Dallas, San Antonio, Laredo and several other Southwestern towns close to the Mexican border, where considerable women's and infants' wear industries have been found to be located.

Uniformly, reports from all these places indicate that, after brief recesses of doubt and timidity, the Mexican women's dressmakers among the labor union idea with a feeling akin to ecstasy. In most instances it means to them not merely a miraculous improvements of work conditions—hours, wages, factory treatment—but a spiritual awakening. The rapid enrollment of the Spanish-speaking workers of our industry, in all events, is something of which the I.L.G.W.U. is decidedly proud, affirming, as little else could, the truly international character of our movement and of our organization.

The I.L.G.W.U.

Sports

If anyone were to be suggested but a mere few years ago that the Ladies' Garment Workers' organization form basketball, soccer, baseball and swimming teams within its local as part of its educational activity, the suggestion, quite likely, would have been received as Utopian if not a shade worse.

But not we had at that time any objection, as a matter of principle, to sports as a legitimate element of workers' recreational activity. To the contrary. As pioneers in the field of labor education, the I.L.G.W.U., then and again in the past, emphasized the value of indoor and outdoor recreation, especially for workers employed in such sedentary occupations as are the needle trades. Yet, the realization of such a program of "fun, sports and gayety" apparently altogether took place in the far more urgent and pressing organizational needs which were confronting us. It seemed as if everybody had agreed that "you have got to build a union, first, before you can think of playing ball or swimming."

Contrast that state of mind with the current attitude in the I.L.G.W.U. toward recreation and sports, realistically reflected in the lively tempo with which sports teams of every variety are sprouting out in every locality where our educational activity is gaining a foothold.

This change of mood actually implies not merely that, as a labor organization, we find ourselves today sufficiently on solid ground in industry to permit a diversion toward the "lighter things of life," but, that as a group, the I.L.G.W.U. has become a much younger organization, 1913 and, 1914 have brought to our Union a huge constituency of young men and women, native-born and raised, to whom free, competitive sports are a natural and a wholesome form of self-expression.

To give this normal craving for athletic activity shape and form within union channels and to balance it properly with a workers' educational diet, is a task which our educational management is now beginning to handle on a large, nearly national scale. Like former pioneering efforts undertaken by the I.L.G.W.U. in labor education and in other fields, this undertaking will be keenly watched by the rest of the Labor movement. Our ideal is, to use a classic phrase, a "healthy soul within a healthy body." It is the ideal of a free, unshackled mankind.

An Important Historic Question

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT?

THE LEAN MANY