Justice (Vol. 17, Iss. 6)

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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New York Cloak Makers Mobilize Forces

The New York cloakmakers have spoken. Through the Board of Directors of their Joint Board, through the joint meeting of all the executive boards of their locals, through a meeting of 4,000 shop chairmen—all in less than one week—they have sent a warning to their employers, inside manufacturers, jobbers and contractors alike, that contractor-limitation shall stand, and that the responsibility of the jobbers for work conditions in the factories of their contractors shall remain a living clause in the forthcoming collective agreement if such an agreement is to be renewed in the New York coat and suit industry as a result of round-table discussion.

What is most important, from the Union's viewpoint, the cloakmakers have spoken not merely with words. They have voted to raise a defense fund of a half-million dollars, and as these lines are being written, tens of thousands of dollars are already pouring into the treasury of the Cloak Joint Board for this fund.

At the meeting of the shop chairmen, at Webster Hall, President Dubinsky put the situation into a nutshell when he stated that "the Union will not accept any compromise on the question of contractor limitation; it is a question of life or death to our workers, a question of working under conditions of comparative decency or of returning to the sweatshop of the not-so-long-ago. On this issue we are ready to rally to the aid of the cloakmakers all the resources of the I.L.G.W.U."

Dressmakers of Dallas Walk Out For Higher Pay

13 Factories Affected; Majority of Workers Cloak Shops in First Days of Strike

Responding to the decision of the organization, adopted one evening last week, the dressmakers of Dallas, Tex., walked out of their shops on the morning of March 7 and tied up the manufacture of the dress industry in the local market.

The Dallas dress strike had been forthcoming two weeks ago when, after the discharge of several of their fellow workers for union activities, a dressmaker employed by the Morton-Davis Company struck for their reinstatement and for union recognition by the firm. Violent attacks on the Morton-Davis pickets and the bitter antagonism displayed by that firm towards collective bargaining with the Union, in which it obviously was being supported by the other dress manufacturing firms of Dallas, had as an aroused the dress workers of that city, that a strike for union recognition became inevitable.

As in the case of the Morton-Davis firm, the police are harassing the pickets and placing every obstacle in the path of the strikers. This strike, which is being directed by Locals 129, Ladies' Garment Workers, and 504, Colliers, under the leadership of Meyer Perlstein, I.L.G.W.U. field representative, is not only, being carried on with remarkable effectiveness. Among other things, the Union demands: (1) Increased pay; (2) Price increases in shops; (3) Anti-discrimination for Union activity; and (4) Collective bargaining and arbitration machinery.

A Short Wage Chain for White Collar Slaves

"Dear Children, you have too much personality, ambition and charm to belong to a union, unions are only for such common people as bricklayers, printers or garment workers."

Scranton Cloak Firm Signs After Sixteen Years

Under Bros. Cotton to Terms With I.L.G.W.U. on Union Shop Basis

One of the largest knitwear sport coat houses in Pennsylvania, the firm of Under Bros., operating with 550 workers in Scranton, Pa., after resisting organization for sixteen years, signed, on Saturday, March 10, an agreement with the Union.

The Linder firm once was operating in Philadelphia, but left that city in order to avoid contractual relations with the Union. In recent months, representatives of the I.L.G.W.U. time again had the opportunity of meeting with this firm at code hearings. These contacts finally brought about negotiations which, after the Union had succeeded in organizing a substantial portion of the firm's workers, resulted in the signing of an agreement.

Present at the signing were Martin Linder and Messrs. Martin and Ball, for the firm, and President Dubinsky, Frederick F. Linney and Samuel Otto, for the Union.

Two Injunctions Against Chicago Dress Strikers

Carson Pirie & Scott and Central Cotton Garment Association Obtain Temporary Writs

The strike in the cotton dress shops of Chicago, now three weeks old, is said to involve all phases of the industry, and an end to the strife is not in sight.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, through Judge Lewis, obtained a temporary injunction, substantially the same as that granted by Judge Lewis to the Central Cotton Garment Manufacturers Association two weeks ago, which limits the number of pickets to three.

The members of the Central Association, who three weeks ago were proclaiming their willingness to have a National Labor Relations Board vote among their employees, on the assumption that the I.L.G.W.U. would not obtain a majority vote in such an election, have now changed front on this subject and would have no election. Apparently, these employers figure that if they could break the strike with the aid of injunctions and guards, why trouble about voting?

A significant fact is that although the injunctions restrain the strikers from following workers going to or from work, it permits them to travel upon said employees at their homes in order to induce them to take the employment of plaintiffs. The strikers are taking full advantage of this clause.

Council, after listening to our story, adjourned its meeting and, in a body, went over to the sheriff's office to voice an indignant protest. They are also collecting all the signatures that the sheriff's imprisonment. We believe it would be wise for them to do this. The Decatur girls are a determined group.

Move to Impeach Decatur Sheriff

Illinois City Workers Dig In to Win Their Strike

Vice President Morris Blaine, who, together with Harry Rufer heads of the Decatur dress workers in Decatur, Ill., wired: "The strike is in full swing. All my experience I haven't seen much brutality, by deputy sheriff and the police alike, as in this women's strike. Rufer and I visited a meeting of 'the Decatur Trades and Labor Council and the
Horrors in San Francisco Chinatown

By Jimmie Mayas

Our Chinese Branch is fighting against huge odds—Chinese "dis-organization" and "dis-organization" of the labor movement, and long-term rule. For our organizer, in endeavoring to get new members into the shop, it was found that Chinese workers did not want to be organized into a shop committee, and that this was actually not the abrogation of limitation but to obtain a greater moral strength for the shop committee.

Whether or not the Chinese are fighting for a greater moral strength for the shop committee, it is all right as far as the Chinese are concerned, and to a certain extent it is all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, but it is not all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, and in the long run it is all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, but it is not all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, and in the long run it is all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, but it is not all right as far as the shop committee is concerned, and in the long run it is all right as far as the shop committee is concerned.
Handkerchief Union
Growing In Passaic

By Anna Kula
I.G.O.W.U., Organizer

The I.G.O.W.U. has picked Passaic: N. J., the largest handkerchief center in the United States, having over 65 per cent of that industry and employing over three thousand workers, as a focal point for organizing--women. The workers are distributed in twenty-one shops which is probably the largest in the country, employing from 160 to 250 workers. Some of these shops have the average of 30 to 35 workers.

Most of the workers employed on handkerchiefs in Passaic are of European origin, chiefly Polish. They are 8 hours a day and they are carrying on a vigorous campaign in cooperation with the organizer, to establish a strong handkerchief union. Due to the fact that the industry is tightly worked at present and also because it must meet severe competition from Japan, China, and Puerto Rico, where the finest hand-work is done for only a few cents a day, organization appears slow. Of course, the I.G.O.W.U. has undertaken an extensive campaign of organization in Puerto Rico, but work terms there are so miserable that it will probably take a considerable time before they are improved.

The handkerchief trade provides less than a living wage, $3.50 for a 60-hour week. In addition, it is necessary to be able to employ girls at 15 cents an hour as appren
tices to six hundred workers while the managers are not representative of the handkerchief workers on the code authority, Mise Home Schneider, man of the Labor Advisory Board being the only one with a workman's view of things. A percentage view of the wage is highest in the minimum, while all other employers are by employing experienced workers, who have been in the trade from 30 to 30 years, as learners and pay them $1 to $2 less than the minimum. Some of them never fail to pay the wages on regular payday and make the workers wait for their earnings and three weeks. In addition, they are also great experts in identifying the books so clearly that if N.R.A. investigators do visit them once in a while for the purpose of investigating labor complaints they find it impossible to detect violations. Another difficulty in building a union in the handkerchief trade in Passaic is due to the fact that the workers had been twice dispersed, the last time in 1928, during the textile strike led by the Communist. Memories of that strike are still vivid, as most of the workers view. Thus the handkerchief factories were in strike that strike. The bosses, who are not used to the help of the Chamber of Commerce, the press and the police services, are all unfriendly to labor and are using every means to discourage unionism.

However, we have succeeded in building a store to keep us informed at all times of the progress being made. A great number of the workers have been educated to the extent that they even bring complaints to the union although we have no contractual relations with the employers, and in some cases we have even succeeded in reinstating workers who had lost their jobs for union activities. We are very hopeful that, as the pre-labor season is approaching and the shops will start working in full force, the constructive work we are carrying will now move at a faster pace and we shall achieve greater results.


decatur, ill., picture line in song and pictures

walking with the i. g. w. u.

by Billa Roberts
local 120, decatur, ill.

(to the tune of "winter wonderland"

union workers sing just look and listen，在 our eyes a light is shining what a happy sight we see tonight walking with the i.g.w.u.

Goodbye are doubts and sorrow that we're here today but gone tomorrow we'll sing a merry song as we go along walking with the i.g.w.u.

we shall face unfriend the trials we face been employed by a gas bomb explodes by police in front of the decatur garment plant.

Miss Marina Schmitt, decatur striker, was burned about the head and face by a tear gas bomb exploded by police in front of the decatur garment plant.

Ann Karolowski, 19, youngest, and Mrs. Lilla Johnson, 65, oldest, decatur cotton dress strikers.

a garment striker's smile

by rev. douglas b. anderson, illinois, illinois

wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile, wear it on your coat, wear it all day!

wear it in the morning, wear it at night, wear it all the time because it's right!

we're standing up for the union, rain or shine and do our part while we're around!

marie mc coy, jewell hawley and may powers, we have adopted wool card as practical affair for the strike.

season peak
speeds code enforcement

by abraham snyder
manager, local 32

our organizing activity is moving fast ahead and bringing good results. we have thus far met with alvand long of west 77th street, who is enforcement officer and secretary of the out and north code authority, announced in a statement made to i.i.r.a.

the code authority's enforcement committee is now working full force investigating firms daily to see that the wage rates are fixed with the "average" prevailing under the code. a good number of these are the so-called "nla" shops, where the union is also cooperating to place them in line. mr. wolf said that additional men's clothing firms had been investigated and had their wage rates adjusted to conform with the "average" scale.

the authority's shoppers have a full staff in the stores and retail shops, daily examining and purchasing garments to ascertain whether goods and rents on display bear the code labels and whether these garments have the correct label.

the strike which our union declared against the finkleman brothers on february 25 still continues. the firm has applied for an injunction and the shop is being guarded by a number of police and detectives. several of our pickets were arrested on false charges, but were freed in court. we have reasons to believe that the owners of the finkleman establishment will soon come to realize that garments cannot be made by even friendly police.

election in the offing

we had a membership meeting on february 28, which filled the beethoven hall to capacity. we nominated candidates for the executive board and for all officers. "al" hadlov was named for reelection as business agent, and the writer for reelection as manager of the local.

a report covering activities for the month will be presented on the last page.

corset workers plan
lively spring season

by albert w. wagner
manager, local 12

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samuel shore sails

to study puerto rico

working conditions

samuel shore, manager of white goods workers local 52 of international ladies garment workers union and labor captain of the negotiators and silk underwriter code authority, accompanied by jona heisler, also a code authority member, left on march 7 for puerto rico on the s. h. hovington to investigate, on behalf of the authority, the effects of introduction of machinery into the puerto rico underwear industry.

until recently, the island product was largely handmade, but machines have been introduced even into the hill homes of the natives.

any inquiry will concern itself with the following questions: how many machines have actually been introduced into both the homes and the factories? how many machines have been shipped within the past six months? how many island workers are organized in unions? samuel shore stated that he would be away three weeks.
Among the Underwear Workers, Local 62

By Samuel Shore
Manager, Local 62

Real Recognition Finally Achieved

Among the most important clauses in all collective agreements are those relating to the form of union recognition. In point of fact, ranks among the major demands of the workers in their battle with the employer. Only such a shop can be engaged a union shop where all workers are members of the union. This is the fundamental condition of a union shop. Unless this is the case, the union cannot exercise the necessary control and obtain for the workers the benefits of minimum wages and maximum hours, security of the job, equality in division of work, etc.

Clause Honored More in Beach

Contrary to our collective agreement with the various employers' associations with which we deal, as well as to the agreement reached in the employers' contracts, provides that: "The employer shall be deemed to be the employer engaged by an employer shall be deemed for the first

Undergarment Workers, Members of Local 62, and Their Friends on a Visit to a Museum of Science and Industry.

Garment Knitters Tie Up Malden Knitting Mills

Demand Per Cent Increase of Pay Rates and Strict Code of Observation

Several hundred workers employed in the Malden Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass., walked out on work this morning, demanding an increase of 50 per cent in the piece rate of pay and the strict observance of the work terms prescribed by the knitting code.

The Malden Knitting Mills have always been an open shop. William Ross and David Giordano, I.G.L.W.U., are in charge of the strikers, assisted by Mrs. Florence Allen of Roxbury and Mrs. Mary Gordon Thompson of Boston, representative of the local Women's Trade Union League.

Samples of Chiseling

The strike was called after a committee of the workers attempted to present their demands to the firm was refused a hearing. That privilege of the workers in the decline in earnings as compared to the prevailing wage, according to the code, is $1.25.

First-Line Fighters

The workers employed in the firm's Midland, Ga., textile mills have also made an effort to improve their working conditions. The strikers, who are members of the United Textile Workers, are demanding an increase of 25 per cent in their piece rate of pay.

Firms Changing Line To Cheaper Pay

The employers openly tell the workers that the Puerto Rico needleworkers' code has been abolished and that they are working by the "cheaper" system. The employers are no longer interested in maintaining the "cheaper" system, which was gained after a bitter fight last September.

Fortunately from union to union, several factories are being organized and the girls who sought the picket line to face the public and to demand that the employers will continue to maintain the "cheaper" system, which was gained after a bitter fight last September.

New Fields of Action

In addition to union drives in the factories and homes, the "Cheaper" Workers' Union in Puerto Rico takes a very prominent part in the social and educational field in behalf of its members. Several conferences have been held to establish a number of standing committees, a legislative committee, finance and accounting committee, organizing committee, and recreation committee.

Fort Wayne Local Inducts Officers, Celebrates Pact

Ralls and Nineteen Present; Strike Leaders Get Ovation

On Saturday, March 16, Fort Wayne, Ind., Local 114 of the I.G.L.W.U., had a double feast. It celebrated the renewal of the agreement in the local industry, and it elected its newly elected officers for the current year.

They had a fish dinner, followed by dancing and celebrations in the union store.

The union, which elected its president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, was in session, while Vice President Morris Stebbins of the I.G.L.W.U., was present at the installation.

Vice-President Swanson was brought in by a committee of three young women from Local 115, St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Boling came from Chicago accompanied by Miss Stebbins. Both of them were ex-officing the Fort Wayne workers and the local garment workers know and appreciate their labor.
Union Wins Victory
In Code Change for Hour, Wage Reports

MABEL -- A Finisher

Hochman Suggests Law After Washington and Local Hearings

UNION CODE MIGHT BE STIFLING UNION ACTIVITY

WHILE the world follows the downward path of Nationalism that leads inevitably to War and Fascism, our International Union holds firmly to the principle that all workers are brothers and sisters without regard to race, color or creed -- without regard to the accident of birth or the false distinctions of prejudice. Beginning with this issue the Dressmaker Section of "Justice" will publish a portrait study of the many racial types in the United States, Negroes, Italians, Spanish, Jews -- the list is almost endless -- but they are all DRESSMAKERS, standing shoulder to shoulder in the shops and on the picket line.

While we are introducing the idea, we have an idea they will be used not only for strike but also for enforcement.

UNION CODE MORE THAN UNHEAED BISCUITS

The great National Biscuit Company thought it was going to have an easy time when it locked out the members of Local 996, Bakers, Cooks, and Confectioners Local 196, affiliated with the A.F. of L. The company did it almost casually by refusing to even talk to the Union. Affiliated locals in Atlanta, Philadelphia, York and Newark also found themselves on the street. The Big Wigs thought the workers would come staggering back in a week or so. The Union was less than a year old -- 992 out of a hundred members had ne'er been before to a union. The cold weather and the biggest blizzard in 30 years made picking a hard job. But the company was fooled. The workers are still out. The plants are shut down. Inside a measly 40 or 50 scale of idle, drawing down their treasure chests. The bakers, under the leadership of Bill Galvin, are putting up an unanswerable struggle.

Down in Washington, where they wrote Section 7A to make it obligatory on the part of the employers to negotiate with this Union, there is a deadlocked session. The code is a double edged sword to the bakers. On the one hand it is holding them down morally and for an indefinite time. But every dressmaker can be an individual and to some extent a picket in the struggle. We do not tell you to stop eating biscuits, but remember UNION CODE MORE THAN UNHEAED BISCUITS.

END OF THE NEEDS

FOR WRITING ON WALL

Many of you know that many a contract makes it more profitable to keep the shirt off the worker's back than to keep the shirt on. Others contractors develop phenomena of their own and keep their books under their hats. Their reasons are known to themselves. Month after month we insisted on the time card and payroll system. Washington began clamoring for statistics, the Code Authority agreed to go ahead on uniform bookkeeping for hours and wages.

Did that settle the matter? Oh, not! That just began things all over again. After the committee began working on rules and regulations, contractors and jobbers forgot their difference and lay down like the lion and lamb to block the Union. They began making fancy distinctions about "productive time" and other fairy tales. They were even generous enough to allow for "normal waiting time" and "normal time" for personal needs. The joke was in the fact that each contract and manufacturer would be his own judge as to what was "normal." We didn't like that. People in the outside world may have some respect for the justice of our contractors and manufacturers, but our dressmaker has no own. We considered the whole thing a swindle; the contractors and jobbers just voted it down. But we didn't give up. It remained in our mind that Washington wanted statistics and so long as we wanted the same statistics, why, to Washington we would go. After all, the employers had "voluntarily" agreed to some statistics and pay for them and if we had to frame them to be "voluntary" again, why, we'd buy our tickets and swallow a few cinders on the train.

We ARGUE.

A full night was spent arguing against the attempt on the part of the Secretary of the Code Authority to gang up on labor by refusing to introduce the system as made and approved of the system as a matter of course. Of course, as we said, we relied chiefly, on the power of our Union to do any enforcing. We had a position to maintain on the Code Authority and we really delighted to report that in Washington the question of majority or minority had little influence on the discussion. Better arguments won out--the promises of the employers, made "voluntarily" during the general strike were regarded as kindred.--and Washington rated, as described in another column, that time cards and payroll books would have to be introduced in the industry without further delay.

We don't think it will take long now. And when those uniform systems...
STANDING ROOM ONLY! Meeting of the Boro Park Branch, Local 89, February 28, at Menora Masonic Temple, crammed all available wall space and even the staircases with standees. Insert shows Louis Antonini, First Vice-President; Joseph General-Secretary-Member of the Local, who has presided at seven branch meetings since January 17.

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**BOUQUET**

We, the workers of the Robbins Dress, 327 West 27th Street, assembled at a shop meeting, unanimously voted upon the following: A resolution of thanks and appreciation to our business agent, Rose Mirron, for her splendid and tireless activities in behalf of our shop and the interests of the workers in the shop. We also expressed our gratitude for the work of our Chairman, Joe Schneir, by presenting him with a radio, as a token of our appreciation for his whole-hearted efforts in conducting the affairs of the shop. We pledged ourselves to continue the good work along with our chairman and our business agent for a militant and progressive Union in our industry. Committee: Benny Risset, E. Ellenberger, A. Abla, L. Schwartz, Harry Rinehart, Max Geller, Local No. 89.

Bronx Dressmakers Frolic Local 89's Bronx Branch will frolic at its second annual dance, Saturday, March 22, at the Bronx Audubon Club, 241 East 25th Street. The dance, announced as the "First Spring Festival" of the organization, is for the benefit of a series of groups to get together for members and friends.

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**Harlem Section Dances**

An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Harlem Section of Local 89, Group of Local 72, will be held at the Lido Ball Room, 147 West 99th Street, on Saturday, March 29. A special feature will be a double feature of the latest films. Tickets are $1.50 and prizes will be awarded for a completion of the dance.

(Continued from Page 5) The information called for on this card: No. of your card. All cards must be turned in for inspection at any time during the month. They may not be destroyed or altered. Full information as to the work to be done and conditions under which the work is to be done is available at the office. The importance of the work and conditions of the work will depend on the agent with whom the work is to be done. The name of the work is at the Code. The law now keeping regulations are as much law as the regulations. Workers are instructed not to permit the slightest in

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**What Every Dress Maker Should Know**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AGREEMENT**

By Julius Hochman General Manager Dress Joint Board

Questions from members about parts of the agreement not yet reached in this series about "What Every Dressmaker Should Know About the Agreement," and requests for more details on sections already printed are covered in the "Question Box" at the end of this installment. I deeply appreciate the interest members are taking in the series. The more our members know, the more they will be able to insist on their rights in the shops, and the more they will benefit from the conditions given them by the Agreement.

The series is excising so much comment that a steady stream of questions is coming in to the office. In order to meet this demand, we contemplate reprinting the entire series in the form of a special pamphlet to be distributed by the Joint Board to the members of our Union. Meanwhile, continue sending in your questions. They will be promptly answered. For obvious reasons the names of questioners will be omitted unless a special request is made that their names be printed.

Now continue with the Fourth Installation, which continues the discussion of prices and wages.

**Ratification of Prices**

Question: When we sign this agreement in settled and the workers fail to make the minimum at the settled price, Answer: In such a case, file a complaint at the Union and the Union representative will investigate and readjust the prices. Question: If it is found that a substantial number of workers do not make the minimum, are they entitled to keep on work on all work done on these particular garments?

Answer: Yes.

**Unsettled Garments**

**QUESTIONS**

Question: Are we supposed to work on garments that have not been settled? Answer: In contract shops no work should be operated, if not approved, until the prices on the garments are settled.

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**Restatement Prices**

Question: Suppose an employer is permitted to work on the garments after a complaint is filed and settled? Answer: No, and we strongly advise you not to accept under any conditions. Some workers in small and large responsible contracting shops have had some bad experiences. The Union has had a great deal of trouble in collecting wages for workers who accepted these contracts. Checks sometimes turn into rubber and bounce back.

**Reduction of Prices and Wages**

Question: Is the employer permitted to reduce settled prices? Answer: No. Reduction of settled prices is permitted under any condition.

**Question**: May an employee require the wages of a week's work? Answer: No.

**Payment of Wages**

Question: When must a complaint be made to the union if an employer fails to pay wages? Answer: At once. Don't lose even a minute! Be sure you file your complaint within the next three days after your pay is due.

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**Question Box**

Here are the answers to some of the questions received through the mail from workers. Lack of space prohibits answering all that come in. Work in the future issue will receive attention.

**Question**: When I first joined the Union I paid a tax of $10 for two weeks and not later than two days after I have completed my work. Can you release the tax for me? Answer: You may have your tax released at the union office in a certain amount of time. Under the agreement, the shopkeeper cannot collect any tax on your wages if you file a complaint or go to the union office.

**Question**: How much work do I have to do to receive my pay not later than two days after my work is completed? Answer: You must file a complaint at the union office, and you must receive your pay not later than two days after you file a complaint.

**Question**: May I sign the complaint and file it with the union and have my complaint immediately? Answer: No. The union will investigate the complaint and ask you to complete the complaint form, and then file it with the union and file your complaint immediately.

**Question**: Why? Answer: Because the agreement provides that you must complete your complaint and file it with the union and then file your complaint immediately.

**Question**: If I sign the complaint and file it with the union and then file my complaint, do I have to file a complaint with the shopkeeper? Answer: No. The agreement provides that you must sign the complaint and file it with the union and then file your complaint immediately.

**Question**: Will I be able to work at all shops that accept the complaint? Answer: No. The agreement provides that you must sign the complaint and file it with the union and then file your complaint immediately.

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**Question**: What shall we do in such cases? Answer: Report it immediately to the union and we will want to emphasize the importance of insisting on getting wages on the contract price. If you do and not later than two days after you have completed your work, you may be able to receive your pay.

**Question**: Suppose the employer is not settled? Answer: The same rules apply as before. The employer must be settled, and if he is not, the union will investigate and pay you your pay not later than two days after you completed your work.

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**Question**: Suppose the employer is not settled? Answer: The same rules apply as before. The employer must be settled, and if he is not, the union will investigate and pay you your pay not later than two days after you completed your work.
Goldman Settles For $6,000.00; Back Pay Totals Rise

When Discipline Becomes Necessary

Faith In Union Brings Results

The following letter is printed without comment. It shows that the worker firmly grounded in Union principles is armed against the job-killing Justice.

Justice, 3 West 46th St., New York City,

Dear Brothers:

I am writing you this letter with the purpose of work. I have been using the "Justice" to show all members of the I.L.G.W.U. that our Union and our Brotherhood are the most powerful weapons in the world, and that when they work, the bosses feel that they are the most powerful weapons in the world.

About two years ago, I went to a shop where I had been working for the last three months. I was told that I was wanted. I went to the shop and was told that I was being discharged. I asked him, "Why?" To a rack on which hung some of the dresses I had worked on, he said, "I can't use these dresses. You've ruined them. Your stitches are too big." I asked him why he didn't give them back to me to do over as he had done with the other stitches. There was no answer.

Files

I immediately went to the Union to file a complaint. I saw my Unions, brother Goldberg, and explained to him what had happened.

On the following Monday morning, brother Goldberg and myself, together with a representative of the Association, went to the shop. After arguing for some time we were told that the shop was unable to reach an agreement, with the boss. The next day, I was asked to come to the Association. The representaive of the Association tried to bribe me by offering me $2 or $3 a week to quit the job. "We advise this," they said, "because the boss doesn't like you." I told them that I didn't give a damn whether the boss liked me or not. I am not looking for the boss to like me. All I want is to have a job to work. I left the shop, and went back to the Union office and had the whole matter taken up with brother Zimmerman. Brother Zimmerman got busy on my complaint immediately, spending an entire day in an effort to get my job back for me. He got in touch with the boss and with the Association and told them both that if I was not allowed to take down the whole shop.

As a result, I was reinstated. I went back to work and have been working ever since.

"Pull"

Some of the other girls in the shop overhead the boss remark, "I didn't know she had so much pull." But it is pull. Such a thing could not have happened before the great strike of August, 1932. I would have had no job. It is the might and power of our Union that the bosses are forced to recognize. A Union with a militant leadership, on the alert and ready to defend the interests of the dreammakers, that makes such victories possible.

Sincerely,

MAHIE JUNIOR.

Money Comes As Surprise to Workers.

Following an investigation that revealed Joseph Goldman Company, 1359 Broadway, had been systematically underpaying workers on $4.75, line, the National Department of the Union entertained negotiations for a settlement for $6,000. No strike was called and the workers didn't lose a single hour.

The extra money will come as a surprise to most of the workers who did not know that an investigation was in process.

Settlement of the Goldman case brings the total back pay collections since the first of the year past the $1,000 mark. It is regarded as very good during the slow months with little work in shops. The total represents money actually collected and either distributed or ready to distribute. Many cases involving large amounts are still pending.

The $6,000 collected from Goldman, with the exception of $1,000 paid on the firm for the investigation, will be divided among the 100 workers. The first lecture was granted by a jaded classroom shown above. It shows Dr. Wetten. The course, consisting of 10 lectures, of which 6 are yet to be given, is scheduled for Wednesday evening, 6:15 P.M., at Union Headquarters, 232 West 46th Street. Union members pay no fees. Register with the Educational Department, Local 22, Will Herberg, Director.

No More "Wall Flowers" Among Happy Unionists

If you want to dance but don't know how—if you dance on everybody else's feet but your own—if you yearn for the happy social contacts possible only on the dance floor—just join one of the Union's classes in Social or Ballroom Dancing.

There are two classes every Tuesday at the Donovan Dancing Academy, 306 West 8th Street, at 5:30 and 6:30 P.M. Miss H. Mollie Herman, a graduate of the Savage School of Physical Training, is the instructor. First course aims at giving some of the first classes learning the simple technique of keeping time to music. Register for the classes at the Union offices.
Believe it or Not—These are members of the L.L.W.U. family who are worth enough to have themselves examined—willing to be examined at the Union Health Center.

Hay Fever, a frequent and annoying complaint, is an all too common ailment which too many persons are either unwilling or unable to treat properly. The Hay Fever sufferers will be examined and their ailments treated, if necessary.

President Dubinsky urges all locals to aid in forming anti-Nazi-Fascist "chest" groups.

On March 17, 1935, President David Dubinsky forwarded a letter to all affiliated local unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in which he described the situation in Europe and the necessity of action by the union to confront the growing threat of Nazism and Fascism.

Let letter follows President Green's message to all affiliated unions: To help victims of Nazism and Fascism.

A lesson forever remembered.

In the spring of 1933, the union was called to action in response to the growing threat of fascism in Europe. The union's campaign to aid the victims of Nazism and Fascism was a successful example of solidarity and activism.

Medical Care at Cost

The importance of medical care in the union cannot be overstated. The union's Medical Care at Cost program provides affordable health care to its members and their families, ensuring that everyone has access to the care they need.


Golden Theatre

R. N. D. is the producer of "The Second Man," which is set in an English country estate. The play is a study of a young man who is caught between the expectations of his family and his own desires.

Unions Members Lay Wreaths on Graves of Triangle Martyrs.

We Did Not Forget.

In memory of the Triangle Fire for Fannie M. Cohen.

The mass shooting by the union members on the Anniversary of the Triangle Fire serves as a reminder of the sacrifices made by those who fought for workers' rights.

A French Vortex: Times Have Changed!

Adapted from the French of Louis Bromfield by Louis Bromfield National Theatre

Boarders' name is not furnished in the advertisement.

A French Vortex: Times Have Changed! The play was performed at the National Theatre, directed by Louis Bromfield.

Forbes Penitentiary struggles to keep the family fortunes intact and the marriage MPS two years ago, was thoroughly charming.

There is a black sheep in the family, the younger brother, Harry. Twenty years back he had disgustingly left his ex-wife, a French actress, and married a German woman.

In the characteristic manner of the French well-made play, circumstances are the same. Harry is a wealthy man who owns a large estate in the French countryside.

"Answer of Office Hours"

"After Office Hours," by Arthur Miller, was performed at the Capitale Theatre in New York City.
March 15, 1935

JUSTICE

Page Nine

ATHLETICS, MUSIC, DRAMA

NEWS FROM THE BASKET

With the I.G.W.U. basketball season now in full swing, the basketballers are busy and showing the results of steady hard practice. The games played are showing a decided increase in skill and experience by all teams. The games played during the last month were all marked by thrilling and beautiful basketball, and, in some cases, by surprising upsets. On February 23, a game featured by the most expert passing and defense yet seen on any inter-collegiate court, the Sons of Levat 17 defeated the strong Local 10.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

March 15

8 P.M. First session of concert class in Music Theory and Composition, taught by members of the I.G.W.U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th st. N. Y. C.

March 16

11 A.M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. Participants must notify Education Dept. of your Local three days ahead. Singing, a light luncheon and visits under skilled guidance, to Museums of Natural Hist. of Science and Industry.

2 P.M. General Dramatic Rehearsal, I.G.W.U. Players' Rand School, 7 East 55th St.

7 P.M. Basketball Game and Dance, Levat, 102 W. 7th St. N. Y. C.

West of B'way, Doubleheader, local 102 vs. local 10 vs. local 22 vs. I.G.W.U. Local 102 vs. local 22 vs. local 10. Double header starts at 6:30. Admission 10 cents.

March 17

11 A.M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.

3 P.M. Visit to Daily News (42nd St. near Third Ave.) by local 102.

5 P.M. Athletic Council Meeting, 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.

March 30

11 A.M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.

11 A.M. Visit to Art Dept., Metropolitan Museum, by local 22.

General Choral Rehearsal (40 talls later).

April 22

Workmen's Dramatic Festival. Three programs of plays by workers for workers at New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., N. Y. C., presented jointly by dramatic groups of Breakwood Labor College, Young Circle, Rebel Arts, N. Y. Joint Board, A.C.W., and I.G.W.U.

Music

March 15

10 Cutters’ team by a score of 21-13. The mandolin groups marked the first game of the team of Local 102, which was outplayed by Local 10’s quintet by a score of 21-5. These games, aboard, the “I.G.W.U. Bulletin,” are witnessed and cheered by the largest crowd of the present season.

Two Hard-Headed

On February 23, Local 60 showed remarkable strength against Local 10, 10-13. Building through the entire game, because of technical difficulties, the game was cut off in the quarter with Local 60 winning, 10-10. That same evening, the Local 10-I.G.W.U. team traveled to the Dress Joint Board team to the tune of 21-16 in a hard-fought contest.

On March 2, two New York teams traveled to South River to meet Local 102 quintets. The first game of the evening, which was also the girls’ game of the evening, was played at the Local 102 girls when they defeated the Local 22 dressesmaker’s team by 21-10. The boys’ game featured the Local 102 vs. I.G.W.U. game by triumphing over the Local 102 in the quarter and Local 102 vs. local 102. The two local 102 vs. local 22, and local 102 vs. Dress Joint Board. Doubling on the games. (See “Forthcoming Events” for all the details.)

Other Athletic News

Every week twenty-five different gymnasts and swimming groups who work the same lines as the basketball, mandolin, and other crafts, members of the I.G.W.U. International have entered their behalf under the skilled guidance of an experienced staff. Our membership is learning how to exercise their bodies, to swim, and engage in other healthful activities.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Mandolin Groups Have General Rehearsal

A general rehearsal of all I.G.W.U. mandolin groups took place Saturday, March 9, at Steinway Hall, for the program of a special mandolin evening for the coming I.G.W.U. May Festival. The orchestras from

Questions and Answers

We Are Building a Collection of Books and Pamphlets About Trade Unions in Our Local. Can You Make Suggestions?

You probably already have the I.G.W.U. pamphlets series on plays and the songs, and the Education Department will gladly consider your suggestions for Women’s Garment Workers.” by Lewis Levine (Humanit., 640 pp.) to any I.G.W.U. Local setting up a book box or library.

Unfortunately, we cannot make the same offer about Jamisavel’s “History of the Garment Union Local 10, I.G.W.U.” but there may be readers of “Justice” who have a copy to give away to a deserving union library. Look out for the forthcoming pamphlet, “The Strike of the I.G.W.U.”” by James Arel. “(An Armistice of Clothing Workers of America,” by Charles E. Zaretz (500 pp. Amman Pub., Co. 295 Fifth Washington Ave., N.Y.C., $2.00) tells a very interesting story of the early conditions of the clothing industry, the domestic stage and the sweatshops with its intensively exploited legislation, among other things by power-driven machines) and the rise of the A.C.W. The I.G.W.U. shared the relations of its past and current size and now that the A.C.W. breach with the A. F. of L. is happily ended, it has been possible to pursue the line laid out by its head, Ben Schaeffer of the I.G.W.U. who in 1916 moved that the A.C.W. give up the fight against the A.C.W. by a hearing by the A. F. of L. convention. This and much more of interest especially to garment workers have been reported by Dr. Zaretz. The last and most stirring chapter of I.G.W.U. Labor, however, is in “Bread and Roses: The Rise of the Shirt Workers” (M. L. Kramer, Privy. 1935). Another I.G.W.U. pamphlet is the recent stirring drive made upon the clients in the shirt industry. In addition to the pictures and the story of the industry, there is a section which will give the I.G.W.U. Laborer a cheap, you will have to buy a shirt. Two other trade union documents will be the “Garden Union Library and exiling even “Bread and Roses” in the variety and charm of its contents, and the “The Union” (5.100 Strong) - I.G.W.U., New York Joint Board, Dress and Washmakers’ Union, to tell chiefly in pictures the story of the general strike in 1933, and the de local 102, which will enable the reader to remember the 15th birthday of what we believe is the biggest local union in the world.

We Want to Sing in Our Classes and at Our Union Meetings. Can You Put Us on to Some Good Song Sheets?

There are, first, the mimeographed sheets of the I.G.W.U. with the words of 14 songs. We distribute these free to our own members. We now have mimeographed sheets of “Let’s Sing,” which has the words of 23 songs and the music for the new also, particularly if you will send us any words and in your local or regional group, we would be glad to see them. Some of the little printed books of 30 labor songs, which does not, unfortunately, as yet contain the I.G.W.U. Anthems and some of our special nearest songs. You can get 100 of these for 50c, and you really sell for a nickel each. Better than all the above in the Rebel Song Book (Hand Stanis, ed., 50c). This is the best collection of labor songs issued so far, it is the best collection of our own group. All will review this at length in “Justice,” but no workers’ singing group can afford to be without a copy.

Please Advise Us How to Make Our Current Events Class Interesting?

A good plan is to start by asking all the students to say what they have noticed in the papers and what is uppermost in their mind. Write down all these items on the board to form an agenda. When necessary to get further information, assign particular topics to students to prepare for next week (this is where practice in writing of summaries, notes and outlines and speeches will naturally develop in your class). The teacher should discuss the less important topics in a few words and center upon the main points of interest and urgent problems. For example, just now the break threatened in the coal, suit and skirt industry would be such an important current event. The teacher should always have handy such a reference book, say as “The World Almanac” and a good map, particularly when creating international news. Sometimes it is advisable to take a trip around the world by painting each country on the map in turn and discussing what is happening to the workers there. A good way to close your lesson plan is an “Atlas of Current Affairs,” by J. F. Harriso (Knopf, $1.50). Harriso has been active in workers’ education in Britain since 1908 and his “Outlook and Economic Geography” has become a classic. His “Atlas,” for example, makes clear, by a glance at Map 34, why Mussolini is bullying Yugoslavia and some of the complications involved.
INFLATION

Somebody's got to bear the burden.

Marx and The Masses

(Continued from Page 9)

labor and Capital, Value Price and Profit: His most valuable contribu-
tions, however, are his analysis of the present social system.
Three volumes of this have been published, but Marx's treatment of other eco-
nomic classes has not yet been published in English.

Marx looked upon history as the story of class struggle, and the time was ripe, said he, for the last class struggle by which the workers would solve the economic problems. Marx has seen the triumph of the French Revolution. He is now in the last stages of his life. The final struggle is with the capitalist class. Marx's great work is yet to come. The next generation will be the real victors.

Inflation:

(Continued from Page 9)

Slaves Turn Into Freemen

By Saul Meltz
Manager, Local 102

In its fight to free virtual slaves from economic bondage, the Clock and Drees' drivers and Helpers, Union Local 102, I.L.O.W.U., has, during the past three weeks, scored a notable victory. Our workers whose lives have, but two years ago been at the absolute disposal of boss men, working from ninety in a hundred hours a week, are today secure in their po-
sitions, assured of a decent livelihood, in return for forty-eight hours of work this year, the facts of welding into a compact, well disciplined, and class-conscious union, have resulted in this meaningful of organization, stands out as the singular lesson to American labor. This is a victory for all of those men a little over twenty years ago, and are they and their rights and privileges today?

A little over two years ago the housewives in this particular field combled and did exploit their men without limit, and without mercy. A driver's workday averaged from six-
to twenty hours a week. At seven A.M., the men would be on their trucks, and from that time on until eight in the evening, they were used cruelly and inhumanely. What was the wage? It was hard work, very low wages, with no overtime for those who drove. The workers were forced to work, no matter what the weather.

The wages scale commenced at seven dollars a week for a helper, who would be required to work from ten to twenty-five hours a week. For this work, the drivers and their helpers were paid so little money, that they were not able to support their families.

In view of the natural life of the retro, requiring delivery of diff-
rent shipments at various hours of the day and night, we found it imperative to secure, firsta, a mini-
num wage that would enable them to work and, secondly, a mini-
num wage that would enable them to work and, thirdly, a mini-
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num wage that would enable them to work. For this work, the drivers and their helpers were paid so little money, that they were not able to support their families.

City delivery starts at nine a.m. and ends promptly at six p.m., with a full hour for dinner.

Night delivery starts at three p.m., ending at eleven the same day. This group works for twenty-nine working days, totaling forty-eight hours.

Dress truckmen, working for corner stores, deliver to merchants' stores. Delivery starts at eight a.m. and ends promptly at six p.m., with a full hour for dinner.

Athletics:

Music:

Dramatics:

Voice Club:

Arrangements are being made to have the I.L.O.W.U. give a number of westerners due to the fact that several of our members are going to the games. A high school vocal ensemble was invited to sing at the games. The leaders of the vocal ensemble were invited to sing at the games.

Well Done, New Jersey!

A very interesting and the only annual celebration program was conducted by our chapter, N.J.L. Social on Saturday, May 9. Our members and their families attended in large numbers. The program consisted of the presentation of our chapter, "In Union There Is Strength," which was performed by the glee club, and the second part of the program was performed by the glee club.

Choral Groups Preparing:

For May Day

As a further step in their preparation for the expected May Day appearance, our chapter, N.J.L. Social, also held a general rehearsal of all groups Saturday, March 26, 2 P.M. at the chapter hall. The various groups, brought together from various parts of the State, were divided into two groups for the purpose of rehearsal and presentation.

Sitting (left to right): Natalia Opotowsky, Catherine Proven-

stal, Marilyn Malemodane and Goldie Kruftinger. Standing (right to left): Anna Rosenberg, Christine Provenstal, Harry Kadison and L. Bernstein.

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JUSTICE

Items of Live Interest from Garment Industry

By Francis Keener

"When is a suit not a suit?"

There has been much discussion and recrimination between members of the industry and labor. The courts have, in the past few weeks, been considering this point. Charges of overlapping in the making of suits by the manufacturers and the garment dress ensembles have been flung far and wide, with the result that hearings are being conducted now on this question before the board of the late Edward L. Mayer, imperial chairman, presiding.

Since the hearings began in the early part of March, several types of garments in conflict have been presented by the Coat and Suit Code Authority. Testimony by experts has been offered with the presentation of each garment. Submitted in evidence thus far were a two-piece mannish suit, a coat and dress, a suit skirt, a suit, a suit, unlined, and a three-piece ensemble. Before the conclusion of the hearings, several other samples will be submitted.

The suit ensemble, consisting of blouse, coat and skirt, purchased at Belkvet Teller's, bearing a dress code label, was a British cloth from a well-tried trade and offered expert evidence that the garment was a tailored ensemble and should belong in the coat and dress category. The dress-suit commissioner countered with the assertion that it was a dressmaker ensemble and offered testimony to prove this fact.

At the conclusion of the hearings, the Inter-Code Agency, consisting of Morris Katchen for the dress, Robert Garfinkle for the coat and suit industry and Mr. Mayer, will take testimony under advisement and will make a recommendation to establish proper classifications for the types of garments shown.

In Canada, the payment of sweat shop wage scales and employment of child labor in vital industries is illegal. Financial benefits are gained by penalizing those factories paying heavy penalties if Parliament adopts the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Buying Commission.

The main recommendation is for the establishment of national jurisdiction over trade practices in the various industries. This body will have power to determine code regulations which will carry penalties for violation. The Commission will go to the limit to write out exact punishments. A minimum wage scale has been set, but it is not for fear that such a minimum wage scale may become the maximum wage scale.

The forthcoming report of the Commission will certainly minimize the minimum wage boards on the basis of need and interest. The recommendation of the Minimum Wage Board, for instance, was shown to be the head of a big labor factory employing a large number of girls who were receiving less than the minimum wage scale. With such compelling proof presented in that Board, it is obvious that the natural desire of the chairman to manufacture as many clothes as possible to his liking would be justified in his efforts by the rules of the British Act.

The yearly cost of operating all NRA codes was indicated by Mr. John B. Green, an analysis of the code, with an average Base:ment for the ensembled suit of 10 percent of the volume of sales by coded industries.

The code a month ago was reported by a special accounting unit under the guidance of Mr. John B. Green, an analysis of the code, with an average Base:ment for the ensembled suit of 10 percent of the volume of sales by coded industries.

A bill designed to end the much discussed "style piracy" has been introduced in the New York State Assembly by Assemblyman Mayer. The bill provides for the filing with the county clerk and the secretary of state of a statement of style guaranteeing the style, suit, color, size, and for publication thereof in a newspaper, and makes unlawful use of such styles punishable by a fine of $100 for each offender.

Garment men have complained bitterly of this piracy of styles, but have been unsuccessful in their attempts to eliminate the practice on the local market. Mr. Mayer, in explaining this bill, said that "the creator of a design has an opportunity to place his article on the market and is protected through development, use, and copyright, and for publication thereof in a newspaper, and makes unlawful use of such styles punishable by a fine of $100 for each offender."

The code has been under attack as a violation of the First Amendment by the American Civil Liberties Union. A group of manufacturers has called a meeting to discuss the matter.

To increase the effectiveness of labels in code enforcement, an order was signed in 1935, the recent order of the Commissioner of the United States. The order is in the nature of a public notice that the Department of the Interior is making a full-fledged campaign against code violators.

"Manufacturers and contractors are required to keep complete records of work done on their home work, and to permit their inspection by the bureau or home work commissioner. The stay of the home work provisions may be terminated for any manufacturer or contractor found to have violated the regulations or code.

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Nagler Denies: Union Failed To Tight NRA Shops

Points to Growth of Industrial Council and Arbitration Group. As Proof of Union's Activity

The charge that the union's control of New York had failed to live up to its promise to organize the so-called "NRA" shops, made recently by the Industrial Council of the Cloth, Suit & Shirt Mfrs. Assn., has been denied by J. B. Nagler, General Manager of the New York Commercial Exchange.

"We maintain," said Vice-President Nagler, that the so-called "NRA" shops, that is, the unmarked factories operating under the Code but not under the collective agreements, produce less than 10 percent of the total output in the New York market, and are not a serious competitive factor to the Industrial Council members. There were a great many of these makers, but, stop by step, we have eliminated them during the past two years, and it is but a question of a short time before they will be completely under union label control.

Council Goes Up From 150 to 460

The fact is that the Industrial Council had only 166 members in 1932, when the present agreement was signed. Today, they have 460 members and the Union has played an important part in this major move to stabilize the industry, as the gains made by the council are principally affected by the code.

Garment Code authorities are being deplored by council members as non-effective and palatable instrument of enforcement under different conditions. The label has also proven an excellent method of raising money to destroy code. Experience and a relative gauge of sales volume.

The union has not cooperated with the Industry in other apparel industries to interfere upon the slack and suit industry, it was due, primarily, to the efforts of the United, both in New York and in Washington, that an intra-code agency was established several months ago to handle problems of overlapping firms manufacturing in direct competition with coat and suit makers.

"The leadership of the union and the members will be regained, when the agreement expires, to take all necessary steps in defense of the working and living conditions of the men and women employed in the cloth industry of New York."
The widely scattered conflicts in the cotton dress factories still continue, at this time with unabated force.

From Decatur, Ill., where the employers, having failed to break the ranks of the strikers by honeyed words, are now attempting to "convince" them by means of bland talk, the clubless dye workers of Forest City, St. Louis, where the Forest City Company is staging daily parades on the picket lines; from Chicago, where the employers have banded together into a group to contest the settlement of the Union, and from Dallas, Tex., where a general strike has now been called—the news is hourly pouring into the General Office attesting to the superb courage and unexcelled union spirit which these strikers, the majority of whom are young women and men, have joined the Union but recently—new recruits, as it were, yet campaigning and doing their bit like tried veterans.

Many rest assured, however, that the I.L.G.W.U., which is leading this battle for union recognition and improved standards of life and labor in the cotton dress trade, will not relinquish its efforts until at least a majority of the dye workers in the 216 factories in Cleveland and Kent, Ohio, have agreed to the Union's demands, and that the unorganized women and men will join the Union in the near future. The women who are engaged now in the struggle, will come out of it victorious no matter how long it takes to fight this conflict out.

The 'Minority' or 'Majority' in the World of Labor, by Richard Taggert.

Cotton Dress Workers Strike Raging.

That no element of compulsion or force essentially was involved in the conduct of the strike is evidenced by the terms of its settlement. It provides for collective bargaining with the union members among the workers, with the usual shop chairman, price committee, complaint adjustment committee and impartial machinery for deadlocked disputes. Obviously, a sufficiently large number of the Gross workers took part and were interested in the strike to have induced both sides to accept such an arrangement. The Union, it is quite clear, has every hope that within a short time it will convince the rest of the workers to join it, thereby peacefully completing the job of unionizing the Gross factory.

To the question posed by The Press, we trust in a friendly spirit, whether the I.L.G.W.U. is planning to follow similar tactics in its efforts to organize the workers employed in the other cotton dress factories in Cleveland, we may, in all frankness, state as follows:

The dress workers of Cleveland are fully familiar with the objectives and the purpose of the I.L.G.W.U. This union does not operate in the dark and it has met and will meet its members clearly to the workers and to the general public. We shall, no doubt, make one effort after another to unionize and to improve working conditions in all the cotton garment factories of Cleveland, without exception. We anticipate that the response to our call for unionization may not be equal in all factories; we may have large majorities in some and minorities in others. In each case we shall be guided by the judgment of each interested group of workers, first, and by our own experience, second. Our main objective at all times, however, is to introduce uniformity of labor conditions and the elimination of vicious competition at the expense of labor from the cotton garment industry in Cleveland and the country over.

"Make It Unhealthy For A Judge To Die!"

Edward F. McGrady got the American Bar Association's Gold Medal in Washington, a few months ago, and was called to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States recently. He made a fine record.

"Make it Unhealthy For A Judge To Die!"

The provocation, considering that Michigan's gift to the United States Senate is the appointed corporate of the Capitol's Old Guard, was adequate enough. For, on February 16, on the day following the decisions in the Wisconsin and Louisville, Ky., cases which voided the 7th Clause and declared the N.R.A. 'unconstitutional' and a "bar to business," McGrady, speaking before 500 members of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, said:

"Don't lose faith because a couple of judges have handed down decisions on questions of vital importance which seems to defeat all your efforts. With stupid judges on the bench, it is up to the workers to organize to such an extent that their economic strength will make it unhealthy for a judge to defy you."

Ed McGrady did step out of his current official frame to blurt out the full truth to those cheering five hundred Boston hello girls, but he sure stopped that time right into his own true picture as spokesman unreal for labor's most cherished thoughts. It might not be a bad idea at that. Perhaps Ed McGrady should be impeached.

Plan of Schlesinger-Sigman Memorial Library at Duarte, California

The drive to raise a fund, first, to contribute to the maintenance of the Los Angeles Sanatorium and, second, for the erection of a library at the Sanatorium dedicated to the memory of the late presidents Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman, will begin on March 15. Frederick F. Ushey, executive secretary of the I.L.G.W.U., announced this week.

This drive was endorsed by the Chicago convention, and the recent meeting of the G.E.B. of the International voted to carry it out during the current Spring season. "Honor Roll" lists were printed and forwarded to all locals and joint boards throughout the country to disseminate among shop chairmen and active members who would make collections among the workers for that purpose.

The Los Angeles Sanatorium for years has received with utmost generosity of the International striken with the white plague who had been ordered by their physicians to go to the balmy climate of Southern California for recovery. The decision of the convention to erect a library on the sanatorium grounds at Duarte, Ca., also assures a lot of enthusiasm among our workers. It is, therefore, expected that this drive, for the institution, itself, and for the library, will raise substantial funds.