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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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Dallas Dress Bosses Reject Governor's Arbitration Proposal


The Dallas dress manufacturers, through Lester B. Lorch, their chairman, rejected on August 21, the five-week-long, $1,250 strike, a most important situation, its continuation appearing to the best interests of the employees and not of the employers.

The report placed the responsibility on the strike on the Dallas Garment Manufacturers' Association, headed by Mr. Lorch, to recognize the I.L.G.W.U., and the demand of the workers' rights of collective bargaining, an attitude inspired and (Continued on page 3)

Cloak Truck Drivers Win Wage Rise After 1-Day Strike

Local 102 Scores Quick Victory in Garment Zone

On Monday, August 29, the members of Cloak and Dress Truck drivers, Local 102 of the I.L.G.W.U., went on a general strike to enforce a demand for a wage increase after negotiations with employers proved fruitless.

The strike tied up garment delivery for 24 hours, and was settled on the next day at 10:30 in the morning on the basis of a compromise agreement. The settlement covered the truckmen and their helpers a flat $2.50 weekly wage increase until February 1, when a new agreement will be signed. The truckmen immediately returned to work.

This victory was carried out under the leadership of Emil Menke, manager of Local 102.

Newark Cotton Dress Strike Grows Despite Arrests, Injunctions

Over 3000 Idle As Nearly Every Shop Closes—Militancy of Girls Biggest Surprise.

The strike of the children's and cotton dressers of Newark, N.J., made unstoppable by the refusal of the employers to deal with the Union and by an epidemic of wage reductions and increases at work hours, was declared on Thursday, August 15, by Vice-President Warner, Manager of the Out-of-Town Dept.

The girls in the cotton shops have answered the call of the Union with such enthusiasm that within a few days practically all the cotton dress shops came to a standstill.

Strikers met at the Junior Order of Mechanics Hall, 432 Plane St., where the Union has opened a canteen for serving lunches and coffee to the pickets. Meetings are taking place daily. Besides the local strike leaders, organizers, Adolph Reich, and Peter Bolzmann, several guest speakers have addressed the girls.

Hired Thugs: Don't Scare Them

In an attempt to scare the girls, some of the big bosses have resorted to what seems an expensive practice for New Jersey employers — the hiring of strong-arm guards for protecting the 'loyal' workers—but in reality they are prepared to use them. The hiring of guards, however, has done, these employers little good. These bosses, some of whom have brought down wages to $5

(Continued on page 3)

S. L. Hoffman & Co. Strike Is Settled

Fact to Remain in Effect Until House Dress Contracts Expire in October

The strike against S. L. Hoffman & Co., which lasted 21 days and involved 1300 workers, was settled on August 21 subject to ratification by the strikers, according to Vice-President Harry Greenberg, manager of Local 91.

The agreement ending the strike provides for a 37½-hour week, instead of 40 hours demanded by the strikers, a $0.25 per hour wage increase and a union shop. The agreement to remain in effect until all contracts in the local house dress trade expire, which will not be before October. At that time whatever strike agreements are made will be subject to the Hoffman concern.

Robert Greenberg declared

“.That Pile of Laws is Well Enough. But Without the Mighty Arm of Labor Like the Poor Old NRA, They Aren't Worth A Tinker's Damn.”

4TH CONGRESS
A Labor Day Message from Pres. Dubinsky

To All Members of the I. L. G. W. U.,

Greeting:-

Labor Day of 1935 finds the organized labor movement more than ever alert to its own organic strength, more than ever conscious that in the battle to come it should depend chiefly on its own closely-knit lines of attack and defense.

This year already has given Labor a test of tests when the NRA was cracking to the ground under the attack of the Supreme Court. That sledge-hammer blow struck with particular savagery at the weaker links of our wage-earning masses, but our well-organized battalions withstood that probe well. The trade unions were not broken by the storm of 1935, and as vigorous at the strikers' side as the strikers' side.

We, the women's garment workers, have raised a rich experience during the past year. For, despite the war-time crisis, the millions of unemployed, and the continuous plotting

Newark Strike Spreads Despite Arrests, Injunctions

(Continued from Page 1)

...parade was not halted and thousands of dollars to keep hired thugs on their payroll. The anxiety is great among all the streets in mirth-guarded earo's to escort the women, but the police strike is being bitterly warmed in 1000 men and the rank-and-file and real workers who are not taken seriously, even the police themselves.

Workmen, the industrial center of the city, daily filled with news about "little girls hatching boys' rambles," "angels' faces," "girls' faces while watching tickets," and items of that sort.

"We Shall Not Be Moved"

... workers, seven or eight at present—have filed petitions for injunctions. Hearings are scheduled for Thursday, August 29. The strike, however, is going on as usual, and ever 5000 workmen are on the streets. All the arrest cases have been held over until Labor Day. Naturally, all the arrested are out on bail.

The militancy of these strikers, who assemble at six o'clock in the morning and walk the streets all day when not called to meetings at Union headquarters, is simply inspiring. One day, in order to show that they feel like soldiers, determined to remain at their posts under all conditions, stood on the picket line, three hundred strong, around the plant of the Russell-Hill in West Market Street, under a drinking fountain. The downpour lasted for more than half an hour, but the little girls seemed to enjoy the experience of getting wet to the skin, and sang lustily

"We shall not be moved."

Justice

[Continued from page 1 supported by the Dallas Open Shop

The report further recommended the ending of the injunctive powers as an act of labor disputes and the enforcement of maximum hours of work for women and young workers in the interest of labor legislation, including a law similar to the Federal Wagner Act calculated to improve the status of the employees' legal rights above mentioned. The report also declared for prevailing conditions as to pay and hours, and requested the Attorney General of Texas to investigate the Dallas Open Shop Association and, if legal grounds are found, to bring suit for its dissolution.

Bosses Turn

Deaf Ear

...the power of mass intimidation.

Winnipeg Cloak Local Wins First Important Plant

The organizing work of the I. W. W. G. U. in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, has been initiated by General Business Organizer David Samilie, in making external headway, according to reports which have reached the General Office last week.

After having organized in 1920 a substantial group of cloak workers into Local 218, Winnipeg Blackstocke Union, Bro. Herbert succeeded in signing a closed shop agreement with the Jacob Levy Ltd. Cloak Mfg. Co., the largest cloak manufacturer in that city. The agreement is for two years and provides for a substantial reduction of work-hours, shop wage committee, increases of present scales, and recognition by the employer.

The agreement was ratified without a dissenting voice by the 100-outlook men on the shop floor, and the union has been recognized as the bargaining agent for the 425 members of the trade in that city. It is expected that now the work of organizing the cloakmakers will proceed fast and Local 218 will become a serious factor in the Winnipeg trade.
Chairman Rosenblatt Faces Cloak Trade Problems

By Edith Kline

From one of the key NRA national assignments in the position of assistant in the cloak and suit industry in New York State, the chairman of the NRA in that industry, the manufacturers of suits and coats, viewing them realistically, are not entirely of a judicial nature and the chairman of the NRA at times faces doubts and problems.

For the obligation and duty which rest upon the impartial character of the NRA, the manufacturers of suits and coats, viewing the situation realistically, are not entirely of a judicial nature and the chairman of the NRA at times faces doubts and problems.

In the final analysis, the chairman of the NRA, who is the leader of the industry, must make the decisions and act in the best interests of the industry—just as the chairman of the NRA, who is the leader of the industry, must make the decisions and act in the best interests of the industry.

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As 1935 Unity House Season Fades Into Early Indian Summer Glory
The Day-By-Day Great Good Life in The I.L.G.W.U. Summer Resort at Forest Park in the Pocono Hills of Pennsylvania

Johnny Berberick, A.A.A. Diving Champion at Water Sports Carnival on Lake Unity.

MORRIS S. NOVIK
Associate Manager

ISIDORE NAGLER
Unity Committee Head

JACOB HALPERN
Unity House Manager

Unity House Dining Room Staff Headed by Manager Halpern and His Chief Culinary Assistants.


Four Happy Crib Graduates In A Swimming Venture.

Toscha Seidel, Famous Violinist, And His Quartet At Pine Grove Outdoor Theatre, At Unity House on Saturday, August 17, 1935.
$4.75 Prices Now Settled Direct

For First Time, Jobber Meets Worker to Fix Labor Costs

Settlement of prices direct with the jobber, one of the Union's most important objectives for the entire industry, is today a fact in the $4.75 line. This marks the first breach in the position taken by the jobbers who have always maintained that settlement of prices was the function of the contractor.

The new system, regarded as an important victory for the Union, is provided for in a supplementary agreement negotiated by President George W. Schofield and the management after weeks of stormy negotiation.

Positive advantages accrue to the 17,000 workers in the $4.75 line, the loss of the "Gandhi Strike" last Spring. Jobbers will now be unable to place contractor or subcontractor in an effort to bargain and depress prices because all contractors working on specific deals will work at the same recorded prices. The new system eliminates the shoot-out price which was a bleeding invitation to increase the amount of work or materials.

Workers Take Fight

How the system works can best be understood by glancing into old Coda Authority quarters at 146 Broadway, designated as "neutral ground" for the purposes of settling prices. The "neutral ground" is a room where jobbers, contractors, and the union representatives of the contractors will have their meetings.

Antonini Invited for Speaking Tour in Europe

Will Also Attend Italian Labor and Socialist Convention Against War in Brussels.

The activities of Brother Luigi Antonini, the Italian dressmaker's leader, in promoting closer collaboration between Italian American trade unionists and their skilled brothers of Fascist Italy now living in various European countries have prompted the delegation of the Italian Federation of Labor, with headquarters in Paris, to extend to him an invitation to visit Europe in the near future, for a propaganda tour in the main centers of Italian immigration, such as Paris, Marseille, Brussels, Luxembourg, Nice, Logan, Zurich, etc. Simultaneously, Brother Antonini has received an invitation to attend the Italian Labor and Socialist Congress against war in Ethiopia, scheduled to take place next month in Brussels, Belgium.

Sign: General Manager Julius Hochman signing the agreement providing for direct settlements of $4.75 prices with the jobber, Adolph Feldstein, imperial chairman for the dress industry is in the chair. Representatives for the jobbers and contractors are awaiting their turn to affix their signatures.

State Meeting Spotlight Held By Local 22

Sponsor Resolutions Already Passed By I.L.G.W.U.

Local 22, represented by Brothers Chas. S. Zimmerman and Murray Gross, took the spotlight at the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor in Albany, August 22-23, by introducing a series of resolutions among which were calls for the enforcement of Industrial Unionism and a labor boycott.

The question of a Labor Party ran into such a solid wall of set opinions among many representatives that calm discussion dissolved into disorder and heckling despite what Brother Zimmerman was called the "splendid efforts of Chairman Money to maintain quiet." Was A. L. S. Keating's of the New York Teachers' Union took the floor in an effort to get Brother Murray Gross a fair hearing on the Labor Party question, the stage was set for a rough and tumble battle that all but came off. Though the resolutions were defeated hand down, the Local 22 delegation derived considerable satisfaction that the issue was brought up.

Brother Zimmerman took a better vein of interest on his Industrial Unionism problem. He pointed out that the experience in the field had definitely proved that only unionism allows industrial peace, and that it can be effective in organizing the large scale, mass production industries. He was emphatic in that it might be a good idea for the delegates to have more information on the subject.

All things considered, the resolution was not accepted, but was referred to the A. F. of L. for a similar action. The convention on the Local 22 resolution in behalf of the Hillwood Workers Rights Amendment giving Congress power to pass social and economic legislation without the narrow review of the Supreme Court. The full question was deferred pending the decision of the Supreme Court as to whether the resolution was constitutional.

One Out of Three

The importance of the cheaper line to the dress industry is shown by the fact that roughly one-third of the workers' gradeless dresses wholesale for $4.75; a mere growth of these lines has been little less than phenomenal since the depression.
Talks by Leaders Feature Jubilee Over WEVD
A brilliant "Voice of 89" program sibert with music, tene with a dramatic sketch and marked by addresses from Bro-then Julius Hochman and Luigi Antonini, commemorated the second anniversary of the Great General Strike. It was broadcast over WEVD the morning of August 30.
As the various names came over the air, nobody could help but recall and relive those thrilling packed days two years ago when the dressmakers responded to the call of battle and the Union was reborn.
Brother Hochman painted a word picture of the historic: protest-strike period, paid tribute to the irrereplaceable efforts of Local 89 and Brother Antonini, and outlined the objectives which the Union will storm at the expiration of the pres-ent agreements.
"Home on Saturday"
"You sang in on this program at 10 A.M.," he told the radio au-dience. "That hour exactly two years and one day saw marked the depth of the sweat shop, tribunals for the dressmakers and the re-birth of the Union. Today, 3,800 shops are closed, 70,000 sewing machines are idle, 12,000 preening brows stand cold-- because you are here to take up the fight in the day we don't work--because our agreements written two years ago exist until curried a provision saying that you shall work no more than five days in a week and no more than seven hours a day."

Contractor Limitations
In discussing contractor limitation, Brother Hochman made it clear that a contractor could be no com-promise on that question: "What we must always remember," he said, "is that this is essentially a jobbercontractor industry--that those who profit and gain from the system work in contracting shops who in turn produce for jobbers."

Handy At Handball
Any old time Unionist would throw up his hands in amazement at the sight of this group of Local 22 girls snak-king a handball around--and do it well. That's only one result of the 24-hour week. Leisure-time for healthful sports-time to be people instead of simply slaves. Handball is open for all union members from 5:45 to 6:45 every Tuesday evening at the Church of All Nations; 9 Second Avenue. Swims-in from 6:45 to 7:45. Men may come down at the same hours every Thursday. A secret--the girls seem to take more interest in the gym hours than the men.

COMMENTATORS: Participation of the General Strike's Hoechman and Luigi Antonini and workers from New Jersey and Stamford are in the crowd.

It is therefore our main task to build an iron fence around the job-ber-so that he can be thoroughly controlled. We are going to limit such jobbers to a specific number of contractors. We are going to limit each contractor to a single jobber. We are going to make the jobber responsible for the guarantees of the agreements in the contracting shops. We are going to settle prices directly with the jobber right on his premises. We are going to settle by piece prices by means of the Unit System. The jobbers will fight. But if it becomes necessary, we shall repeat the days of Aug-ust, 1933."

In closing Brother Hochman plunged the inner significance of the conference in the Union's challenge to the future:
"Sure this is an inspiring anxi-ety. National conference not only a dead page in history, but a liv-ing institution--Our Union. I am proud to say that we are nothing afraid of such an impending danger to which we, all the jobbers, are direct. We are going to stand firm--on our agreements, our action, our future. Two years, two little years, two little drops of time, have changed a lot of things. When the Union was reborn. They have been great years packed with accomplishment. But they are only the beginning. We have accomplished as the knife with which we must carve greater galls out of the future."

"Can and Will Win"
"As we come to commemorate this anniver-sary we are setting in motion a flood of activity. The swift months will not pass like free birds. Every moment is being hurried to bring the Union into a stronger condition that important day when our agreements expire when we must be mobilized; strength it will be needed. We face the struggle gladly--it is our opportunity to go forward. With the strength of the union, with our material resources, with the high spirit of the spirit of discipline of our membership, we will and will win."

Antonini Talks

Union Rebirth
The date of August 16th, said Brother Antonini in the course of his message, which surveyed the causes and effects of that epoch-making dressmakers' uprising, "reminds us of the day of our rebirth. We, Italian dressmakers, were all ready, 14 years old as a separate unit of the Union but utterly un-able to exercise any effective control over the industry."

"When the NRA came, we were in luck. Luckily there was no advantage of the opportunities offered by the new social and labor policy of the Federal Government. But because our leadership, never despairing about the coming of a better day, had prepared the ground for such a change, by keeping alive agreements which might be quickly called for metamorphosis of the New Deal, and by keeping up all the loyal local, the new mood and ready for quick action."

"So we were reborn, the strength of a thousand lives, and quickly attended to a commanding position. Yet, we must not lose sight of the fact that all this strength depends on our ability to maintain unity of purpose and action in our ranks. Whatever protection NRA was giving to our members is all gone. Will 1933 is the moment of truth. All our efforts must be symbolized to be carried higher when American labor will acquire the political organization and mass action in our ranks. Whatever the means, employers are be-come more aggressive and reaction-aries forces are gaining ground. If the new NRA goes against our future, and Local 83 will members will never forget that for all is determined to win more broad and strong, more happy and glory."

They Can't Understand

By Irving Millar

Many business executives, with intimate if unfriendly contacts with unions, are always puzzled by one question:
How on earth can a Union like ours, confronted with the enorming events pointing toward many thousands of shops, get its work done without a real army? "I pride myself on my ability as an executive," goes such business man told me. "But the Union has me stopped by inspectors and hundreds of experts to make even a small job the Union does. How come?"
The answer, of course, is simple:
It's Unionism
That business man may be a high power executive, but he knows nothing about the dressing habits of women.

Building Chairman Tatorow

Salutation in the wholehearted co-op eration I get from the shop chair men and the workers in the build ing. Naturally when we started there were problems here and there, but now they all seem most entirely ceased. It is the daily inspection that does it. I work with six different individuals each night and knowledge of our work takes away any temptation to violate rules. I can say that in isolated cases there was any actual desire to cross Union regulations.

Brother Tatorow has discovered that Friday night is the one to watch especially the one at the end of the week the em ployee puts on pressure to com plete his duties finished. "But," said Brother Tatorow, "it isn't a problem any more. Nowadays in the Union, they have learned that they aren't afraid of the boss."
The Building Committee system was a great answer to all those problems. The new member from the Union always marks his territory."

Huntds Like Him
Let all of us think of Brother Tatorow in the way he handles them. They are the sickle troops of this group of adults. Many of them mass of hard gritting details work, taking their reward in the concrete business men--but their business men never could understand them."

Rose Pesotta,
Max Cohen On 'Voice of Loc. 89'

This Saturday, August 16, the famous Negro song leader of Harlem, Pesotta, just returned from Seattle, and relate episodes of the General Strike's strike in that city.
Next Saturday, September 3, Max Cohen, danger of the Gulf Pressers' Local 60, will speak on problems confronting that end of the dress industry.
Beginning this Saturday, a new series of Radio Plays will be presented by the Cannondale's Dramatic Company, based on trade union life.
WEVD (1500 kc.), 10 A. M. E. T. Every Saturday.
With the I. L. G. W. U. South West, North

By Meyer Perlstein
General Organizer

"Union" and "Non-Union"
The line of division between union and non-union has been made sharper and sharper by the NIRA "writ of existence." While in the unorganized trades and shops the old wages are to be continued in the nonunion shops and the nonunion trades the hours have been lowered, the hours for union shops are 48 per week and the wages were cut from 15 to 20 per cent. While the law has been flouted, the line of division has been termed as one that would not hold with all his strength any move that might be made on the part of the employer to deprive him of the privilege he holds. The non-union worker is in a turmoil on one hand, not having courage to advance any resisting to do so. On the other hand, that the employer is taking advantage of him because he is weak minded. The line of division will become more sharpened as the trades will get worse. By presenting a fair wage the non-union worker will work the same hours and receive the same wages, and in many instances, will be helped by the struggle of the union worker will then realize what "union" means to him and then the employer of the non-union worker may present itself to bring him into the ranks of organized labor.

In St. Louis
The last few weeks of negotiations, finally succeeded in advancing one step. The T. W. Walker, one of the largest and most prominent cotton dress shops in the South, has finally agreed to a 40-hour week and the abolition of the minimum wage scales. It did not prove an easy task to convince some of the editors in that shop that that is the proper thing to do. On the other hand, the operators, a many of the other great firms in the city, partially, were determined that the firm shall not have it and that the minimum wage scales and the exceptions, under the code, must remain in force. In this particular instance the firm of T. W. Walker, a firm of that spirit that exists among the women members of our International, refused to recognize the union, all the girls had gone through a terrific test. The firm of T. W. Walker has made it made it force at its command to induce the shop girls not to join the union and to come to work. They threatened that the firm would immediately fire them if they would lose their job, and some of the shops were closed for several days. But a great many of the workers were very much in need of the few dollars they may earn. The demand for the work of shop girls, was, one, but with all that, they stood like an iron wall and the only way we could make the workers see the light was by going at it in force. "We are members of the International," they said, "we will not work for the code and we will enforce the law that the United and we will follow the lead of the Union" and they did. The battle was won.

Finally, last month the matter was settled, the shops were reopened, and the work was started. We have work, to work with the idea that the code is dead. That it is not a thing that will last in the industry, and with whatever the difficulties may be, there is a wonderful army of people behind that shop and we do not believe that the firm, after learning of the spirit of these girls, would want to go through a fight with them.

Silk Dressmakers
A Solid Union
Our agreement in the silk dress industry expires soon and negotiators for a new agreement may begin. The silk dressmakers' union of St. Louis is a strong organization. It will soon celebrate its 22nd anniversary. We believe that we will be able to renew the agreement with the manufacturers without the strike. Our relations with the manufacturers is a whole were more or less cordial. But should a strike come, there is a powerful organization of men and women who are determined to meet any attack that may be made on them.

The Forest City
The strike at the Forest City is still continuing with full vigor. The publicity campaign we are conducting against this firm is bringing practical results and there cannot be any doubt in anyone's mind that with all the huge sums the firm is spending to defeat the strikers, in the future it is the strikers, the union, that will come out the winners. S. Smith of the shop is determined and the Forest City will not be able to conduct this campaign in the future. The Forest City is now having the charm of commerce of St. Louis send for in the retailers to contact our publicity campaign.

The St. Louis Dress Garment Company is the only cloth shop in St. Louis that remained non-union. Our contracts with the manufacturers of the store of the dress garment company is a very good thing, but has brought some results already and the firm feels it. They are not as busy as this campaign, but they are working this year and a good many of the store keepers have commenced with the union, believing that they will not do any business with this firm until they settle with the Union.

In Houston, Texas
We began an active campaign in this city. The workers are grade with the members of the union and there are results at once.

Many good shops have been closed and the union, instead of the first few months, we are now closing and announcing the increase of wages of 15 per cent. A 20 per cent increase may not mean much to a worker who earns $12 or $15 a week but it proves that the manufacturers in this town know that the Union has reached Houston.

In the Twin Cities
A charter has now been granted to the Twin Cities dress makers' union Local No. 215. We need to feel confident that we can carry on the work of the union to concretize that where dressmakers are working and not find the dressmakers be

Notes from the West Coast

By Isadore Feinberg, V.P.

[No text]
Printz-Biederman Workers Chartered as Local 200

By Louis Shulberg

On Sunday, July 14, 1933, I found myself in front of a massive building, a block square, built on the site of a freehold owned by a flat and level lot, a village called "Vanderbilt," a large vertical sign, "Printz/Biederman, Chartered," as Printz's Square where the firm of Printz & Biederman produced work.

I came to Cleveland at President Dubinsky's command for the purpose of forming a local union of the workers of the firm of Printz & Biederman, which had already signed an agreement with the Amalgamated.

I stood in front of the building, which could not help but impress me with the size and splendor of the works of the workers. The buildings of the firm of Printz & Biederman, which have been used for 27 years, were looked after by a staff of 50 employees, all of whom were skilled and faithful workers. The long standing whose efforts were appreciated, and their earnings fair and work conditions decent.

A Factory With Unique Features

I found a very warm atmosphere in these seemingly forbidding buildings. The workers here are not only the backbone of the union for the good of the trade, but they also have a great deal to do. There is a large room, in the basement of the building, that serves as a meeting place. To all the workers who come here, it is a pleasant place to be, where they can meet and talk over their concerns.

A List of Active Workers

I then rented a room with an adjoining meeting hall and proceeded to call meetings of the Printz-Biederman workers for the purpose of setting up a local union. It was very much appreciated, and the workers were very excited. The mention of a few of the workers who were helpful, although not in the union, is important in any dispute that may arise between the union and the firm, as it was also important in the installation.

Right Future Ahead

Practically the entire membership of the new Local 200, and many of their friends turned out for the installation event. It was held in the Hollenden Hotel. The festivities were attended by nearly all the workers.

New Montreal Wage Pact Filed With Government

The agreement between the Association of Manufacturers of Canada, the National Labour Relations Board, and the L.U.W. of Montreal, has been filed with the Provincial Department of Labour for registration under the Collective Agreement Act.

The agreement provides for a 43-hour week: no overtime in the slack season; eight hours a week overtime in the busy season, at regular rates; overtime beyond that.

Minimum wages: Skilled cutters 75 cents an hour, with the minimum reduced to 60 cents in the slack season. For 40 hours, 50 cents over. For 45 hours, 40 cents over. For 50 hours, 30 cents over. For 55 hours, 20 cents over. For 60 hours, 10 cents over.

The New Officers Indicted

President, Harry Shulman; First Vice President, Charles Cohn; Second Vice President, Abraham Wolf; Vice President, Abraham Wolf; Vice President, Morris Wolf; Treasurer, Morley Wolf; Secretary, Jacob Stein. The agreement for a 43-hour week was signed on August 23, 1932, at the Labor Temple.

Allenton Shop Resolution

We, the workers of the Classen Foundry Mills, Jordan, and Buffalo, Allentown, have established a local union. We, the workers of the Classen Foundry Mills, Jordan, and Buffalo, Allentown, have established a local union. We, the workers of the Classen Foundry Mills, Jordan, and Buffalo, Allentown, have established a local union. We, the workers of the Classen Foundry Mills, Jordan, and Buffalo, Allentown, have established a local union.

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Printz-Biederman Workers Chartered as Local 200

By Louis Shulberg

On Sunday, July 14, 1935, I found myself in front of a massive building, a block square built on the site of a former printing plant on East 2nd Street. The building is located at the corner of 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street, and it is referred to as the Printz-Biederman factory.

The Printz-Biederman factory has been in operation for over 20 years and is known for its high-quality printing services. It is one of the largest printing companies in the United States, employing over 1,000 workers. The factory is located in the heart of the city, surrounded by other businesses and residential buildings.

The Printz-Biederman workers are known for their dedication and hard work, and their union, Local 200, plays a crucial role in ensuring their rights and benefits. The union has a long history of fighting for fair wages, safe working conditions, and respect from management.

Local 200 Inducts Newly-Elected Officers At Big Get-Together, in Hollenbeck Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio; President Dubinsky, and Vice-President Antonini; Davis; Katzner and Beilis with Louis Shulberg at Right Center Top.

New Montreal Wage Pact Filed With Government

The agreement between the Association of Manufacturers of Canada, the Montreal and the ILGWU, in Montreal, Canada, has been filed with the Provincial Department of Labor for registration under the Collective Labor Agreement Act.

The agreement provides for a 44-hour week: no overtime in the slack season; eight hours a week overtime in the busy season, at regular rates; overtime beyond that.

Minimum wages: Skilled workers 75 cents an hour; on December 31, 1935, after 80 cents. Non-skilled workers, 60 cents; for those receiving less than $10 a week, at regular rates; for those receiving more than $10, at overtime rates.

Allentown Shop Resolution

We, the workers of the Classon Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, and Allen Brothers, Allentown, Pa., in meeting on August 27, 1935, at the Labor Day picnic, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that we express our appreciation and thanks to Joint Board Members Leo A. Berzowsky and Charles B. Shulman for their continued efforts on behalf of the strikers.

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Chicago Dress Contract Extended to February

By Bernard Shub

Readers of "Justice" know already that the strike which we centered on against the Waterfront Department of Justice, in the City of New York, has been extended for another six months.

The strike started when the Dress Union, after a week's struggle, was joined by the Iron Workers. A settlement was reached, and the strike was ended.

I had a meeting with the union and organized various committees which began to picket the shops. The strike was continued, and the pickets were taking over the shops.

The dress agreement renewed for six months.

The dress agreement in Chicago expired last November 11.

We had the first conference with the dress manufacturers association to discuss the extension of the same.

We have been negotiating with the dress manufacturers association to extend the agreement for six months to November 11, 1934.

We have succeeded in reaching an agreement to the effect that the dress manufacturers association will take over all the unions' work, with six machines - instead of eight, as until now - must be kept running.

This agreement is more strictly controlled, and the new changes should give the unions the financial support they need.

The conference committee with the dress manufacturers association worked for the benefit of the workers and the workers' demands.

We have some work in the dress trade, and it is not so bad as it was expected. We have more problems with canvas shop in search of jobs. Those unemployed are to come and register with the office and they will be put on jobs in accordance with their qualifications.

The strike has been successful because, I think, of the support they have received.

September 1, 1935

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Two in One

A Short Story

By Joseph Beerman

Bryna Tatske, junior member of the Tatske family, was a very energetic young girl. She was always on the move, always doing something. Mr. Tatske’s orphanage was located in a small town near the lake, and Bryna was often found wandering around the town, exploring new places and meeting new people. She was truly a unique young girl, and everyone who knew her loved her.

One sunny afternoon, Bryna was outside playing with her friends. She had just finished her daily chores and was enjoying the warm weather. Suddenly, she heard a loud noise coming from a nearby building. She ran over to investigate and found a group of children playing with a new toy. It was a spinning top, and they were having a great time. Bryna had never seen a spinning top before and was immediately drawn to it.

She watched the children for a while, marveling at how they could keep the top spinning for so long. Finally, she gathered the courage to join in on the fun. The children were friendly and welcoming, and Bryna soon became one of their regulars. She spent many hours with them, learning all about the art of spinning tops.

One day, the children decided to have a spinning top contest. Each child was given a spinning top, and they had to see who could keep theirs spinning the longest. Bryna was determined to win, but she knew it wouldn’t be easy. She had never spun a top before.

She put the top on her finger and spun it rapidly. The children were amazed as the top spun and spun, never stopping. Bryna was shocked, too. She had never seen a spinning top last so long.

As she spun the top, she noticed a small mark on the side. She had never seen a mark like that before. She asked the children about it, but they didn’t know what it meant. Bryna was determined to find out what the mark meant.

She took the top home and spent hours studying it. Finally, she realized that the mark was a special symbol. It was a symbol of luck, and it meant that the spinning top would never stop. She felt a sense of pride and accomplishment.

From that day on, Bryna was known as the girl with the lucky spinning top. She was invited to many important events and was even asked to perform at a circus. Bryna was thrilled, and she continued to spin her top with pride.

Years later, Bryna was still spinning her lucky top. She had traveled the world, performing for kings and queens. She had met many famous people, and she had even been offered a job as a king’s jester. But Bryna was happy with her life as a spinning top performer. She knew that she had found her true calling.

And so, Bryna Tatske’s story continues. She is still spinning her lucky top, spreading joy and happiness wherever she goes. She is a true legend, and her story will be remembered for generations to come.
As We Face Labor Day

Unless the bear which hibernates in winter, workers' educations, the past has usually gone to sleep in the summer. How- ever, that has not been the case with the summer activity of the Educational Department. Between May Day and Labor Day there has been an unprecedented amount of activity. Classes, notably those in Labor history of Local 10, have refused to be shut down by the warm weather. (See Louis Schaffer's description on this page of the unbroken activity of the drama and choral groups.) Many interesting institutes have been run. Songfests and games have been combined with huge excursions and picnics. (See Fannie M. Cohn, who has tirelessly taken care of the many details involved in this success, for the full story.) These institutes have participated in the Hudson River excursions run by Locals 68, 143, 134, 145, 148, 10, 23 and 9.

New training for trade-union members has been run by 32 institutes in Pennsylvania. Twenty-two I.W.W. meetings have enjoyed scholarships awarded at special summer sessions of their workers. Special conferences and meetings, public shows by our drama, choral and music groups, radio panels. The publication of "The Story of the I.W.W." has been made. "William Henry Rees," a potrait of Rees, is being run by all. The pennant of the I.W.W. is on exhibition in some of the meetings. A great deal of the whole part of the summer season has been taken.

Now all is ready to receive the victorious charge of the fall. For the full class season now opening.instein New York over 150 classes are running in the spring program.

We shall not be content with less than 100 classes in our full program which opens in the first week of October.

Outside Greater New York about 100 classes are running. Our branch directors work on the active promotion of classes in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, McKeesport, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and with the United States Steel Corp. for Fall River, Salt Lake, Kansas City and others.

"So What?"

Those of our members who have had American training in their meetings will be glad to know that "So What?" is available for reading. This can be obtained from the 8, 9, 10, Their 16th.

September 1, 1932

By MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

Winners of Essay Contest

First place in the essay contest based on the pamphlet, "The Story of the I.W.W." will be given by Gustavian of the Artificial Flower and Foster Workers' Association of 1932, Local 148, Foster, W. Va. Local 126, Chicago, was runner-up. Both groups have a chapter of over 100 service at Unity House or $15 worth of books.

Books are reserved from all parts of the country. The five next highest in the contest were Francis Marshall, Local 191, San Francisco; Nisar Chittick, Local 147, New York; Ernest Knez, Local 150, Spotwood, N. J.; Dave Atkins, Local 127, Atlanta, Ga.; and Alben Meek, Local 146, Buffalo, N. Y.

The contestants were asked to give questions on each chapter of the pamphlet, which deals not only with the history of the I.W.W. but the development of the women's army in this country. An additional prize will be awarded for the best set of replies sent in by members of the Pacific Coast locals.

The winners of the final day for receiving essays are October 31.

Traveling Book Boxes

During the trip made by the Director several requests were made for traveling book boxes by ranches and small towns. In some of these places there are no libraries at all. The book boxes have been in existence for 15 years. They have become increasingly difficult to get new books for.

We have in mind the setting up of boxes of books which would be added to other locals and small towns. A period of one month or two months is planned for setting up in a place to some other local. We are preparing lists of books which could be added to the box.

The Ascending of The Dead

Taking advantage of what they view as some discredit "left" individuals have once more, suffice it, intruded, divided and broken, the garment center area with sinister designs.

I am pretty certain that most of those who happened to read these "details" don't care about the "left" stuff way back in the years of 1923-1975, when these departments were practically in control of the entire Union. Our mates and brothers will soon enough understand their remarkable capacity for knocking and criticize and their partial blindness to accomplish anything constructive for the benefit of the dockworkers.

We have to pretend to understand the letter which deals with the situation and that he recommends a statement No. 6 (as a statement with regard to cutting departments).

Don't let us pretend more than any of the others. Apparently, this being a black and white issue, they have gathered all the poison at their command which they plan to throw over the dockworkers.

At a big shop-chairman meeting of the Dockworkers on Saturday, August 19, I discussed this matter at length and chatted with several of the members that "inside cutting would hurt the crafts engaged in our industry." For this reason, as I contended in my articles in the past, the dockworkers members employed in the cutting departments, would help greatly by not allowing the cutting departments to hook the industry to the end that cut sections would be sent out to distributors, instead of being made specific by the union agreement.

New Order to Keep Up Talk

Since I have accepted the challenge at that meeting, no member of the dockworkers has gone back with the word that we were there. I talk it up for granted that they either have backed down or have no power to make us believe in ourselves. We have the nerve to defend it for: reasons best known to themselves.

I called attention to facts which would prove that the dockworkers would stand and compete in the trade. Our Union's fight against the cutting department is the cutting department of the Union. The dockworkers' Joint Board has stood and continue to stand in the same shops where we work and not allow the cutting department to break the union agreement.

I want to say that there is no question about the contract. All the members assigned to local shops where New York, Alaska and other locations are produced. These shops were classified in two groups, under the employer's and under the dockworkers committees.

The Board, therefore, is now...
The Awakening of The Dead
Taking advantage of what they deemed to be some disgraced "left" individuals, these cutters have thus far, in their efforts to quell the outburst of this "left" stuff, way back in the years of 1935-1939, when these cutters were practically in control of the entire Union. Our membership may not even realize how well their remarkable capacity for knocking and criticizing and their blind fidelity to handle anything constructive for the benefit of the clomkmakers.

I am pretty certain that most of those who happened to read these "news" are not aware of the tremendous influence of this "left" stuff way back in the years of 1935-1939, when these cutters were practically in control of the entire Union. Our membership may not even realize how well their remarkable capacity for knocking and criticizing and their blind fidelity to handle anything constructive for the benefit of the clomkmakers.

Are the clomkmakers now aware of their position? Does they realize that they have gathered all the poison at the command with which they are now given to throw into the faces of their fellow clomkmakers? These cutters should be assigned to their labors which deserves a "left" attitude and that they are responsible for whatever result comes of their work.

Remorse Abduction

Another paragraph in that leaflet which may offer entertainment to the reader is a "News Report" about the abolition of the NRA.

This very group, which had, time and again, accused the NRA, attempted to mislead and misrepresent this legislation and find a way to snare all authority of the NRA. As a result, the NRA was established in 1935, which it is truly a shedding-coutrols structure.

The Supreme Court has had a position against the NRA as the entire pamphlet was written on this subject, to start a new and sharp attack against existing labor stand regulations and restrictions.

No letter of congress as these cutters are aware of the enormous damage that "inside cutting" would hurt the crafts engaged in our industry. For my own part, I have contended in my articles in the past that "inside cutting" is no more than a myth and that the clomkmakers are really only the people who are employed in the cutting departments so that the labor industry to the end that our workmanship shall be done to its best end, as the union agreement.

Laid Off Tours To Be Kept Up

Since the acceptance of the charges at that meeting, none of the clomkmakers have been employed. They have not been employed even if they were there. I talk it for granted that they either have backed down from their decision or that they have the nerve to defend it to the honestest human beings they meet. The reports were correct and I called attention to facts which I did not know, I will enter fully disposed to support the officers and to follow the suggestions.

A) That the investigations made in the normal shops who employ contriving to make a next big deal. As I recall, the clomkmakers are more insecure of the other crafts for the reason that they are the ones who employ the contractors. The contractor takes to cut down the work, figuring that by so doing he would save wages on expensive materials by doing the job and also save a contractor's wage.

The reason that the Cutters Union feels that in providing employment to reducing costs, etc., is the reduction of one-man shops. These are usually minority of the shop where they have full-time employees. When these are reduced, the jobber would also save a contractor's wage.

It appears to me that one of the best reasons for the Cutler Joint Board to reconsider its attitude in the case of these contractors' cutting, was that the contractors had always been expected to and found the reason for the contract was no longer possible, which was more conducive to the welfare of the great masses of our workers.

Chancellor Declares

"Limitation," It Paramount

Dress issue, was at the meeting of the Dress Higher Chancellor Julius Hochman gave a very encouraging and courageouse talk on the situation in the dress industry. He stated that we are looking forward to a new and sharp attack against existing labor stand regulations and restrictions.

No letter of congress as these cutters are aware of the enormous damage that "inside cutting" would hurt the crafts engaged in our industry. For my own part, I have contended in my articles in the past that "inside cutting" is no more than a myth and that the clomkmakers are really only the people who are employed in the cutting departments so that the labor industry to the end that our workmanship shall be done to its best end, as the union agreement.
Who Is Who in Dallas
The I.L.G.W.U., dressmakers on strike since April against penalty wages, long hours and a bourgeois attitude of the dress manufacturers on union recognition, continue to attract wide public interest.

Against the girl strikers—the most intelligent group and the best mechanics and producers in the local dress market—are arrayed in this bitter conflict a group of self-asserting, union-bating employers, who regard woman exploitation at the sewing machines of their factories a part of their "God-given prerogative." By the same token they single out and erase again by every attempt by the International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union to organize the Dallas dress workers as a "plot" to limit their "freedom of management," to thwart their profits. Backing these hide-bound "rugged individualists" are the Dallas Open Shop Association—the name is enough to indicate the breed—and a few of the more reactionary shits in and outside of Dallas.

In and all of Texas, are every friend of a square deal, of decent employment conditions, every believer in collective bargaining, in arbitration of disputes, and equal-generators of fear and the militants of dealing with workers. Texas public opinion was quite succinctly expressed the other day by Mr. Everett L. Looney, chairman of the Texas Industrial Commission, which made a thorough public investigation of the strike in Dallas, in the following words: "This strike can never be settled by this Commission or anyone else so long as the employers refuse to recognize the Union and the right of collective bargaining." The manufacturers have refused to submit the matter to arbitration as proposed by the garment workers. An extension of the strike will be the responsibility of the employers and not the workers.

Governor Alfred, of Texas, who could not be charged with being a union labor governor, upon familiarizing himself with the facts of the strike, in a similar spirit, wired the other day to the Dallas dress workers, suggesting the settlement of the conflict by an arbiter to be appointed by him. "If you assure," wrote Governor Alfred, "that I shall select a distinguished, fair, conscientious and outstanding citizen of this State," in reply to this, the spokesman for the dress workers declared that they would submit the arbitration setting forth in defense of their position the old deflated see-saw that only seven per cent of the workers are involved in the strike while the rest are thriving happily under the protective wing of the Open Shop Agreements.

Who is Who in Dallas

The Schlesinger-Sigman Memorial Library
At Duarte, Cal.

The "Honour Roll" Fund
Last Spring, the International undertook, in compliance with a mandate of the Chicago Convention, to raise a fund for a number of deserving institutions. Among those listed for that fund were the Los Angeles Sanatorium for the Tubercular, The Schlesinger-Sigman Memorial Library at that sanatorium, the Polish Needle Trade Union, and the Denver Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Later, the Deborah Sanatorium in the East was added to that list.

Our Union and our members have a stake in these institutions. Our members are received on friendly terms in the states where they are stationed with the help of intelligent unionism. Our Union stands pledged to erect a library at Duarte, and, in fact, such a library already had been built and opened. We have pledged our support to the union of Poland’s garment workers who are fighting with their backs to the wall for the very existence of their union.

The "Honour Roll" campaign, which was postponed from last Spring until this Fall season on account of the then disturbed situation in the cloak industry, will now begin in full earnest. Phillip Kapp, the secretary-treasurer of the New York Dress Joint Board, was appointed to head this drive. The fifty thousand dollars was taken up into allotments to be raised by the major divisions of the Union—$20,000 by the New York Dress Joint Board, $10,000 by the Cloak Joint Board, $10,000 by the miscellaneous trades in New York, and $10,000 by the mark's outside of New York.

Shop chairmen who already are in possession of "Honour Roll" books and those who will now receive them from their locals, will, therefore, get one more job without delay. The name of the Union and of the Chicago Convention must be kept!

A Record Summer
For Cultural Work
Elsewhere in this issue, in the Educational Page, an account is given of the Union’s cultural work during these Summer months now nearing a close.

There were picnics and river excursions, outings and athletics, on a much larger scale than ever before, yet that has not been the unusual thing about this Summer’s activity. It is the number of the so-called institutes, conferences initiated directly by our Educational Office or started by other labor groups, and attended largely by our members, the radio play presentations, the activity of the musical groups, and last, but not least, the twenty-five scholarships given to Union members to attend special summer schools in various parts of the country, that is a hold base for unprecedented class, gym and lecture room work in every center of I.L.G.W.U. activity the country over during the coming Fall and Winter, but that it has revealed to the directing force of our educational work the almost astounding eagerness on the part of large groups of the membership to go on with indoor and outdoor cultural activity despite the seasonal drawback of sultry days and evenings. It is a bugly that next Summer, this educational activity, will encompass a much larger number of I.L.G.W.U. members blending Spring with Summer work into unbroken continuity until it meets the next "solid" curriculum of the Fall program.

The Bathrobe Workers
On Strike
Among the smaller trades of our industry that are still unorganized and are working under the Creative Workmen’s Association, is the bathrobe business of New York. The trade employs nearly 3,000 workers in about 60 contracting and manufacturing establishments.

By this time this issue will go to our readers, these bathrobe workers, who are a part of Local 91, will be in a general strike. Until last year, there existed in the trade a small group under the direction of the "industrial" union. It goes without saying that the so-called "industrial" never did anything for these workers except to incite them against the legitimate organization in the industry and to play thereby into the hands of the employers.

The campaign which Local 91 has carried on for about one month past among these workers has been in the spirit of organizing these shapes formidable until now. Despite this, the leaders of Local 91 have abundant hope in achieving real success now. The patience and docility of the bathrobe workers, they believe, has come to an end. Good luck and godspeed to them!