Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 5)

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

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

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Dubinsky Visits Cotton Dress Strike Area

President David Dubinsky left New York City on Sunday night, February 24, for the Middle West. His first stop will be at Cleveland, Ohio, from where he may proceed to Chicago and Milwaukee and to the other localities where either organizing campaigns or strikes in the cotton garment industry are now in progress.

In Cleveland, a strike of the workers of the two factories of the L. N. Gross Co. has been going on for six weeks; in Chicago there is a general strike of cotton dress workers involving thousands of workers in a score of factories; in Decatur, Ill., workers in four large factories are waging a marvelous fight for union recognition; in St. Louis, nearly 1,000 workers are embattled in a strike against the notorious Forest City Company which has been blacklisting and discharging workers at will, and in Dallas, Texas, a strike in an important cotton dress factory was provoked by the firm through willful discharge of workers who had joined the Union.

That Old Black Hand

The Committee of the New York State Legislature, to Which the Resolution Favoring the Federal Child Labor Amendment was Committed, Refuses to Report It on the Floor of the Legislature unless Effort to Kill It. Only an Avalanche of Protests by Trade Unionsists May Save the Child Labor Resolution From Being Smothered.

Dallas Strikers Fighting Back Police Attacks

Singing Pickets Defy Biased Police Officers

Dallas, Tex. — The strike which broke out in the factories of Morton-Davis & Donovan Manufacturing Company, makers of women's clothing, on Monday, Feb. 11, after the company had discharged four workers who joined the Dallas local of the I.L.G.W.U., continued unabated. The police are behaving with shocking brutality towards the strikers, most of whom are women. The heavy fire of the Dallas policemen, on the first morning of the strike, was directed at the heads of the girl pickets, who were carrying signs. The next day the discharged workers who have joined a labor union guaranteed by President Roosevelt, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, several of the pickets had to be treated for injuries. The air strikers, un daunted, continued to picket the Donovan plant, singing labor union songs.

The organized labor movement in Dallas is supporting the strike wholeheartedly.

Chicago, St. Louis Dress Strikers Holding Fast

Walkout Growing in Windy City

Not a single break was reported from Forest City Manufacturing Co.'s strike fronts in St. Louis and Chicago on February 14, the last day of the month. The committee of the I.L.G.W.U., organization, reads as follows:

"Only an avalanche of protests by trade unionists may save the child labor resolution from being smothered."

The strike in the cotton dress factories of this city, called out on February 16, is daily spreading to new shops. Workers in excellent spirits. Picket lines around the factories impenetrable. From St. Louis, a telegram sent by Mayor Peterson to I. L. G. W. U. organizer, reads as follows: The strike in the cotton dress factories of this city, called out on February 16, is daily spreading to new shops. Workers in excellent spirits. Picket lines around the factories impenetrable. From St. Louis, a telegram sent by Mayor Peterson to I. L. G. W. U. organizer, reads as follows:

"The strike in the cotton dress factories of this city, called out on February 16, is daily spreading to new shops. Workers in excellent spirits. Picket lines around the factories impenetrable."

Decatur Girls Show Fine Resistance

Strikers Win Admiration of the City

DECATUR, Ill. — After every effort to avert a strike and to induce the local garment manufacturers to negotiate with the workers represented by I.L.O.G.W.U., twenty of this city, failed, the strikers employed in four of the largest Decatur cotton dress shops walked out Thursday, Feb. 11. The walkout was called by Vice President Morris Blau, president of the dress workers represented by I.L.O.G.W.U. After the walkout, the strikers went into the factories, where they were met by the police. The police fired tear gas into the factories and fired into the strikers. The strikers fought back with bricks and stones. The strikers were arrested and taken to the city jail. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city. The strikers were given a chance to leave the city. The strikers accepted the offer and left the city.
Along The Pacific Coastline

By Rose Pastosa, V.P.
West Coast Organizer, I.L.G.W.U.

Four Seasons in One Week

Leaving New York on a bright sunny day, one is bound to enter Chicago in a gale. The temperature had been unreasonably high and a blizzard wind blowing. Yet, within a few miles, the city was shrouded in fog. The next day, the sky was blue, and the sun was shining brightly. In the evening, however, the wind started to blow, bringing snow and cold.

In Seattle, the weather was mild and sunny, and people enjoyed outdoor activities. However, a few days later, a sudden snowstorm hit the city, turning everything white. The streets were covered in snow, and people had to wear winter clothing.

The Old Guard Still at Helm

The I.L.G.W.U. is still led by its founder, President Dubinsky. The union's leadership remains strong and committed to protecting the rights of garment workers.

The Change in Los Angeles

My heart beat faster as the train pulled into the station in Los Angeles. The city was bustling with activity, a far cry from the quiet town I had been in the previous day. President Dubinsky was present to address the workers, emphasizing the importance of unity and solidarity.

Busy Days in Montreal

By Bernard Shano

It took us nearly two months to settle prices in the cloak shops of this city. Easter coming late, we seemed to have had plenty of time for bargaining with their workers and they made the cloak a week of overtime.

The Fight Against Overwork

Our contract with the cloak association calls for an 8-hour day. We have now met with a maximum of 11 hours, but we have fought hard to maintain our gains.

A Group of Active Los Angeles Dreamers

The I.L.G.W.U. is building up a strong local in the garment workers in Los Angeles. They are dedicated to protecting the rights of their members.

The Last Fighting Outpost

Seattle, Wash., is the last outpost of American civilisation on the West Coast, and, quite naturally, the last city to be conquered.
It is rather discouraging that at this late date our industry is still weak and a good many of our members are still out of work, as though it is beginning to show a little more activity than in the past several months. Because of the uncertainty in the industry, our offices are closed and our hour of business is reduced. We manageno to adjust completely as quickly as they come, and in most cases this has been the entire satisfaction of the members and the Union.

Our last week's line has been a shop in the picture of the A. & J. Dress Sand Wash, Spring Hill, Hartford, because of difficulties arising between the two partners. The workmen complained that they did not receive their pay. I immediately addressed all the mechanics in the shop, as well as the firm's account at the bank, and communicated with the Town Department of the International. We were successful in ascertaining over $10,000 in wages due to the workers for two weeks. One payroll was made good by the contractor and the other, which amounts to the sum of $10,000, was received from the bank. Mr. Bubel, Manager.

(Continued from Page 1)

MAY 1, 1935

Justice

Union News from Connecticut Towns

By Bernard Schub

Manager, Gren, Locals, I.L.G.W.U.

The first seven agreements were addressed a very successful meeting in the city of New Haven yesterday afternoon and the Factory Beet Bridgeport, together with the Mayor of Bridgeport, Jasper Metzger.

On February 15, August Claussen spoke at the executive meeting of New Haven Local 151, at Factory Beet Hill. Over 450 of our members attended the meeting. The dancing class, basketball team, and the dramatic and choral groups of Local 151 held events, and we are showing considerable progress.

Hartford, Conn.

The writer appeared for the International at the hearing held in the State Capitol on Thursday, February 14, on the Old Age Pension Bill which is now before the Senate.

By Abraham Snyder

Manager, Gorham Workers' Union

The Spring season of the corset and brassiere trade is in full swing and the Union is beginning its activities. Many shop and chairmakers' meetings are being held and a general membership meeting is planned for the near future. Our Union is confronted with a double task: first, to conduct an organizing campaign to recruit the shops that are not yet organized. This will require a great deal of work. However, we are sure of our success. Our second task is to set the shops and educate the workers in the shops so that the women workers are paid according to the standards of our collective agreement.

Educational Activities

During this last season we conducted labor educational activities under the supervision of the Industrial Department of the International. Many of our members participated in various educational activities. They belong to classes in the trade where they are taught economics, handwork, literature, and the like. These classes are very popular, and we have taken an opportunity to express special thanks to the managers of shops who did their part towards making the second anniversary the greatest it was.

Anna Cross, Christina Granit, Anna Auer, Mary Curtius, Mrs. Gertrude Hoff, Misses Harrington, Mary H. Eay, Mrs. T. J. F. and others are helping us. We are also arranging a series of lectures for the next few weeks.

The first of the series will be given by August Claussen, and it will be given by the beginning made they will be a success.

Organizing Work

At the same time, our Union is conducting an organizational drive among the workers in the unorganized shops. During the last few weeks we opened many new local unions, and we are still working hard to get the workers in the shops organized and the shops paid according to the standards of our collective agreement.

There Are No Unemployed

Although it is not very busy in our trade at this time, since it is the beginning of the spring season, there are no workers without jobs. Our employers are advertising in the daily press and are asking us to help them get qualified workers into their employ. We are sending out our local representatives at such a time the employers would treat the workers in a human fashion. However, this is not the case. As soon as a manufacturer has an opportunity to violate the provisions of the government he does so, cutting prices and sending his work out of town. Therefore, the union must conduct an unceasing battle to compel the employers to treat the workers with respect and to pay them the full wages according to the provisions of the agreement.

Here, also, our work points to success. Up to this time our Union has succeeded in organizing the following shops: Tzelma Simon, Joon Form Brass, Co., Goldzweber Wear-Brass, Touroufles, Eilb, H. & S., Lay & Way, Tzelma, Fuston, Fuston, Fuston, Co., Newbury Brass, and others.

We are sure that before the season is over we will be able to organize a number of very important shops. Our work is at this moment concentrated on organizing the shops which are producing high quality garments.

Chorus of Local 27, Corset and Brassiere Workers, Goes Through Rehearsal
Justice, March 1, 1935

Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

TWO CODES THAT SHOULD BE ONE

In the background of all discussions on the effectiveness ofловatories, the question of labor representation prevails a prominent place. The American Federation of Labor consistently demands effective code enforcement and compliance. It is also an undeniable fact that on virtually all code authorities where labor is absent, enforcement is not only inadequate but ineffective. In such code authorities, on the other hand, where labor’s voice is not heard, the compliance department operates effectively, satisfactorily, thereby to industry comparative equality of labor costs.

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STOPKidney

Labor on Authorities Vital Factor

Our Code employs a large staff of trained investigators to inspect payrolls and guard against violations. The Underwear and Allied Products Code contains its enforcement department mainly by means of correspondence. Letters are forwarded to manufacturers inquiring whether they comply with the terms of the Code. They usually reply that they do. One would hardly expect employers to admit violations in writing.

The reason for this great differ-

To All Members of The International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union in New York City

The fate of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, similar in the State of New York to a resolution favoring the adoption of the Federal Constitutional Amendment against Child Labor. The committee charged with reporting this resolution has thus far failed to do so. We are afraid that such sentiment might result in the amending of this resolution in committee room without an opportunity given the Legislature to vote upon it. We urge you to send your new effort at your command to see to it that the resolution is brought out on the floor of the Legislature. This great humanitarian measure must not be killed in committee or the trade unions of the State shall know the reason why.

Signed

Address

St. Louis Cutters Have An Anniversary

By Ben Gilbert
Manager, St. Louis Joint Board

While our local, as can be seen by the number, is one of the oldest locals in the International, and has had its ups and downs in the years of its existence, it did not really work its way up until the organization in 1935, when an increasing number of organzasers dragged the rock out of the boat.

When the election of officers came around, the local honored Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Simon a little celebration on the day of the installation of our officers. We all felt that this was not to be left in center. We invited all the officers of the other locals, as well as Brother Buike, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of our city, who helped us in our organizing work. And on Monday, January 7, all the cutters of the city and their friends gathered at the headquarters of the Union and celebrated in a way that made every cutter feel proud of the local of which he is a member.

The former of acting as chairman, on that occasion, was Mr. Simon, brother Ben Gilbert, manager of the Joint Board, who reviewed the history of our union, giving credit to the cutters for the pioneering work that they have done in the past year and a half in this organization.

Brother Brandt, a veteran in the labor movement, and known from coast to coast as an interesting talk on labor problems, in general, and pertaining to our locals, in particular. Sister Eliza Kaiser, secretary of the Joint Board, spoke in the name of the Board. Sister Ruth Miller, president of the operators, Local 364. Brother Frank Simms, of the Presson’s Locals. Brother Charlie Lunsford of the Cloth Makers Local — all made short talks and offered fraternal greetings.

To show that the cutters appreciated the work done by their officers, they presented Mr. Simon a silver cup, Brother Al Zandle, recording secretary; Brother Al Mattman, treasurer; Brother M. Moreira, business agent, who is a member of the local, as well as Brother Don Gilbert, manager, very nice gifts. Refreshments were served.

The following members were elected as officers of Local 16 for the next two years: President, William E. Gillett; Vice-president, Sister Eliza Kaiser; Secretary, Sister Ruth Miller; Treasurer, Brother Frank Simms; Business Agent, Brother M. Moreira; Financial Secretary, Brother Al Mattman; Financial Secretary, Brother Don Gilbert; Recording Secretary, Sister Eliza Kaiser; Treasurer, Brother Frank Simms. The following members were elected to the Executive Board: Brother Arnold Strass, Louis Weintraub, Leo Besh, George Ilies, George Saffer, Roderick, Harris Kiser, Sol Weintraub, Eliza Kaiser, and Brother Ben Gilbert, manager.

New Set of Officers

The following officers have been elected to the Executive Board: Brother Arnold Strass, Louis Weintraub, Leo Besh, George Ilies, George Saffer, Roderick, Harris Kiser, Sol Weintraub, Eliza Kaiser, and Brother Ben Gilbert, manager.

Delegates to Central Trades and Labor Councils.

February 20, 1935

Dear Senator, or Assemblyman:

There is pending in committee right now before the Legislature of one of the resolutions favoring the adoption of the Federal Constitutional Amendment against Child Labor. The committee charged with reporting this resolution has thus far failed to do so. We are afraid that such sentiment might result in the amending of this resolution in committee room without an opportunity given the Legislature to vote upon it.

We urge you to send your new effort at your command to see to it that the resolution is brought out on the floor of the Legislature. This great humanitarian measure must not be killed in committee or the trade unions of the State shall know the reason why.

Signed

Address
What Every Dress Maker Should Know

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT

By Julius Hochman
General Manager Dress Joint Board

This "Close Examination of the Agreement" now digs into questions of immediate importance to every worker in the shop. It tells you why there are "minimum flat rates" and "bargaining systems" of price settlement, exactly what they are, on what types of dresses each is used, how workers can protect their rights under each, and how both systems operate.

Some of the topics were sketchily covered in the last issue of "Justice." This week you get them completely because letters from workers indicate that further details were needed. Our "Agreement" is the law under which our industry operates. Our Union does not rely on the benevolence of the employers to obey that law. We police the industry ourselves—and every worker must be entirely familiar with the law in order to preserve conditions. Now continue with your notes on February 15 issue of Justice. If you have any questions you should consider it a favor if you would write me at the Dress Joint Board.

PIECE RATE SETTLEMENT

Question: What is our present system of price settlement?
Answer: We are now using two systems of price settlement, one called the "minimum flat rate" and the other the "agreement" or "bargaining" system.

THE MINIMUM FLAT RATE

Question: To what line of wear does the minimum flat rate apply?
Answer: The minimum flat rate applies to all dresses wholesale at $2.25 and below.

Question: What is the minimum flat rate?
Answer: The minimum flat rate is an arrangement, made between the manufacturers and the dressers' association that certain definite minimum flat rates are to be paid for dresses wholesale for $1.75 and below. The union expects shortly to substitute the scientific unit system for this arrangement.

THE AGREEMENT SYSTEM OF PRICE SETTLEMENT

Question: What about dresses that wholesale above $2.25?
Answer: On such dresses we use an agreement system of price setlement, the "bargaining" system, as it has come to be called.

Question: What is the bargaining system?
Answer: It is a system under which the chairman and the price committees look over each garment and estimate how much time it would take an operator. Either the minimums provided in the agreement, or the standard of the shop if the latter is higher, they set the price. For instance, if the average operation in the shop makes $1.25 an hour and the price committees estimate that it will take 15 minutes to make the dress, the price for that dress must be at least $1.25.

Question: What do we do next?
Answer: The chairmen then form the shirts, dress, union made, men's dress contractor or foreman, that the workers ask that price for the garment.

Question: Do the finishers have a minimum flat rate?
Answer: No: finishers' prices begin to rise when the minimum flat rate is reached.

FREEDOM

In the last issue of Justice we described the type of life and experience that led Martha Stuven from a New England farm into a New York dress shop and the working class movement. This is one of her poems. It provokes sensibly the mixed feelings that come to the worker on an unexpected "day off." "Justice" looks forward to printing more of her poems and those of other union members who are using them as themes.—Ed.

MARVIN STEVENSON

No work for me in the shop today, So out into the street I go, Out from darkness into the sun, Like a child at school released for a day, Free at the winds that blow over the sea, Gay as a peasant's dancing tune, My whole being alive.
With my unworked liberty, A due for myself to come and go, And so I fly; still back in sunlight, Where the wooded trails, think the thoughts, Writing up in love, he alone, As I can never be when chained To my machine inside those ugly walls.
But I feel my pocket, And count the little money that is there, And a tear comes— A tear that brings and grins, What of the mornings? Will I be free again? Oh, evil is not freedom To be above the streets Without bread, And I hope and I press for work On the coming day. I press on, oh, on, To be a slave once more, And as I walk, Envisioning gaits of my heart, Consuming my jorn. This shadow is over my head Like a fog When it holds down the dense black smoke And darkness and all that breathes It makes the sun to shine less brightly, And now I wonder— Is this a holiday at all, Or would I rather be chained To the machine, And then my spirit roars Upon the wheels, up the hours, Upon the thorns that crack The joy I felt at being free,Friendship, a dream of joy, And cold a black storm cloud Tore the morning sunshine.

"TIME OUT" TO LOOK PRETTY

One of Lioa Cohen's group's taking time out from a basket ball game and a session of callanetics to look pretty for the picture man. If all this muscle building under the guidance of Local 21's Educational Department, will Herbst, Director, continues, it's going to be a bad day for men who don't take to gym work in self defense.
SHIVERING HANDS: There are enough children in the dress industry to staff every charitable assembly of the country. And the job of uncovering and checking these children is by no means one of the smaller tasks in our daily routine. It takes a lot of time and money to ferret out the various schemes these children invent to hide their travesty. But little by little we are discovering their tricks. One of these days we will publish a treatise entitled "101 Ways to Falsify Books," not so much as a contribution to their shabby practices as a monument to the perverted genius of some of our dress industrialists.

But no matter with what genuine some of our jobbers conceive their ducor, our Detective Department manages, as the mystery stories have it, to foil their plans. Some 30 of the best trained accountants are on the job day and night out, skulking, digging, slipping for the little class that mean so much. Many of these jobbers are caught red-handed.

When they are caught, like all criminals, they first deny and offer alibis. When they are confronted with the proof, they go into long, loud and frantic blustering, followed by floods of tears. When the Union strikes them they talk settlement. When they talk settlement they first offer potatoes. When they finally pay, as they always do, their pain is terrible—to many cases tear gas and anticholin flow down their cheeks.

There comes to my mind the case of an outstanding jobber in the industry who was faced with a bill for $12,500. It so happened he could put little boots as well as he juggled his books, he would be a major attraction in any circus. But one circumstance finally made something be informed his contractors that they were making $22.25 a week for him, but really sold these dresses for $1.25. He didn’t want to admit any mistake, so he hired two ex-employees to say they had been wounded in the war and were owed wages, and paid them $100 in dollars in wagers. But you should have heard him when we struck him and he appeared at the Union offices to discuss settlement. The pieces were sold $100 and were shown the door. About fifteen minutes later they popped back and offered $200. This time they were shown both sides of the deal and told not to come back until they were ready to sign on the dotted line for the full amount. After days of strike, the partners again appeared—this time with their checks.

The president of the firm returned to his partner with the receipt in his eyes and said: "You sign the check.
"What the matter?" I asked excitedly. "Don’t you actually sign the check?"
"You sign the check," he answered, "I always do. But I am afraid to sign this one.
My hand is shaking so much that the signature may not be accepted by the bank." The heart was broken—but I took the check. I even found the strength to tell the manipulator that any more tricks would cost him more money. And for his shivering hands, we recommended a good doctor.

WHIPPED CREAM AND POISON: We all know, don’t we, that the people who really care for us, love us and protect us, are the bosses. It is terrible to think what would happen to us if the employers turned away, as they have at one time or another for one minute. In some industries such as ours we somehow manage to live without their gentle care, but not all industries have hard boiled unions that do not appreciate the sweet and gentle benevolence of the employers and their monthly checks. Where there are no unions of any strength the employers feel that it is their duty to protect not only all workers in a bunch to protect every individual worker from the cruel tyranny of the others. This noble attitude is equally obvious in the auto and steel industries.

"Proportional Representation" in the new dish of whipped cream the employers are setting out for the workers. The old phrases like "company union" and "open shop" began to smell as much like old fish that some new phrases were necessary. Take the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, these two are the great champions of the rights of labor. They are desperately afraid that workers will lose their "constitutions rights" if they are organized. They are taking their primary efforts to suppress the workers, to convince them that they are not afraid to fight, that they will fight back. They love the worker and want to protect him. They might show their love by raising wages and cutting hours but that would interfere with the another trick of the employers as well as it did with the operators. They come to interfering with the study individualism of other manufacturers who might interfere with profit, thus all the time they are protecting the workers' rights.

Protecting the workers' rights.

Contrary to these two words of a resolution submitted to Congress by the Manufacturers, there is not a hint of a suggestion that there is any need of giving the workers any protection at all.

FOR MANUFACTURERS:
- practices and prohibitions submitted by the property owners, trade or industry stable,
- BEING ON THE MINORITY.

FOR LABOR:
- the EQUAL RIGHTS OF MINORITIES OR INDIVIDUALS is bargain for themselves directly or through repres.

Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld

Census Shows Dressmakers Boosted Membership Since General Strike of 1933

By Philip Kapp

Secretary-Treasurer Joint Board Dressmakers' Union

Membership in the Dressmakers' Union has actually increased since the General Strike of 1933!

Within that simple statement lies an unprecedented page in the labor movement history of our industrial community.

The gratifying figures revealed in a census taken and prepared by the Record Department of the J.L.G.U.W. are notable for two diverent reasons.

The strength of our Union has always been born in the strike and on the picket line. But the enthusiasm of battle always diminished with the return to work. Membership would dwindle and pains would be lost until conditions became so intolerable that once again the Union would be reborn. Always a sturdy "core" kept the fire of unionism burning and the organization together as a barren of refuge for those who drifted in and out of the organization.

Another reason for the history-making nature of the census figures lies in the fact that the census was actually being held by a labor reform in unionism.

Two sections in English follow the figures. Brother Murray Green, permanent chairman of the series, urges everybody to be in his seat by 6:30.

The East New York dressmakers, members of Local 89, did everything but hang from the chandeliers at their section meeting last Wednesday evening at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Though every inch of space was packed, as this picture shows, hundreds milled about in the street outside to get in to hear Brother Antonic deliver his report. The enthusiasm of the local's various sections as evidenced by mass attendance at district meetings is rolling up new records for union enthusiasm.
Many City Trips Listed
For Local 22 "Tourists"

David B. Rosse, lecturer, will guide his group to many places of interest in the region, including the paper plant at the Daily News, this month in the program of city trips planned by Will Herberger, director of the Educational Department of Local 22. All union members and their friends are welcome to join.

An exciting feature of the outings, particularly this form of extra-mural education is to be found in the interesting groups joining the tour. Where dozens attended at first, the number has now pushed the boundaries, and it is felt that this is simply the echo of considering dividing the "tourists" into sections.

The extra-mural program has been arranged for March, Children's Free first place on the 18th, when the Museum of the American Indian, 15th Street and Broadway, is scheduled for P. M. The rest of the program follows: March 14, the Aquarium; March 14 and March 24, at 1: P. M. the 4th Street near Third Avenue.

HARRY RICH PICKETS

Something of the spirit of sturdy unionism can be caught in this picture of Harry Rich, presser, out on the picket line in defense of his job and conditions. Though well in years, Harry Rich can swing a picket pole as well as any other man in the city.

Local 22 Urges Ban on Child Labor

A stirring appeal for favorable action on the Child Labor Amendment now before the state legislature has been addressed to William C. McCreary, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, to other members of the committee and to a number of senators from New York City by Delegates Local 22.

The message, signed by Charles R. Zimmerman, secretary-manager of Local 22, stated: "We believe that the benefit of the amendment will be of the greatest benefit to the people of New York, and that it will promote the individual betterment of all.

Local 22 to Nominate
Incoming Officers

Nominations for the incoming administration, executive and judicial boards, and for the Officers and Committee, will be held at the regular meeting of the committee, Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P.M.

No member will be admitted to these meetings unless he brings his card with him, with his name and number on it.

The Election Committee, which has been appointed to supervise the election, is composed of Local 22, and will meet Tuesday, March 5, at 8 P.M.

A list of the members of the committee will be published in the paper, and the work will be done with the greatest care.

Workers Head Appeal

By N. M. Mooney

The appeal of Charles R. Zimmerman, secretary-manager of Local 22, while the police were in the mill and walked the streets, is a fitting appeal that touches the enlightened man or child labor.

Nola Settles with Union
For $500

After a long investigation, that resulted in good time in the union, the case of Nola for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Local 89 Huge Meetings
Endorse Union Policies

Packed to tightly they could hardly

Singing and cheering.

Hundreds outside clamoring for

Admission.

There you have a picture of the meeting held by the East New York Local, No. 52, Wednesday evening in Brooklyn. The greeting in the packed house was: "You've come, you've come." The response was: "Yes, we have come." The meeting was held at 300 Avenue N, at the Empire Club.

The appearance of Local 89 Athletic, secretary-treasurer of Local 89, and the President of the International, was the signal for a prolonged ovation. The report on the policies of the administration was enthusiastically approved by the hundreds present. Four orators delivered eloquent speeches. The majority of the branch; Anthony Barsz calls the executive board.

The East New York meeting was a climax to a series of 62 meetings that have set new standards for organization.

Meetings prior to February 7 have already been reported in "Justice." On February 4, a meeting of Section "B" of the Local was held at Christ Church and recorded the announcement of the executive board, the majority of the branch; Anthony Barsz campaigned for the State House.

Despite the fact that many shops have moved from the area, the Har

Local district meeting was a "standing order." The executive board, the branch, was re-elected with a majority of the membership. The Manager is Joseph Piette, Vincent D'Amore is Secretary, Vincent D'Amore is the business manager.

So long a single voting record was taken when Brother Au

The meeting of Section "C" of the Local, scheduled for Thursday, was held at Christ Church, a meeting of Section "B" of the Local was held at Christ Church and recorded the announcement of the executive board, the majority of the branch; Anthony Barsz campaigned for the State House.

READY FOR BASEBALL

We have been informed by local officials of the division of the I.L.G.W.U. Educational Department, that a baseball league is to be held in the city of New York, with the participation of the local leagues.

Eight Days to Get
Local 22 Cards

All workers who have applied for membership in Local 22 must take out their membership cards by Sunday, March 10, or they will be prohibited from entering the premises. The application, the work of the union, will be completed by the union's committee.

Well, they haven't got us so far after all.
Dubinsky Hochman, Golden, Ogburn and Carr Speak at Educational Symposium

Employers Attack Classified Wages
Among other things advanced President Dubinsky alleged the marks were the following:

"Can we expect at the present moment that the 30-hour week will be legislated into existence by Congress? There may be different answers to that question. I, however, am inclined to lean to the less optimistic side. It would serve to me that most of the work in connection with shortening the working hours of industry will have to be done by the trade unions themselves, by themselves, by the other less important questions with regard to the general problem of recovery, mainly, the question of arm-

Would Rally on Strikes Mainly
--Stressing labor's disappointment with the results of the industrial codes, he further declared that he would, nevertheless, keep the NRA, as at least a beginning, and would rely on strikes to win code

Symposium Speakers: Left to Right: Charlton Ogburn, Clinton Golden, David Procter, Julius Hochman, sitting: Carolan Carr, enforcement. The I.L.R.W.U. will be defined, is working under codes which have the support of labor, those existing in many other industries. This President Dubinsky said, was due to the fact that the organization was strong enough to force the acceptance of its demands by the employers during the process of code making. President Roosevelt, Dubinsky declared, would lean in future code negotiations toward the side that shows it has sufficient force behind it to demand respect. The United States faces a wave of strikes (but will be served as soon as there are definite signs of a return to prosperity, Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Iron Board of the Iron and Water Makers' Union, who took part in the symposium, predicted. Among other things, he declared:

"If strikes do not improve, then the disgruntled labor forces will probably not resort to strikes, but will attempt to do things by political means. Productively, strikes will be an effort made to organize a third political party, to be called a labor party, or something, in any event, with the backing of the l-

March 1, 1935

March 2

Questions and Answers

What Is the Case for the Thirty-Hour Week?

An outline for the use of study groups and teachers is being prepared by the Education Department. Meanwhile, read President William Green's recently issued 48-page pamphlet, "The Thirty-Hour Week." Here he is very indirect that any solution of the workweek to absorb the unemployed may not involve a rise in wages. By charts and diagrams the increase in productivity is shown. Labor costs become a smaller item in the total value of the product, for example, out of every dollar spent for autos in 1919 nearly 10c was paid for wages; in 1933 only 3c out of each dollar represented wages. Taking the manufacturing industries alone a whole we find that in 1909 the wage per cent of the total value produced was 23.2; in 1933 it had fallen to 17. President Green records the failure of the N.R.A. to improve real wages. President Green, while opposed to "a movement based upon a new economic and social order by destructive methods," declares that "A F. of L. has fought and will continue to fight for conservative development toward a new order." By the time our critics are using President Green's pamphlet, the opponents of the thirty-hour week will have done their level best to prove it a "destructive method.

We shall be glad to supply copies of the pamphlets to any group or teacher.

I Want Some More Pamphlets Dealing With the Legal Position of the Unions As Affected by NRA

Every pamphlet issued needs an addition before it gets into print because of the daily changing situations. The easiest way of getting the text of various decisions is to read "Labor and the New Deal," by Emanuel Steiner, Carl Kaushansky and Lois MacDonald (Crotta, 50c). See also "Labor Under the New Deal" (Houghton Mifflin, 25c). The A. F. of L. has issued some useful leaflets on elections and the union's rights.

The London Council meeting new houses for workers the Labor Party members are providing new textbooks for the schools and scrapping the "name and number" books which have stirred the workers' children with "drum and trumpet" and left them in the dark about the trade union, Many of the Tory papers are alarmed about this. They instinctively fear the truth.

In the United States, also, parents and teachers would be well advised to have about the right sort of book for their children's study. The following are suggestions:

"The Road Ahead," by Harry W. Landon
"The Road Ahead," by Lulia Herkimer (Harper's). For older students and deeper study the most recent and radical text we know is "Economic History of the People of the United States," by Fred A. Shannon (Macmillan, 492 pp., $3.75). The Allied Schools (1990, 23rd ed.), supplies a free annotated reading list of novels, plays, biographies and poems dealing with social and economic problems.

Where Can I Find Advice on Conducting Group Discussion?

See "How to Lead Discussion," by Lettly C. Bowman (Yonkers, 25c). The conditions presumed by the writer are nearer the ideal than those to be found in most union study classes but he gives many suggestive and useful tips.
150,000 New York Store Clerks Next in Union Line

Staples's International Mobilizing Huge Clerks' Army in New York—An Interview with Ray E. Denice, R.C.I.P.A. Eastern Leader

By Frances Keene

What would a general strike of salespeople in New York be like? It would be a world in which workaday shopping patterns would not exist. Yet, as I speak, the press, with its usually keen sensitivity for the advertiser's voice, reports of a strike in another huge servicing industry, the elevator operators, which, in a nation offashion conscious people, must mean New York for nearly a fortnight, gave three questions a peculiar position. First, are New York are underpaid and over-worked is common knowledge. Second, generally known that the myriad of small stores own parts in this are an articulate from of a union organization on its premises. These facts, however, do not in themselves carry the conviction that the trend of thousands of salespeople would stick to a union the moment a call is sounded. In fact, the general sentiment seems to be that the shop clerks, as a group, are not easily organized.

A Builder Comes Out of the West

I went to Ray E. Denice, eastern representative of the American International Protective Association, to sift through some of these broader questions. This week a gentleman had been in charge of the organizing campaign. He called on me a month ago. Eight months, I was told, has already hung an amazing record in the labor movement in the political district. Under his leadership, in less than a year, the clerks' organization has grown from a puny membership of less than one thousand, has leaped to 18,000 local with headquarters in New York. I found Mr. Denice in the building, his atmosphere bright. No baby in the air, but each space of which was occupied by typical, committee,emosides addresses.

Workers Education and the Future of the Labor Movement

A Luncheon Symposium under the auspices of Brookwood Labor College

ROSCOFF'S RESTAURANT (I have to have it)
New York City
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1935
1:00 P.M.

SPEAKERS

George Semmes, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Cchers, "Workers Education and the Future of the Labor Movement"

"Organization of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union"

"The Importance of an Educational Program in the Labor Movement"

Panelists: Paul, J. K. Condition, "Farm Labor Union Work"

Dr. Harold B. Rogers, President of the American Federation of Labor, "The Labor Program Which Will Take Care of Workers Education"

Emile Riebel, President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, "Do the Federal Labor Which Will Care for Workers Education"

Chairman

Dr. Abraham L. Koford, Vice-President of the National Teachers Association.

Tickets $10 each. Admission to teachers at least two weeks notice at Brookwood Labor College, Katinas, N.Y.

Mass meeting of Dallas Dress Makers held Monday, February 11, at the City Hall Auditorium to decide on the question of a general strike in which the dress cutters were first. The chorus was led by the dress cutters who were present.

The chorus consists of ten members. In front, Chairman John D. Ritson, a member of the Cutters' Union, Local 204, Meyer Perlstein, general organizer of the I.L.G.W.U. Standing in the background are representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. The sound in the background is that of the national strike. It is an effective strike.
Neckwear Workers Make Further Strides

By Joseph Tovim
Manager, Local 142

Local 142 has made considerable advances during the past month in its organizational and educational activities. After an 8-month struggle with consistent picketing daily, rain or shine, the United Union signed on February 14 an agreement with the Nadler Neckwear Corp., which employs over one hundred people. The fact that this firm was long unionized used to be a handy alibi to many signed-up firms when cases with agreement violations. They would always point to the Nadler firm as one that was "getting away with it.

Local 142 wishes to express its thanks and gratitude for the wise and vigorous leadership given it by Brother Max Schaedl, of the Cheek Joint Board.

Another Fight To Be Shelled

Now that the tank has been accomplished the union will devote all its time toward the organization of another antiunion firm, the Simon Durlacher Corp., employing about 125 workers. When this is achieved

Local 141 will be in a position to proudly say that the industry completely organized in New York City.

Local 141 held an election on February 11, and over 1,700, members took part in the election. The following officers and committees were elected:

- President: Joseph Tovim
- Vice-President: William N. Newman
- Financial Secretary and Business Agent: Max K. Pollack
- Recording Secretary: Anna Wasser
- Finance Committee: Lillie Steinmetz, Lussky Cohen, Ben Danziger
- Organizing Committee: Ethel Zier, Rose Shames, Louis Tovim.

Executive Board: Mildred Bade, Gertrude Greif, Mary McPartlane, Oline Ramirez, Maria de Bruin, Bella Aron, Jennie Comber, Nettie DiAmico, Thora de Paul, Jean Richberg, Mary Martin, Jennie Rosner, Esther Snyder, Ralph Bloom, Charles Pflaum, Emanuel Flax, Max Pfedlum, Murray Hoffer, Jack Kravitz, Ernest Rashkopf, George Silverman.

The installation of the officers will take place on Tuesday, March 5, at Webster Hall. President Dubinsky and several other International officers will be present.

Among the Cutters of New York

By Louis Shulberg
Assistant Manager, Local 10

The March Ball Classes

On March 15, at Webster Hall, the local will also have its second annual Victory Ball and Ball. The members are looking forward to this affair with enthusiasm. Each member of the organization will be given a complimentary ticket and additional tickets can be obtained at the Union office thru the ch切arities at 75 cents each. Admission at the door will be $1.00.

Our educational work is progressing very satisfactorily. Nearly 60 members are attending the classes weekly, under the tutelage of Frank Creamer, our head of the educational section. In the athletic and social sphere, Brother Bill Wolff and Helse A. Clift are doing a good job. Every Monday evening, many female members of the local met at 7:00 P.M. and are taking part in athletic activities.

Dubinsky Wires Message As Labor Building Opens

In reply to a message inviting the I. L. G. W. U. to present the dedication of the new Department of Labor Building in Washin-

Dub Dr. Lillian Epstein

- Surgeon Denial
- Amended December 15 with the Dental Department of New York. The following officers will be new:

Eloise, 1914 West 28th Street.

Power That Sings

"Our shop is different, since we have power..."

Dr. Lillian Epstein

"A strength and power that sings..."

Surgical Denial

Announces

211 Fourth Avenue

Corner 14th Street

2415 All Nations Building

Phone: JENNIFFER 3-3768

Two Cases of Interest

In the first case, a local was fined $50 for leaving his job. In the second case, another local was fined $75 for leaving his job.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Cotton Dress
Campaign

The scattered conflict in the cotton dress
industry reported two weeks
ago from Missouri and Indiana, by this time have
reached the proportions of a nation-wide strike wave.

The drive to unionize the cotton dress industry has
caught on in sectors as far apart as Dallas, Texas,
Twin Cities, Minn., and Baltimore, Md. And as we
bore these lines, the news reaches us that the
entire wash dress industry in Chicago, affecting 30
manufacturers and employing up to 10,000 work-
ners, is out on strike.

The cotton dress workers in Dallas, in St. Louis,
as well as in Chicago—are striking for a raise of their
tragically low wage minimums, for equal distribu-
tion of work in slack periods, but primarily for union
recognition and for union shops. The I. L. G. W. U.
fought for a period of five months for the 55-hour
week in order to create jobs for the unemployed in
the cotton garment trades. The cotton garment man-
ufacturers stubbornly resisted every effort of the
Union in this direction, not hesitating to seek even
an injunction to restrain the Government from en-
forcing the shorter work-week. Today, the 35-hour
week is the law in the industry, but the Union does
not intend to leave the enforcement of this law to
the cotton garment manufacturers alone. The Union
knows too well that, if left to them, the cotton
garment manufacturers would discover countless
loopholes and devices to defeat and nullify the 35-
hour law as they would destroy every other work-
rule that might interfere with their profits.

The I. L. G. W. U. is confident that the cotton
garment workers will come through this conflict with
colors flying and victory perched on their banners.
Less than two years ago, 150,000 chalk and silk dress
workers in the East and in the Middle West were
in about the same position as the cotton garment
workers find themselves now. But these men and
women struck courageously for their human rights
and they are, as a result, today among the best-paid
and best-treated organized workers in America. The
cotton dress workers, we have every reason to hope,
will fight for better working and living conditions,
and for their Union with no less loyalty and courage.

The old iron heel in the cotton garment factories
must go! The new Union deal must take its place!

Fight to Protect

The American Federal-
Preventing Wages:

Evolution of Labor is making a
frightening move to write into
the Public Works Relief Bill, which carries with it an
appropriation of $1,000,000,000, a provision requir-
ing the payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all
relief projects coming under the appropriation. The
Bill, as originally prepared and as sponsored by the
Administration, contained no such provision, but
Senator McCarren has offered an amendment to that
effect and that amendment has been carried by the
Senate 58-February 21 by a vote of 44 to 35.

Despite this initial victory; however, the passage
of this amendment is by far not yet assured. The
Administration, chagrined by defeat, has sent the bill
back to the Committee on Appropriations, threaten-
ing to curtail the relief funds to less than one-third of
the proposed sum and to return to the old rule of
system of relief.

Most of the manufacturers’ associations, business
“institutes” and chambers of commerce have defini-
tively lined up in opposition to this amendment.

Organized Labor, on the other hand, acting through
President William Green, of the A. F. of L., is call-
ing upon all international unions affiliated with the
Federation to throw their full weight behind the
McCarren amendment, and upon this request, the
General Office of the I. L. G. W. U. has now instructed
all its locals to write at once to their Senators and
Congressmen, urging their support of the “prevail-
ing wage” amendment.

Our locals should lose no time in following out
this instruction of the General Office. Unless the
McCarren amendment is adopted, it is great danger
that wage standards, not only in the construc-
tion industry but in every trade and occupation, will
be lowered. If prevailing wages are not paid by the
Government in relief work projects, to use the words
of Senator Wagner, “every objective of public works
will be defeated. Morale will be lowered, not restored:
wages will go down, not up; purchasing power will
shrink, not expand; business will be demoralized,
not stabilized. The wage policy of the New Deal
will be thrown into reverse, and the business machine
will be driven back into the deep-trough of de-
pression.”

The Two New Locals

Within the last month,
—31 and 40
the I. L. G. W. U. has
admitted into its midst two
new locals in New York City, the Beltmakers and
the Pattern Makers.

The chartering of two additional groups, on the
surface of it, we might say, contains nothing “newly”
at the present stage of development of our Interna-
tional Union. Since the Chicago convention, last
June, the I. L. G. W. U. has charted a score of
locals all over the country in various trade branches.

The admission of the pattern makers, nevertheless,
brings to light a certain psychological change wrought
among this group of workers. It is only a matter of
time before the men of the run-of-the-mill pattern
maker in the dress or cloak industry was prone to
consider himself, as the designer did, the “chosen”
person in the shop, the employer’s right-hand bower,
well-paid, as a rule, and rather smug towards the
other workers in the shop. He looked askance at the
Union and the Union did not regard him with any
particular warmth.

Today, the pattern maker’s pay has come down
with a bang and his station in the shop is hardly any
lower than that of any other worker. Hence, his
regress ion is inevitable and the I. L. G. W. U.