

JUSTICE

Official Organ of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVII. No. 6.

Jersey City, N. J., March 15, 1935

Price 10 Cents

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 1,400 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 Clear Shops in First Days of Strike

Responding to the decision of the organization, adopted one evening prior, the dress workers 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 foreshadowed two weeks ago when, after the discharge of several of their fellow workers for union activity, the dressmakers employed by the Merton-Davis Company struck for their reinstatement and for union recognition by their firm. Violent attacks on the Merton-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 so aroused the dress workers of that city that a strike for union recognition became inevitable.

As in the case of the Merton-Davis firm, the police are harassing the pickets and placing every obstacle in the path of the strikers. The strike, which is being directed by Local 121, Ladies' Garment Workers, and 204 Cutlers, under the leadership of Meyer Perlstein, I.L.G.W.U. field representative, is nevertheless being carried on with remarkable effectiveness. Among other things, the Union demands: (1) Increased pay; (2) Price limitations on shop supplies; (3) Non-discrimination for union activity; and (4) Collective bargaining and arbitration machinery.

SEATTLE DRESS FIRM CALLED OUT ON STRIKE

As we go to press, we are in receipt of a telegram from Vice-President Rose Pasetta in Seattle, Wash.

"Dolly Meyers Cotton Dress factory walked out on Monday, March 11. Splendid spirit among workers. Production tied up completely. Full cooperation from Seattle Central Labor Council pledged."

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. Comes to Terms With I.L.G.W.U. on Union Shop Basis

One of the largest knitted sport coat houses in Pennsylvania, the firm of Linder Bros., operating with 150 workers in Scranton, Pa., after resisting unionization for sixteen years, signed, on Saturday, March 10, an agreement with the Union. The Linder firm once was operat-

ing 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 and 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 number of the firm's workers, resulted in the signing of an agreement.

Present at the signing were: Martin Linder and Messrs. Mannheim and Ball, for the firm, and President Dubinsky, Frederick F. Umhey and Samuel Olla, for the Union.

Move to Impeach Decatur Sheriff

Illinois City Workers Dig in to Win Their Strike

Vice-President Morris Blain, who together with Harry Rufer leads the strike of the cotton dress workers in Decatur, Ill., wires:

"The strike is in full swing. In all my experience I haven't seen so much brutality, by deputy sheriffs 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

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 assuming all the aspects of an endurance struggle, with the employers, as usually, applying to courts for injunctions and surrounding their factories with Chicago's choicest guards and slug-gers.

On Monday, March 11, Carson Pirie & Scott Co. Wholesale, secured from Judge Joseph Sabath in the Superior Court a temporary injunction, substantially the same as was granted by Judge Lewis to the Central Cotton Garment Manufacturers' Association about 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 injunction in question restrains the strikers from following workers going to or from work, it permits them to "call upon said employers at their homes in order to induce them to leave the employment of plaintiffs." The strikers are taking full advantage of this clause.

Council, after listening to our appeal, adjourned its meeting and, in a body, went over to the sheriff's office to voice an indignant protest. They are also collecting signatures all over the city for the sheriff's impeachment. We have begun paying strike salaries here two weeks ago, and we have the fullest faith that the strike will be won. The Decatur girls are marvelous strikers."

Handkerchief Union Growing In Passaic

By Anna Kula
I.L.G.W.U. Organizer

The I.L.G.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, on a field organizing campaign. The workers are distributed in twenty-one shops, one of which is probably the largest in the country, employing six hundred workers; while the small shops have on the average of 25 to 35 workers.

Most of the workers employed on handkerchiefs in Passaic are of European origin, chiefly Polish. They are good fighters and they are carrying on a vigorous campaign in cooperation with the organizer, to establish a strong handkerchief union, but due to the fact that the industry is not flourishing at present and also because it must meet severe competition from Japan, China, and Puerto Rico, where the finest handkerchief is done for only a few cents a day, organization proceeds slowly. Of course, the I.L.G.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 code provides less than a living wage, \$12 for a 40-hour week. In addition, it is permissible, under the code, to employ girls at \$3 a week as apprentices for a period of eight weeks. There is no representative of the handkerchief workers on the code authority. Miss Rose Schneider-

man of the Labor Advisory Board being the only one with a worker's point of view. There may be a group of fair employers in this industry who live up to the code, but even in such cases \$12 becomes the maximum instead of the minimum, while all other employers pay less. The passaic system by employing experienced workers, who have been in the trade from 10 to 20 years, as learners and pay them \$12 and \$4 less than the minimum. Some of them even fail to pay the wages on regular pay-days, but make the workers wait for their earnings two and three weeks. In addition, they are also great experts in falsifying their books so cleverly that if NIRA investigators do visit these ones 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 disappointed, the last time in 1925, during the textile strike led by the Communists. Memories of that strike are still vivid, as most of the workers now employed in the handkerchief factories were involved in that strike. The bosses are also intimidating the workers, as usual, with the help of the Chamber of Commerce, the press, the courts and the police, who are all unfriendly to labor and are using every form of propaganda to discourage unionization.

However, we have succeeded in establishing a nucleus in every shop to keep us informed at all times of the progress being made. A great number of the workers

Season Peak Speeds Code Enforcement

An intensive drive for code enforcement is now under way in view of the fact that seasonal production in the cloak and suit market is nearing its peak. F. Nathan Wolf, chief enforcement officer and secretary of the Cloak and Suit Code Authority, announced in a public statement early in March.

The code authority's enforcement committee is now working full force investigating firms daily to see that the wage rates are fixed with the "averages" prevailing under the code. A good number of these are the so-called "NIRA" 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 "averages" scale.

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

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 been discharged for union activities. We are very hopeful that, as the pre-war season is approaching and the shops will start working in full force, the constructive work we are carrying on now will move at a faster pace and we shall achieve greater results.

Corset Workers Plan Lively Spring Season

By Abraham Snyder
Manager, Local 32

Our organizing activity is moving fast, ahead and bringing good results.

We have just now settled with Wolf & Lang of 25 West 22nd St. and Wolf & Lang, 23 West 27th St. Both firms joined the Association and accepted the collective agreement as a basis for settlement. We regard the settlement with the Artistic as of exceptional value because this shop is one of the largest in the trade, manufacturing an expensive garment.

The strike which our Union declared against the Finelora Dressiers Co. 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 tampering charges, but were freed in court. We have reasons to believe that the owners of the Finelora establishment will soon come to realize that garments cannot be made by even friendly police.

Election in The Office

We had a membership meeting on February 28 which filled the big Doethoven Hall to capacity. We nominated candidates for the executive board and for all offices. "Al" Breslaw was named for reelection as business agent and the writer— for reelection as manager of the local.

A report covering activities for five months was received with keen

attention and approved in its entirety. The date of the election will shortly be announced by an advisory board appointed at that meeting. The advance sale of tickets for our annual ball on April 5 at Hotel Delano is very promising. Everything points to a huge success.

Samuel Shore Sails To Study Puerto Rico Working Conditions

Samuel Shore, manager of White Goods Workers, Local 62, of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and labor member of the Nautique and Bilk Underwear Code Authority, accompanied by Jonas Reiner, also a code authority member, left on March 7 for Puerto Rico on the S. S. Portinque to investigate, on behalf of the authority, the effects of introduction of machinery into the Puerto Rican underwear industry.

Until recently, the island product was largely handmade, but machines are being rapidly introduced even into the hill homes of the natives.

The 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?

Shore, Shore stated that he would be away three weeks.

:: Decatur, Ill., Picket Line in Song and Pictures ::

Walking With The I. L. G. W. U.

By Hilda Roberts

Local 120, Decatur, Ill.

(To the Tune of "Winter Wonderland")

Union workers sing, just look and listen,
In our eyes a light is glimmering
What a wonderful sight, we are happy tonight
Walking with the I.L.G.W.U.

Gone away are doubts and sorrow
That we're here today but gone tomorrow;
We'll sing a cheery song as we go along
Walking with the I.L.G.W.U.

At each factory we'll place a picket line
One that we know can never be downed;
We'll stand behind the Union rain or shine
And do our part while we're around!

We shall face unafraid
The plans we've made
Walking with the I.L.G.W.U.

A Garment Striker's Smile

By Rev. Douglas B. Anderson, Hippofols, Illinois

Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile,
Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile!
Wear it in the morning, wear it at night,
Wear it all the time because it is right!

Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile,
Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile!
Wear it in the morning, wear it at night,
Wear it on the picket line because it's alright!

Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile,
Wear a, wear a, wear a garment striker's smile!



Marie McCoy, Jewell Noland and Mary Powers, who have adopted male garb as practical attire for the strike.



Ann Karlovski, 19, youngest, and Mrs. Lillie Johnson, 65, oldest, Decatur cotton dress strikers.

Miss Marina Schnitz, Decatur striker, was burned about the ankles and feet by a tear gas bomb exploded by police in front of the Decatur Garment plant.

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. The question of union recognition, in point of fact, ranks among the major demands of the workers in their battle with the employers.

Only such a step can be considered 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 Breach

Clause 15 of our collective agreement with the various employers' associations with which we deal, as well as of the independent contracts, provides that:

"The workers engaged by an employer shall be deemed for the first

time to be engaged for a trial period. After the period of two (2) weeks they shall be deemed regular workers. All new workers shall join the Union not later than two weeks from the date of employment."

We found in daily experience frequent violations of this provision. In many instances, the responsibility for such violations rested with the chairlady who would neglect her duty in not reporting to the Union the fact that a non-union worker was employed in the shop. This, however, did not relieve the employer of his responsibility under the contract. Particularly in

their weekly dues are entitled to first consideration.

During February, we invited representatives of the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association and the Allied Underwear Manufacturers' Association to confer with us on this vital problem. We proposed that, in order to enforce Clause 15, quoted above, every new worker should be requested to obtain a union working card when hired. We insisted upon this proposal because we were convinced of the justice of our position.

A Two-Day Limit Now

After several conferences, it was finally agreed that every new worker, whether a member of the Union or not, would be required to obtain a "working card from the Union within two days after being engaged and to submit it to the chairlady. If such new worker would then not produce a working card, they should not be allowed to work.

We appeal to the chairladies to be alert and diligent and carry out the Union's instructions. We consider this arrangement of far-reaching importance for the future of the workers in our industry. It is an accomplishment of which we are justly proud.

One of the chief problems con-

Garment Knitters Tie Up Malden Knitting Mills

Demand 25 Per Cent Increase of Pay Rates and Strict Code Observance

Several hundred workers employed in the Malden Knitting Mills, Malden, Mass., walked out on strike last week demanding a 25 per cent increase in the piece-rate of pay and the strict observance of the work terms prescribed by the knitter code.

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

Samples of Chiseling

The strike was called after a committee of the workers who attempted to present their demands to the firm was refused a hearing. The chief grievance of the workers is the decline in earnings as compared with former years. The minimum wage, according to the code, is \$14

Struggling for Life In Puerto Rico Shops

By Rose Pasella, V.P.

Though I am thousands of miles removed from Puerto Rico, the island where I spent in the service of the I.L.G.W.U. a couple of months last summer, it is still so close to my heart that I endeavor to keep abreast of its news. With a few transcribing Iver there among our workers, and here is a bit of information that I recently acquired from my friends "over there."

Form Changing Lines To Cheaper Pay

Some of the employers openly tell the workers that the Puerto Rico needle workers' code has been abolished and that they have the right to cut wages. Other employers, who have been manufacturing silk underwear and dresses, are trying to change the line in cotton garments, claiming that the cotton code is lower than the silk code. In the men's shirt and pants factories, the Union is also fighting to maintain the 35 per cent increase which was gained after a bitter fight last September.

Fortunately for the union in San Juan, several factories are 100 per cent organized, and the strike who fought on the picket lines to gain recognition will not hesitate to walk out again should a serious attempt be made to curtail their already meagre wages. I am confident, moreover, that under the able leadership of Teresa Angiero, president and organizer, and Cyrillo Aviles, secretary, and the other devoted leaders, the Union in Puerto Rico will be marching on to further advancement.

New Fields Of Activity

In addition to regular union activities in the factories and homes, the Needle 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 social committees, such as a legislative committee, finance, reading circle, organization, sports and recreation committee, press and social work. The girls enthusiastically plunged into this field of activity and are working hard to bring education and recreation into the homes and lives of the needle workers.

The agricultural workers and housewives of Puerto Rico, who called a general strike a few weeks ago, have finally reached a settlement. From the information I received, these strikes were settled on both industries with concrete gains for the workers. In the sugar cane industry, similarly, individual agreements were signed with several companies as well as a collective agreement with the Association of Cane Producers. In the sugar cane industry, who control most of the estates.



Girl Leaders in Van of Union Parade in P.R.

Workers Who Lead in P.R.

Members of the Needle Workers' Union are either wives or relatives of those wage earners. Labor is closely intertwined in Puerto Rico as in other parts of the world. We, the garment workers, heartily congratulate the Free Federation of Puerto Rico, under the militant leadership of acting president and Labor Commissioner Frederico Rivera Martinez, Rafael Alonso, secretary of the Free Federation of Labor, William D. Lopez, assistant Labor Commissioner and president of the Central Labor Council of San Juan, Raulito Alonso, Ruben Salinas, Sexta Pacheco, Francisco Paz Gravela, and the entire executive council of the Free Federation of Labor, as well as others whose names are too numerous to mention but whose devotion to the labor movement in Puerto Rico stands out as a symbol of labor solidarity in the struggle for a better life for all.

Fort Wayne Local Inducts Officers, Celebrates Pact

Balls and Ninfo Present; Strike Leaders Get Ovation

On Saturday, March 2, Fort Wayne, Ind., Local 114 of the I.L.G.W.U., had a double treat. It celebrated the renewal of the agreement in the local industry, and inducted its newly elected officers for the current year.

They had a fine dinner, followed by dancing and a floor show. Bro. Morgan, acting president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, was toastmaster, while Vice President Morris Bialla of the I.L.G.W.U., officiated at the installation. Vice President Salvatore Ninfo brought over a committee of three young women from Local 181, Milwaukee, Wis., and Bro. Barcan came from Chicago accompanied by Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Chicago A. C. W. of America. Bro. Rissman helped a lot in organizing the Fort Wayne workers and the local garment workers thank and appreciate his labor.

Bialla, Rissman, Rissman, both sons of Local 114, and Harry R. Rifer, who also helped in last year's strike but wasn't able to come owing to preoccupation in Decatur and was his son's life, were given tokens of appreciation.



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

two (2) weeks of their employment to be engaged for a trial period. After the period of two (2) weeks they shall be deemed regular workers. All new workers shall join the Union not later than two weeks from the date of employment."

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a week, but few of the workers in the Malden Mills exceed this figure, and men who formerly made from 140 to 150 a week are now working at the \$14 rate. Moreover, the workers are being overworked with work during the hours that they are employed, and instead of from two to four machines, as in the past, they are now compelled to operate from 18 to 22 machines at one time. The strikers maintain that some of the women make wages of less than \$4 a week.

fronting our workers during strike periods is how to insure a fair and equal division of the work available in the shop. This problem has been solved in a unique and most praiseworthy manner by the workers of Ruby Diamond, a complete shop. The workers all come to the shop at the same time and divide equally whatever work there is among themselves. The fast workers, when they get through with their own bundles, help the slower workers. At the end of the week, they collect the total amount earned by all the workers and share it equally, so that no one earns more than another.

This is an inspiring example of labor solidarity. Hats off to these workers! May their example be emulated by all our members.

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DRESSMAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE NEED

By *Julius Hochman*

WE WANGLE WASHINGTON INTO WANTING WHAT WE WANT: Now-a-days every body seems to be going to Washington. It's the busiest place in the world. You are never sure whether you will get a room in a hotel or have to spend the night on the Capitol steps.

As a rule we spend very little time in Washington. We usually find it more profitable to fight things out with the employers on the basis of our Union and our agreement. But last week we simply had to make the trip.

Naturally, it was in connection with the Code. The representatives of the Union on the Code Authority and the representatives of the employers had a little difference of opinion. When it comes to difference of opinion, we're experts. Peculiarly enough, even the employers often disagree among themselves. The contractors as often as not will be found in different corners making faces at each other. But this time all the employer representatives ganged up on us and the Union group found itself outvoted.

SIMPLE ISSUE

And what do you think was the issue? Was the Union making new demands? Were we asking for something terrible and unreasonable? Not at all! We simply asked that the Code Authority enforce the minimums to which the employers agreed during the general strike. Now, minimums involve time recording and nobody did much recording that we could trust. Of course, the power of the Union was always at hand—but it always involved time and trouble and lost time. The employer always insisted on paying less—the worker in self-defense had to insist on more—and compromise was the only way out. Maybe the employers felt that the minimums in the code were a sort of fiction—but we always disagreed with them. And we sought quick and effective ways of enforcing them. They were more than a mere declaration of principles—the Union enforced them—and we were not unwilling to put the Code Authority on the necks of the employers to help us out. Proper enforcement involved proper information and statistics. Proper information involved proper time cards and payrolls—uniform for the industry. But all the employers kicked like stars.

HANDWRITING ON WALL

Many of you know that many a contractor finds it more profitable to keep his accounts on the walls of his factory where he can often watch them off without leaving a trace. Other contractors develop phenomenal memories and keep their books under their hats. Their reasons are best-known to themselves. Month after month we insisted on the time card and payroll system. Washington began clamoring for statistics and a year and a half after the strike, the Code Authority agreed to go ahead on uniform bookkeeping for hours and wages. Did that settle the matter? Oh, no! That just began things all over again. A special committee began working on rules and regulations. Contractors and jobbers forgot their differences and lay down like the line and lamb to block the Union. They began making fancy distinctions about "productive time" and other fair tales. They were even generous enough to allow for "normal waiting time" and "normal time" for personal needs. The joker lay in the fact that each contractor 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 every dressmaker has his own. We condemned the whole thing as a subterfuge; the contractors and jobbers just voted to deny it. 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 furnish those statistics after the last general strike and if we had to force them to be "voluntary" again, well, we'd buy our tickets and swallow a few clinders on the train.

WE ARGUE

A full night was spent arguing against the attempt on the part of the majority of the Code Authority to gang up on labor by refusing to introduce the systems that made enforcement of the minimums a matter of course. Though, 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. We are 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 binding—and Washington ruled, as described in another column, that time cards and payroll books would have to be introduced in the industry without delay.

We don't think it will take long now. And when those uniform systems

Union Wins Victory In Code Change for Hour, Wage Reports

MABEL---A Finisher



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 Union: Negro, Italian, Spanish, Jewish—the list is almost endless—but they are all DRESSMAKERS, standing shoulder to shoulder in the shops and on the picket line.

are introduced, we have an idea they will be used not only for statistics but also for enforcement.

UNEDA UNION MORE THAN UNEDA BISCUITS

The great National Biscuit Company thought it was going to have an easy time when it locked out the members of Inside Bakery Workers' Federal Labor Union No. 19585, 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 straggling back in a week or so. The Union was less than a year old—was out of a hundred members had never before belonged to a union. The cold weather and the biggest blizzard in 50 years made picketing torture. But the company was fooled. The workers are still out. The plants are shut down. Inside a mealy 30 or 40 scab sit idle, drawing down their traitorous wages. The bakers, under the leadership of Bill Galvin, are putting up an admirable struggle.

Down in Washington, where they wrote Section 1A to make it obligatory on the part of the employers to negotiate with this Union, there is a deep and unbroken silence. It is up to every Unionist in every field to help the bakers. Our Union is supporting them morally and financially as a body. But every dressmaker can be an individual and inviolable picket in the streets. We do not tell you to stop selling biscuits, but remember UNEDA UNION MORE THAN UNEDA BISCUITS.

Hochman Suggestions Law After Washington and Local Hearings

Accurate time clock and payroll information will have to be kept by all dress manufacturers and contractors and furnished weekly to the Dress Code Authority, according to the terms of an amendment to the Dress Code Authority for which Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, conducted a long drawn-out battle in both New York and Washington. The new system will be introduced shortly.

Falsification of the reports or failure to make the records available in the required form will constitute a violation of the Code.

For the first time in the history of the industry really accurate and uniform information as to earnings, hours and production will be available.

This will be of immense importance to the Union in the formulation of policy and in the conduct of its relations with the employers. Groundwork for the victory was laid shortly after the General Strike of 1931 when it became evident to brother Hochman that the "scrapping paper bookkeeping" of certain elements in the industry and the failure to keep uniform records were a menace to the worker.

Despite the fact that industrial history failed to show any precedent for such delving into what has always been considered the intimate business of the employer, the battle was carried forward to its present successful conclusion.

An abstract of the new regulations follows:

Employers must be made up in duplicate according to prescribed forms. One copy must go to code authority not more than four days after the end of the week; the other and be retained by the manufacturer ready at all times for inspection.

The following information is called for on the form: Name, sex, craft or position of each worker; weekly rates of work workers; code minimums for all crafts, hours worked daily by both week and piece workers, total hours for the week, total earnings of each employee, total number of garments produced by each worker during the week, the wholesale price of each garment, and piece rates paid for each style. In addition, contractors are required to enter the number of garments shipped to jobbers.

A rigorous system of time keeping must be installed by each worker. A time card must be kept for each worker each week. Even if the worker doesn't work a certain week the card must be kept and so marked. For each day of each week the worker is to enter (Continued on next page)



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. Inset shows Luigi Antonini, First Vice-President of the International and General Secretary-Manager of the Local, who has presided at eleven branch meetings since January 17.

BOUQUET

We, the workers of the Robbins Dress, 237 West 27th Street, assembled at a shop meeting, unanimously acted upon the following: A resolution of thanks and appreciation to our business agent, Rose Murky, for her splendid and energetic 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, Iside Scherer, by presenting him with a radio, as a token of our appreciation for his wholehearted work and efforts in conducting the affairs of the Union. We pledged ourselves to continue the good work alongside with our chairman and our business agent for a militant and progressive Union in our industry. Committee: Benny Knauer, El Epsteinberg, Aaron Kushman, M. Kettleman, Harry Hirsch, Max Geller, Local No. 66.

Bronx Dressmakers Frolic
Local 89's Bronx branch will frolic at its second annual dance, Saturday, March 23, at the Bronx Winter Garden, Washington square Tremont Avenue.

Special music and the sprightly gaiety for which our Italian Dressmakers' Union is noted make this dance one for the calendar.

"Circle" Package Party
Progressive Dressmakers Branch 122, Workmen's Circle, will entertain at a package party and dance, Saturday evening, April 27, at Delia Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street. The dance, announced as the "First Spring Festival" of the organization, is the first of a series of get-togethers for members and friends.

Harlem Section Dances
An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the Harlem Section, Dressmakers' Progressive Group of Local 72, will be held Saturday, March 23, at the Lido Ball Room, 140 West 146th Street. Two prizes will be awarded for a competition waltz.

(Continued from Page 5)
The information called for on his order card. All cards must be open for inspection at any time during any work; no cards may be destroyed for a year.

"Full information as to the workmen's rights and obligations under the new system is available at Union offices. The importance of its records to the Union will be sent on the agency with which workers fill out their cards. As part of the Code, the new time keeping regulations are as much law as the regulations. Workers are instructed not to permit the slightest infraction.

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 those 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 exciting so much comment that a steady stream of requests for back numbers is coming in. In response to 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 Installment, which continues the discussion of prices and wages.

Restatement of Prices

Question: Suppose a garment is 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 back pay on all work done on these particular garments? **Answer:** Yes.

Unsettled Garments

Question: Are we supposed to work on garments that have not been settled? **Answer:** In continuing shops no work should be completed, finished or pressed until the prices on the garments are settled.

Question: What about an inside manufacturing shop? **Answer:** In inside manufacturing shops you may work two days, even if prices are not settled. But after two days you have a right to refuse to work on all garments on hand, and on all unsettled garments unless the garments you worked on are properly settled.

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 employer re-

duce the wages of a week worker? **Answer:** No.

Payment of Wages

Question: When are we supposed to get wages? **Answer:** Wages are to be paid the same day every week and must include all work completed two days before pay day. To illustrate: If you turn in your tickets Friday night, you must receive your pay for those tickets not later than Tuesday after work.

Question: Suppose my employer does not pay on the same day every week or pays on Wednesday or Thursday for work we finished Friday? **Answer:** That is a violation of the agreement. You should immediately complain to the Union.

Question: Is the employer permitted to pay by check? **Answer:** No, and we strongly advise you not to accept checks under any condition. Some workers in small and less progressive contracting shops have had some "bitter experiences. The Union has had a great deal of trouble in collecting wages for workers who accepted checks. Checks sometimes turn into rubber and bounce back.

Question: Does it ever happen that an employer fails to pay wages? **Answer:** Oh, yes. It happens quite often. Particularly does this happen in contracting shops. They fold up and disappear, forgetting such little matters as wages for workers.

Question: What shall we do in such cases? **Answer:** Report immediately to the Union. And we want to emphasize here the importance of insisting on getting wages on the same day every week and not later than two days after you have completed your work. You can see the reason for this for yourself.

Question: Suppose the contractor disappears and cannot be found or it is proven that he has no money to pay wages? **Answer:** In accordance with our agreement, the jobber is responsible. He must pay the wages on all garments made for him by the contractor who fails to pay you.

Question: To what extent is the jobber responsible for wages? **Answer:** The jobber is responsible for a full week and two days of seven working days.

Question: Why aren't working days? **Answer:** This is based on the pay day facts explained before. In accordance with the agreement the contractor must pay wages not later than two days after the work has been completed for the previous week. Since we work five days a week, pay is to be received by you not later than two days after you finish the week, the jobber had to be held responsible for seven days' pay. Here again we would like to emphasize the importance of insisting on receiving your pay not later than two days after you finish your week's work.

Question: When must a complaint be filed in case a contractor fails to pay wages? **Answer:** At once. Don't lose even a minute. Come down to the office of the Union and file your complaint immediately.

Question: Why? **Answer:** Because the agreement reads that a complaint for violation to pay wages on the part of the contractor must be filed with the Jobbers' Association not later than three days after your pay day. It takes some time for the Union to make the complaint and file it with the Association. Therefore, to be sure that you get proper protection under the agreement and that your wages will be collected, you must file your complaint at once.

Question: Shall we leave it to the chairmen or chairman to file a complaint of wages for us? **Answer:** No. Wages of every worker must be correctly recorded and audited proper records must be made for the interests of the individual case. Every worker should come to the Union with all tickets, books and any other documents proving how much is due so that the bookkeeper agent can make a complete record. Unless this is done some workers may be left out of the complaint, three days will pass, and then it would be almost impossible to collect the wages for such a worker.

QUESTION BOX

Here are the answers to some of the questions received through the mail from workers. Lack of space prohibits answering all that came in; but in the next issue all will receive attention.

Question: "When I first joined the Union I pushed a time clock and now I don't. Is it a piece work's permission to keep a record of her time by punching the clock or not? If not, how am I to prove I put in a certain amount of time?" **Answer:** Under the agreement guaranteed minimum time records should be kept of every piece and week worker in the shop. The Union, as demanded in another column, disapproved the introduction of

a proper time record keeping system and uniform payroll records in all shops. Recently Washington decided that the Union's action was right and that all employers must keep time records and shop payrolls. We hope to be able to announce when the system will be introduced and full details in the next issue.

Question: "Suppose the boss tells me to work an hour overtime and then make it up by taking two hours' lunch next day?" **Answer:** Don't work overtime for any reason. What is more, working overtime even for the excess given in your question is not only a violation of the agreement—it is a violation of the Union rules. If a worker caught working overtime is severely punished by the Grievance Committee.

Question: "Suppose the shop chairmen is afraid of the boss and won't fight for our rights?" **Answer:** The chairmen or chairman is elected by the workers of a shop to represent their interests. If a chairman or a chairmen for one or any other reason doesn't fight for the rights of the workers in the shop, any or all the workers have a right to come to the office of the Union with a request for a shop meeting. At this shop meeting the workers have a right to discuss anything in connection with their shop. They have the right and should elect another chairmen who has the courage to fight for the interests of the workers of the shop because this is the main job of a chairmen.

Question: "May our shop work on Sunday in order to take a day off during 'Peach'?" **Answer:** Not You have no right to work on a Sunday nor at any other time to make up holiday time unless the Union gives permission. **Question:** "Suppose the boss always takes on non-union people and then sends them to the Union to get cards? I bring up union people and he refuses to take them?" **Answer:** The agreement requires

Goldman Settles For \$6,000.00; Back Pay Totals Rise

Faith In Union Brings Results

(The following letter is printed without comment. It shows that the worker finally grounded in Union principles is armed against the job—Eds.)

Justice,
3 West 10th St.,
New York City.

Dear Brothers:
I am sending you this letter and ask you to publish it in the "Justice" to show all members of the I.G.W.U. that our Union and Brother Zimmerman, our manager, are always on the watch to protect the dreamers in the shops absolutely without discrimination because of race or color.

I am a finisher and have been a member of the Dreamers' Union, Local 22, for over 11 years. I came into a dress shop more than twelve years ago and have worked in the same shop and for the same boss ever since. Because I have always stood up for my rights as a worker in the shop, the boss felt that he wanted to get rid of me.

A few weeks ago, we were given a new style dress to work on. It so happened that everybody made it wrong. On Friday of the same week, everybody was given the dresses back and told to do them over again—everybody except me. At the close of the day, as I was leaving the shop, the boss came over to me and told me I was discharged. I asked him, "Why?" Pointing to a rack on which hung some of the dresses I had worked on, he said, "I can't use those 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 finishers. There was no answer.

Fires

Complaint

I immediately went to the Union to file a complaint. I saw my business agent, Brother Goldenberg, and explained to him what had happened.

On the following Monday morning, Brother Goldenberg and myself, together with a representative from the Association, went to the shop. After waiting for some time, we finally left the shop unable to reach an agreement with the boss. The next day, I was asked to come to the Association. The representatives of the Association tried to bribe me by offering me 2 or 3 weeks' pay 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

I flatly refused to accept their offer. I walked out 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 sit down to work, he would take down the whole shop.

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

It Won't "Pull"

Some of the other girls in the shop overheard the boss remark, "I didn't know she had so much

When Discipline Becomes Necessary



In the democratic administration of a union with as large a membership as the Joint Board has, a Grievance Committee charged with the investigation of complaints relating to the activities of workers is necessary. This shows the Joint Board Grievance Committee just before a session devoted to violations of the 35-hour week. Standing, left to right: Morris Strauss and John Piazzi; Seated: Benjamin Evry, Mania Boober, Sam Landsman (chairman), Y. Hassan, Charles Carline.

pull." But it's not 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 bound to respect, a Union with a

militant leadership, on the alert and ready at all times to defend the interests of the dreamers, that makes such victories possible.

Fraternally,
MABEL JONES.

Watson Psychology Series Off to Flying Start.



"PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL LIFE," general title of the course of lectures, and the standing of Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor at Teachers College, Columbia University, is attracting an unusual number of unionists. The first lecture was greeted by a jammed classroom shown above, last night, Dr. Watson. The course, to consist of 10 lectures, of which 6 are yet to be given, is scheduled for Wednesday evenings, 8:15 P.M., at Union Headquarters, 232 West 40th Street. Union members pay no fee. 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, 308 West 59th Street, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Mollie Herman, a graduate of the Savage School of Physical Training, is instructor. Picture shows one of the first classes learning the simple technique of keeping time to music. Register for the classes at the Union offices.



Money Comes As Surprise to Workers

Following an investigation that revealed Joseph Goldman Company, 1359 Broadway, had been systematically underpaying workers on the \$4-75 line, the National Department of the

gations forced 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 \$600 mark. It is regarded as very good during the long months with little work in the shops.

The total represents money actually collected and either distributed or ready to distribute. Many cases involving large amounts are still pending.

The \$4,000 collected from Goldman, with the exception of \$1,000 levied on the firm for the investigation, will be divided as follows: \$2,000 to the workers in the Goldman shop at 257 West 29th Street; \$1,000 to the workers in the Broadway shop; \$1,000 for the workers in the contracting shops.

Song From The Cleveland Picket Line

(Air: Man on the Flying Trapeze)
Once we were lonely and very far from

Perurbed over dresses that were sewed wrong or torn.

Expecting to face the forecloses' scorn.

And of course we all shook in our bones.

Now the bosses we worked for were rotten.

They met all our wishes with "NO." They reduced our pay, scorned the old NRA.

And piled one wage upon woe... so we joined the Union and now we have fun.

We're out on a strike that is all ready to go.

Our pleasure begins, our slaving is done, And the Union, forever we'll praise.

Health Center News

By Pauline M. Newman

Hay Fever—

Spring is on the way and so are Hay Fever and Rose Fever. Sneezing, wheezing, watery eyes and what not—all in a day's living. Pretty uncomfortable that. There is, however, a way by which this annoying illness can be relieved. Hundreds of our Hay Fever patients who enrolled for this course of treatment last year say they had from 75 to 90 per cent relief. That's better than no relief at all, is it not?

This year, the Union Health Center has decided to enlarge the

institution in medical practice to day-private individual practitioners back to ancient times. Under this system medical services are now so provided that many persons either cannot and do not receive the care they need, or are heavily burdened by its costs.

At the same time, many of the practitioners and the agencies which provide medical services are inadequately occupied and poorly remunerated. A matter of fairly reasonable economic stands between practitioners, able and eager to serve, and patients who need the service but are unable to pay for it."

Union Members Lay Wreaths On Graves of Triangle Martyrs

We Did Not Forget!

In Memory of the Triangle Fire

By Fannie M. Cohn

The scope of the contribution which the women have made to the building of our International has yet to be evaluated. Amongst them were martyrs and heroines. Who can forget the 1909 general strike of the waitresses, eighty per cent of whom were women and most of them young girls? It then became the mission of those women, who were recent immigrants and hardly knew the language of the land, to launch the first organized attack on the sweatshop.

And the idealism and fearlessness displayed by these women will always remain an inspiration to all our members and to the general labor movement. But, while the do-or-die spirit of these pioneers left an indelible impression upon the industry, it did not result in a strong union because greed was still in the saddle, determined to make concessions to the workers.

The Frightful Price for Greed

And waitsmen paid for this greed a terrible price in the Triangle tragedy. On a beautiful spring morning, March 25th, when the sun was smiling on the New York millions, as a bolt from a clear sky, came cries of hundreds of workers trapped in the Triangle factory. The victims rushed to the doors only to find them closed because the employers, haunted by fear of "invasion" of union organizers, had locked them. When the smoke cleared, 146 victims lay there still in their "tens, whose place should have been the school, were lying dead on the sidewalks or hurled down the streets in the debris of the Triangle factory. A Lesson Forever Remembered

The waitsmen's strike that had the strike in the Triangle factory been won and the Union recognized by the employers, the tragedy would not have happened, as the waitsmen have recognized the employers to comply with the factory laws and keep the doors of the fire escapes open. The thousands of drummers, cloakmakers and other members of the United national who followed the procession of mourning then resolved that these 146 unprotected human beings sacrificed to greed and industrial autocracy, should not have perished in vain.

The best memorial for the Triangle victims and to our martyrs who sacrificed their health and, in many instances, their very lives to the building of our Union is a further resolve to a more redoubtable efforts to further strengthen the ranks of our workers and help develop their minds to meet the fundamental political, economic and social problems dictated by current conditions.

Labor at the Play

By Irvin Seward

The Theatre Guild Presents
"Rain From Heaven"
By S. N. Behrman
Golden Theatre

S. N. Behrman has caught up "The Storm Man" revealed as one of our most brilliant writers of comedy. His success story, "Motor," demonstrated the failure of the individual, "Brief Moment," the failure of Alexander Woolcott was calculated to bring his brush to meet Coward's cheek. "Biography" was Mr. Behrman's first significant play. It was distinctly a play about the disintegration of values and the defeat of the talented and sensitive person in the modern world. As such, it remains the most devastating play Behrman has written. The influence of D. H. Lawrence is apparent, and the class struggle is suggested. The plot in this play is unexciting.

"Rain From Heaven" more than fulfills the rich promise of "Biography." For Mr. Behrman has turned a sharp around-face. Where formerly there prevailed an atmosphere of unmitigated pessimism, there is now a spirit of equality, intrinsically militant. Faction and race prejudice have passed in Behrman the determination to fight.

Lady Violet is hostess to a motley crew. Captain Rand Eldridge, famous aviator and explorer and almost one hundred per cent American, has pursued Lady Violet to England, to get her to marry him. His elder brother, Robert Eldridge, an American millionaire with French proclivities and a bit about having his wealth taken away some day, has come to England with a view to establishing an Anglo-American family arrangement. Another guest at Lady Violet's home is Hugo Willens, erstwhile music critic on a famous German daily and now a refugee from the Hitlerian regime, who is a dilettante and esthete. For indulging a satirical pamphlet and having Jewish blood in his veins, he was demanded to a concentration camp, whence he escaped.

Lady Violet despises Robert, and he sees in her, because of her manifest influence over his brother, a serious hindrance to the success of his plan. No, Lady Violet is definitely hostile to any sort of fascist beliefs. Nor is she disposed to view Nazi's one hundred per cent Americanism, which she regards as a particularly obnoxious form of barbarism, with any favor. It is that which makes it so difficult between them. Lady Violet is drawn to Rand, but is repelled by him culturally.

Robert accuses Lady Violet of having an affair with Hugo Willens. Lady Rand tries to meet this accusation by calling Willens a dirty Jew. After that sordid attack, all is over between Lady Violet and Rand. Indeed, the rest of the play, Lady Violet and Hugo Willens, find themselves in love with each other. Here is Willens' opportunity to spend the rest of his days in peace and happiness. He renounces this prospect and decides to return to the German front, there to participate in the dangerous work of combating the intellectual front against fascism.

The play is stirring and the dialogue brilliant. The Guild's stage is perfect. Jane Cavanagh as Lady Violet and John Halliday as Hugo Willens contribute the material and most beautiful acting of the season. A step behind are the stellar performances of Mr. C. C. Hill and Frank McCormack.

A French Vortex
"Times Have Changed"
Adapted from the French of Edouard Bourdet
by Louis Bromfield
National Theatre

Bourdet's name is not unfamiliar to Broadway. His play, "The Captive," provoked the police. "The Father" came next, and was extremely sophisticated, futile play about genuine, naive and sagacious, handled by the author in quite a superb and lightly ironic manner. Your reviewer recalls that Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who paraded the scene like some vast antediluvian monster and roared her lines like the Merchant of Venice, was excellent. "Best Sellers," which was produced in New York two years ago, was thoroughly charming.

In "Times Have Changed," Louis Bromfield gracefully shifts the locale of the play from France to our dear New England, Massachusetts, and it is pretty much as Eugene O'Neill in "The Iceman Cometh" about the slacky throne of wealth. Phyllis Penland is the malingerer, ineffectual wife of an equally ineffectual husband. Dr. William Forbes, a French socialist, a complex medicine with philanthropy. Forbes Penland struggles to keep the family fortune intact and the family misfortune from being white-pierced.

There is a black sheep in the family, Forbes' brother, Harry. Twenty years back he had disgraced the family name by marrying a French girl. Forbes' brother happily ever after. He points, on a small income.

In the characteristic manner of the French well-made play, circumstance as an after thought is introduced. Penland that it develops upon Harry, the prodigal brother, is torn the trick. It would seem that he contracts a deciding share in the outcome of the battle between Harry and his family are induced to pay a visit to the family fourth. Nevertheless, the Penland fortune continues.

Melanie Bernham is fifty million dollars in the good. Bob, her son, is an imbecile. Harry's daughter, Marianne, is made the scapegoat of an alliance between the crumbling house of Penland and the Bernham fortune. The girl, however, soon finds her marriage to an idiot, even if he is wealthy, impossible. Bob, on the other hand, proves sexuality instilled. The climax of the play is reached in a horrible scene of attempted rape, a scene which is so repellent to witness that I consider superfluous theatre.

Comes the dawn, and with it the disappearance of the Bernham millions. Bob has enough sense to walk out of a Park Avenue port window in his pajamas.

The acting is middling. Robert Lorraine is grotesque as Forbes, Paula Marshall as Marianne, Harry's French wife. Marianne does the best he can with the character of Harry, which is in itself satisfactory. Eric Wolfsonoff saves the least boy, Bob, being wholly unimpaired by his sensitive and perceptive acting of the part. Stewart Chaney's settings are picturesque.

"After Office Hours"

"After Office Hours," starring Clark Gable and Constance Bennett, is on view at the Hippodrome. It is a happy drama. Clark Gable and Constance Bennett



BELIEVE IT OR NOT—These are members of the I.L.G.W.U. family who are wise enough to have themselves examined—waiting to be registered, at the Union Health Center.

Hay Fever still, to so-called the patients will be accommodated better than last year. Moreover, it has decided to reduce the rate for members of the I.L.G.W.U. Since this is the time for testing, readers of "Justice" who are subject to Hay Fever, are requested not to delay, but to come to the Union Health Center as soon as they can for information as to time and other matters in connection with these treatments.

An Additional Eye Clinic

An additional Eye Clinic will be held on Friday from 5 to 6:30 P.M. With this additional evening, the Eye Department will be open every evening in the week as well as on Saturday mornings.

The growth of this Eye Department in the past year is sufficient evidence that our members are conscious of the need to preserve their greatest treasure—their eyesight. Furthermore, our members know better than to have their eyes tested by an optician. An optician knows, or may know about filling a prescription, but he certainly is not an eye doctor. It is this realization on the part of our members that has created the need for an additional Eye Clinic on Friday evenings.

Medical Care at Cost

The Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, after five years of study, states frankly that "The problem of providing satisfactory medical service to all the people of the United States at costs which they can meet, is a pressing one. At the present time, many persons do not receive service which is adequate either in quantity or quality, and the cost of services are unequally distributed." The result is a tremendous amount of preventable physical pain and mental anguish, needless deaths, economic loss, and social waste." And that "The predominant economic

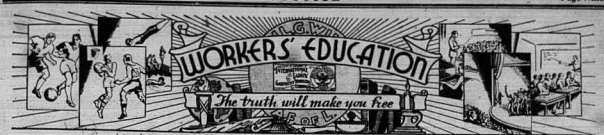
PRESIDENT DUBINSKY URGES ALL LOCALS TO Aid FORMING ANTI-NAZI-FASCIST "CHEST" GROUPS

Letter Follows President Grees' Message to All Affiliated Unions To Help Victims of Nazism and Fascism

On March 7, 1935, President David Dubinsky forwarded a letter to all affiliated local unions and joint boards throughout the United States, calling upon them to lend their fullest support "in the nation-wide movement to assist the victims of the Nazi and Fascist-ridden countries, which the A. F. of L. at its San Francisco convention sanctioned, when it gave the full and unequivocal approval to the 'Chest for Liberation of Workers in Europe'."

Organized labor in America, the letter further states, "is being aroused to the danger of the Fascist menace in this country, which would likewise crush every vestige of freedom and democracy," and calls upon the I.L.G.W.U. bodies to "cooperate with the central bodies in their respective localities in organizing local 'Chest Committees,'" or "to take the initiative in preparing this action and to push this drive forward with increasing vigor and speed."

President Dubinsky's action was taken after receipt of official communication from President William Green of the A. F. of L. in which, after reviewing the action of the San Francisco convention, which launched "The Chest for the Liberation of the Workers of Europe," he calls upon all unions to make financial contributions to the "Chests" and to affiliate themselves locally with the work of such "Chest Committees." President Green's letter ends with an appeal "not to delay acting upon this matter as it is of utmost importance."



D. MARK STARR, Director Educational Department

Athletics, Music, Dramatics

News From the Basket

With the I.L.G.W.U. basketball season now in full swing, the basketballers are more apt, more 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 thrills and beautiful basketball, and, in some cases, by surprising upsets.

On February 23, in a game featured by the most expert passing and defense yet seen on any International court, the Stars of Local 17 defeated the Strong Local

10 Cutters' team by a score of 22-13. The preliminary game marked the first game of the team of Local 102, which was outplayed by a score of 21-7.

These games aboard the "U.S.S. Black" were witnessed and cheered by the largest crowd of the present season.

Two Hard Battles

On February 23, Local 60 showed remarkable strength against Local 102, leading throughout the entire game. Because of technical difficulty, the game was called in the first quarter with Local 60 winning, 18-10. That same evening, the Local 102 courtmen roundly trounced 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 120 winners. The first game of the evening, which was also the first girls' game of the season, was captured by the Local 16 girls when they defeated the 120 drummers by a score of 19-5. The home team led throughout the game, the score at the end of the first half being 20-2. Local 60 redeemed the New York honor by triumphing over the Local 120 men's team in a hard-fought and well-played contest, the final while ending the game with the score 23-10.

The rest of the month promises some very exciting court encounters. The very strong Local 60 team is slated to meet the Local 22 team at the Church of All Nations just as the paper is going to press. On Thursday, the 14th, Local 102 was to compete against the Local 22 team. The high spot of the month will be reached Saturday evening, March 16, at Hotel Lisane, when two traditional athletic rivals, Local 10 and Local 102, meet each other on the basketball court. As to what the outcome of the game will be, "It just ain't no tellin'." The preliminary contest will feature Local 22 and the Dress Joint Board. Dancing will follow the games. (See "Forthcoming Events" for all the details.)

Other Athletic Activities

Every week twenty-five different gymnastic and swimming groups meet—wrestlers, cloak makers, and other crafts, members of the International, are learning to think of their bodies under the able 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.L.G.W.U. mandolin groups took place Saturday, March 9, at Stuyvesant Hall for the purpose of preparing for the coming I.L.G.W.U. May Day Festival. The orchestras from (Continued on Page 16)



Marx and The Masses

By Mark Starr

Fifty-two years ago, on March 14, 1883, Karl Marx drew his last breath. Although his body lies a-mouldering in the grave his ideas go marching on and throughout the whole world the anniversary of his death will be commemorated. Upon a simple grave at Highgate Cemetery in London, England, will center during this week the thoughts of men of all races and climes; workers white, black, and yellow will pay tribute to him who has attained a place among the immortals because he first of all clearly saw the historic mission of the workers to build a new social order.

First a few words about Marx, the man, before we turn to Marxism, the movement. Karl Marx was born in May, 1818, in Trier, like Lenin, he was a Jew. Like Einstein, he was a German Jew, although the accident of birth never hindered Marx from pioneering the necessity of working-class internationalism. Like Lenin, Marx was the son of middle-class parents and at one time it looked as if this clever youth would climb into a professional chair in one of the German universities. Succeeding these chances Marx, however, lined up with the rebels, threw in his lot with the workers and in 1843, when the German people were trying to throw off kingly tyranny, Marx and his pen and tongue to fight for progress. Banished, first into France and Belgium, he lived the remainder of his revolutionary life in exile, chiefly in London, the heart of the homeland of modern capitalism.

Marx, despite all his learning and his mastery of many languages, had at times to carry the family pail to the pump. But for the financial support of his devoted and capable colleague, Frederick Engels, Marx would have been himself out in back journalism and self-sustaining the famous of Marx's first pamphlets was the Communist Manifesto of 1847. Then followed other pamphlets such as *Wage-Labor* (Continued on Page 16)

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.L.G.W.U. pamphlet series, the plays and the songs, and the Education Department will gladly donate "The Women's Garment Workers" by Louis Levine (Hustler's, 640 pp.) to any I.L.G.W.U. local setting up a book box or library. Unfortunately, we cannot make the same offer about James O'Connell's "History of the Cutlers' Union, Local 10, I.L.G.W.U.," but there may be readers of "Justice" who have a copy to give away to a deserving union library. Look up for the forthcoming pamphlet, "The Story of the I.L.G.W.U.," "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America," by Charles E. Zaretz (306 pp., Ancon Pub. Co., 295 Park Washington Ave., N.Y.C. \$2.00) tells a very interesting story of the early conditions of the clothing industry (the domestic wage and the sweatshop with its intensively exploited immigrant, the changes made by power-driven machines and the rise of the A.C.W. The I.L.G.W.U. shared the idealism of its sister union and now that the A.C.W. breach with the A. F. of L. is happily ended, it may well be remembered that it was Benj. Schlesinger of the I.L.W.U. who in 1914 moved that the A.C.W. delegates be given a hearing by the A. F. of L. convention. This and much more of interest especially to garment workers have been recorded by Dr. Zaretz. The latest and most stirring chapter of A.C.W. history, however, is in "Bread and Roses: The Rise of the Shirt Workers" (25c), issued by the A.C.W. itself. Pictures and illustrations recall the recent striking drive against the children in the "shirt industry. In addition to the pictures and the story of the industry, there is a section, "Words We Use," which is a very necessary supplement to Brown's "What's What in the Labor Movement," which interestingly shows that it was written as far away as 1925. Other trade union books will be worthily of a place in any union library and excellent even "Bread and Roses" in the variety and color of its illustrations are "75,000 Struggles" issued by the New York Joint Board, Dress and Waistmakers' Union, to tell chiefly in pictures the story of the general strike in 1933, and the June Anniversary Book issued by Local 89, I.L.G.W.U., to commemorate 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.L.G.W.U. with the words of 10 songs. We distribute these free to our I.L.G.W.U. locals in quantities of less than ten. Then, there is "Let's Sing," which has the words of 23 songs and the music for the new air. This sells for 10c. If you need only the words and the music, you can get the 10c. copy, and standing up to harvest the words that our mimeographed sheets, we refer you to write to the United Workers' Federation, 705 Walnut St., Reading, Pa., for the little printed booklet of 30 labor songs, which does not, unfortunately, as yet contain the I.L.G.W.U. Anthem and some of our special songs. You can get 100 of these for \$3.50 and they really sell for a nickel each. Better than all the above is the *Red Star Book* (Rand School Press, 50c). This is the best collection of labor songs issued to date. Instructions in our own choral group 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. When necessary to get further information, assign particular tasks to students to prepare for next week (this is where practice in writing of summaries, making outlines and speeches will naturally develop in your class). The teacher should discuss the least important topics in a few words and center upon the most significant and urgent problems. For example, just now the break threatened in the cloak, 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 pointing to each country on the map in turn and discussing what is happening to the workers there. A handbook exceedingly useful to both student and teacher is "An Atlas of Current Affairs," by J. F. Horrigan (Knopf, \$1.50). Horrigan has been active in workers' education in Britain since 1908 and his "Outline of Economic Geography," translated into five languages, has become a classic. His "Atlas," for example, makes clear, by a glance at Map 34, why Mussolini is bullying Abyssinia and some of the complications involved.

Forthcoming Events

March 15
8 P. M. First session of central class in Music Theory and Structure for choral group members. I.L.G.W.U. Auditorium, 3 W. 16th St. N. Y. C.

March 16
11 P. M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. Participants must notify Education Dept. or your Local three days ahead. Singing, a light luncheon and visits, under skilled guidance, to Museum of Natural History, of Art, and of Science and Industry.
2 P. M. General Dramatic Rehearsal, I.L.G.W.U. Players, Rand School, 7 East 15th St.
7:30 P. M. Basketball Game and Dance, Hotel Lisane, 73rd St. Local 10 vs. Double Header, Local 10 vs. Local 102 and Local 22 vs. Dress Joint Board. Admission 40 cents.

March 23
11 A. M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.
3 P. M. Visit to Daily News Building, 2nd Near Third Ave. by Local 22.
3 P. M. Athletic Council Meeting, 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.
7:30 P. M. Basketball Game and Dance, Hotel Lisane, 73rd St. West of B'way, Double Header. Admission 40 cents.

March 30
11 A. M. Trip starting from 3 West 16th St. N. Y. C.
11 P. M. Visit to Art Dept., Metropolitan Museum, by Local 22. General Choral Rehearsal (60 tickets later).

April 26-27
Workers' Dramatic Festival. Three programs of plays by workers for workers at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St. N. Y. C. pre-empted jointly by dramatic groups of Brewster, Labor College, Young Circle, Rebel Arts, N. Y. Joint Board, A.C.W. and I.L.G.W.U.

May Day
STAND BY FOR DETAILS OF BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION EVER.

INFLATION



Marx and The Masses

(Continued From Page 3)
 bor and capital, Value Price and Profit: His most valuable contribution was Capital, a compendious analysis of the present social system. Three volumes of this have been published in the United States but Marx's treatment of other economic theories has not been yet done into English.

Marx looked upon history as the story of class struggle. Now the time was ripe, said he, for the last class struggle by which the workers would achieve power and wipe out economic classes. Marx had seen how the triumph of freedom, liberty, equality, in the French Revolution (1789) had left the workers unassisted. He had seen the industrial revolution in England deepen the misery of the workers who had to compete with the iron men driven by the steam engine. For the first time in history the wage-slave class stood out clear and distinct from the middle class. Marx, like all truly great men, only gave back to his times what they had given him. He took the philosophy of evolution and stood it on its feet, and showed the driving force of that evolution. Other philosophers had interpreted the world, now was the time to change it through the triumph of the working-class.

Today, capitalism in decline is in many lands openly scurrying to parliament and feudal forms and fall back upon Fascist dictatorship. Fascism means a return to the dirt and disease of the Dark Ages. Marx very early in his lifetime saw that the future was only the "big stick" of the ruling class. Capitalism, which had the historic role of developing the powers of production, now prevents the solving of the problem of distribution. Imperialism war is the last mad rant of our rulers stands danger, only near in the offing. Social investigations into the ravages of the armaments profession reveal a super-parasitism. Japan has only proved to be a too forward pupil of the older powers. The madmen of no-talents tariff wars and attempted isolation of particular countries are all backward slave-fraught with danger to the well-being of mankind. The unions in the United States are being disintegrated about the "floods of the N.Y.A."

It is too much to hope that we can yearly commemorate the anniversary of the death of Marx by sending out letters "those ideas which he made clear to us" by dedicating ourselves to greater service in the Labor movement to which he literally gave his life; by sending groups of men in action to create a living Marxism which will lift this twilight hour of capitalist fight for and win the world for the workers. That is the movement Marx would desire.

Slaves Turn Into Freeman

By Saul Meltz
 Manager, Local 102

In its fight to free virtual slaves from economic bondage, the Cloak and Dress Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., has, during the past three weeks, scored a phenomenal victory.

Workmen whose lives had but two years ago been at the absolute disposal of bosses' whims, bidding from ninety to a hundred hours a week, are today secured in their positions, assured of a decent livelihood, in return for forty-eight hours' work a week. This has fact of welding into a compact, well-disciplined, and class-conscious unit men who never knew the meaning of organization, stands out as a singular lesson to American labor.

Contrast the not very distant past of those men with their present, and the change seems well nigh unbelievable. What were the burthen of their lives only two years ago, and what are their rights and privileges today?

A little over two years ago the bosses in this particular field could and did exploit their men without limit and without mercy. A driver's work-day averaged from eight to twenty hours. At seven A.M. the men would be on their trucks, and from that time on, until a steady and fearful grind until two or three in the morning. It was hard work, without rest, without time for a meal, with no opportunity of being relieved by a substitute, no matter what the strain.

The wage scale commenced at eight dollars a week for a helper, who slowly would work up to twelve, and only in the rarest cases, to fifteen dollars. The chauffeurs averaged a weekly "benefit" of nineteen dollars, and only the few privileged driver could entertain the hope of ever reaching the "fantastic" level of twenty-five dollars a week. For this starvation wage the drivers and their helpers had been exposed to bitter cold in Winter and to sweltering heat in Summer. They were in the daily press of drivers collapsing and dying on their trucks from heat, of the many cases of exposure to the ravages of Winter.

Forever underfed and poorly clothed, the drivers and their helpers had been physically unable to resist either heat or cold. There was the lot to be exploited into death. Working not infrequently up to two or three a'clock in the morning after a day that commenced at 7 A.M., the driver would often be too tired to go home. A rest in bed was moreover impossible. In a position to outline the following work within four or five hours. And so, half dead with fatigue, the men would take their trucks back to the garage and there snatch a few

hours' sleep and return to another day of slavery.

Back home, in the heart of the very worst of our slums, were a wife and children—all of them half famished—living in dirt and squalor, waiting a week long for the "bread-winner" to bring home the necessities that furnished the slender link between life and death.

And such was the lot of some men who had been free to do anything his boss's heart pleased. Fatigue and over-work were rarely, if ever, accepted as an excuse, and the slightest infringement or mistake meant penalty or discharge, with all of its attendant consequences.

Contrast the above with conditions in the trade today, and here I shall cite a few facts, which tell the story and should teach a lesson to all workers who to this day are not properly grounded in the principles of workers' solidarity.

In a relatively short time, following organization and recognition of the Cloak and Dress Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 102, we managed to substantially increase their wages, cut their working hours almost in half, and assure them a sense of security from indiscriminate discharge for no adequate cause.

From a starvation wage we raised pay to eighteen dollars a week for second helpers, twenty-three dollars for first helpers, and thirty-five dollars for drivers.

With the above as a basis, we forged ahead in an effort to humanize working conditions and hours with a view to securing for every member of our Union not only a living wage, but the right to enjoy home and family and to have ample time and opportunity to recuperate and relax after a day's hard work.

In view of the involved nature of the trade, requiring delivery of different shipments at various hours of the day and night, we found it imperative to secure, first, a minimum hour week, and second: to make this minimum fit in with the peculiar requirements of the trade.

The task lay clear ahead of us for some time past. We faced resistance on the part of the bosses, and after exhausting all attempts at a peaceful settlement, we called a "strike." It was a swift, but sharp fight, which lasted only four hours, resulting in the bosses' complete surrender. This took place only three weeks ago, and today we are in a position to outline the following clear points of deliverance and telling victory:

For all classes of drivers and helpers, regardless of time and delivery, we established a maximum workweek of forty-eight hours. For the first time in the history of the trade, drivers and first and second helpers have the fullest opportu-

nity to go home after a normal day's work and enjoy their free time as they see fit. No boss can henceforth exploit a member of our Union a minute more than the limit set in our agreement.

We have worked out a minute schedule for the various kinds of drivers and their help, a schedule that best suits the interests of our members, life-constant of the soulless, self and clear, give a vivid and complete picture of the situation up to date.

The drivers employed by coat contractors work from eight A.M. to six P.M. with an hour for dinner—five days a week. This totals up to forty-five hours, on the basis of nine hours actually spent at work each day. As the week's schedule calls for forty-eight hours, the drivers of this branch put in two extra hours every Friday, and one extra hour every Thursday.

Barbarian truckmen, delivering merchandise to various suburbs, commence work at nine A.M. and are back with their trucks at the garage at six P.M. In such and every instance the end of a day's work means actually leaving the truck at the garage, instead of returning to the boss prior to that time. As to the drivers of the waste, ending a day's work at six P.M. means, according to our rules, to literally wind up work at that moment, instead of attending to various details, such as taking the truck or wagon to the stable, as had been the case formerly.

Night express drivers, under our new schedule, report to work at midnight, and leave their trucks at midnight. They work five nights a week and are entirely free Saturdays and Sundays.

ATHLETICS :: MUSIC :: DRAMATICS

(Continued From Page 9)

Union City and Passaic were united with the New York groups into one huge mandolin orchestra and succeeded in giving a fine account of themselves. The Mandolin Council had a short meeting immediately after the rehearsal.

Of the nine mandolin groups now practicing under the guidance of Louis Paparozzi and his able collaborators, C. DeFillipo, D. Altman and William Gilbert, three have been promoted from the class of novices and will now be ready for recital work. These three groups are from Local 22, N. Y., Local 92, N. Y., and Local 141, Union City. The remaining groups are the "New York" orchestra, yet another new group has been added, and Local 91 as well as the orchestras of Local 105, Passaic, Local 82, N. Y., and of the Joint Council of New York. Good reviews are proceeding at a very fast pace, and will soon overcome the handicap of a late start.

Choral Groups Preparing For May Day

As a further step in their preparation for the expected May Day appearance, the L.L.G.W.U. Choral Groups will hold a general rehearsal of all groups Saturday, March 2, 2 P.M., at the Rand School. The nine choral groups, brought together from points as far distant as New Haven, sang as one huge general chorus. The facility with which they rendered selections in four part voices was remarkable in view of their short training period. It was a favorable indication of the rapid progress our groups have been making under the leadership of choral director Wm. J. Patterson, Elizabeth Patterson, J. Purgelle, K. Kortaugh and Edith Burkwick.



City delivery starts at nine a.m. and ends promptly at six p.m., with a full hour for dinner. City delivery's night appears starts at three p.m., ending at eleven the same day. This group works six days a week, totaling forty-eight hours.

Dress truckmen, working for contractors, start at nine a.m. and end promptly at six p.m., with a full hour for dinner. This group works four days a week. In order to fill in the missing hours, they work one day from eight A.M. till seven P.M., but leave the garment center at six P.M. This class of workers had been by far the most exploited of the lot. In such measure they would work from seven A.M. until six P.M. the following morning. These drivers and helpers were known to the trade as "key cutters." They were thus called because the men always had and were back in the garage at eight P.M. This group works four days a week. In order to fill in the missing hours, they work one day from eight A.M. till seven P.M., but leave the garment center at six P.M. This class of workers had been by far the most exploited of the lot. In such measure they would work from seven A.M. until six P.M. the following morning. These drivers and helpers were known to the trade as "key cutters." 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Items of Live Interest from Garment Industry

By Frances Keane

"When is a suit not a suit?"

There has been much discussion and recrimination between members of the dress industry and the coat and suit industry in the past few weeks concerning this point. Charges of overlapping in the making of suits by dress firms manufacturing dress ensembles have been flung far and wide, with the result that hearings are being conducted now on this question before the Inter-Code Agency, with Edward L. Mayer, impartial 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 manish suit, a coat and piece combination, a two-piece suit, unlined, and a three-piece ensemble. Before the conclusion of the hearing, several other samples will be submitted.

A short swaggar ensemble, consisting of blouse, coat and skirt, purchased at Belvitt Telber's, bearing a dress code label, was put in evidence. The cloak trade contended and offered expert evidence that the garment was a tailored ensemble and should belong in the coat and suit code category. The dress spokesman countered with the assertion that it was a dressmaker ensemble and offered testimony to prove this fact.

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Inter-Code Agency, consisting of Morris Kolchin for the dress industry, Samuel Klein for the coat and suit industry and Mr. Mayer, will take all testimony under advisement and will attempt to work out some recommendations tending to establish proper classifications for the types of garments shown.

In Canada the payment of sweatshop wages and employment of child labor may become criminal offenses carrying heavy penalties if Parliament adopts the recommendations proposed by the Mass-Highway Commission.

The main recommendation is for the creation of a body to have jurisdiction over trading practices and labor conditions. This body will have authority to issue regulations which will carry punitive force to check law violations. The Commission will go to the limit to wipe out sweatshops. A minimum wage for men will not be set, for there is fear that such a minimum wage may become the maximum.

The forthcoming report of the Commission, it was learned, will criticize the minimum wage boards on the basis of quality of interests. The vice-chairman of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board, for instance, was shown to be the head of a big apparel factory employing a large number of girls who were

receiving less than the minimum wage scale. With such conflicting interests prevailing in that Board, it is obvious that the natural desire of its chairman to manufacture an cheaply as possible would overcome his inclination to abide by the rules of the Wage Act.

The yearly cost of eliminating all NRA codes was indicated to be about \$41,000,000 a year, with an average basement rate of not more than 10 cents of 1 per cent of the volume of sales by coded industries.

This figure was reported by a special accounting unit under Hiram S. Brown, NRA budget director, after an analysis of the code authority books passed on by NRA and also of those pending. The survey also includes the estimated expenditures of code authorities which operate on the basis of voluntary contributions from industry. These figures are not final and indications are that after code authorities complete their organization and are able to relate their estimated need to actual operation, the total expenditures will be still further reduced.

A bill designed to end the much discussed "style pirating" has been introduced in the New York State Assembly by Assemblyman Meyer Alterman. The bill provides for the filing with the county clerk and the secretary of state a statement of styles of coat, suit or dress, and for publication thereof in a newspaper, and makes unlawful use of such styles punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Garment men have complained bitterly of this pirating of styles, but have been unsuccessful in their attempts to eliminate this practice. Mr. Alterman, in explaining his bill, said that "before the creator of a design has an opportunity to place his article on the market, someone, through devious means, often obtains a copy of the style and floods the market with a cheaper quality, thereby causing a substantial loss to the originator of that style."

"Many firms employ highly paid designers and incur tremendous expense in maintaining separate departments for the sole purpose of creating individual styles and designs. Often, a great many styles and designs are created and then discarded by the manufacturer for a style that would meet with wider approval, and after all of this experimental stage has been completed and great expense incurred, the manufacturer finds that some irresponsible concern has pirated this design and floods the market with a cheap grade of merchandise, thereby greatly reducing the demand and value for the original design."

An order setting up a homework commission for the knitted underwear industry and permitting the continuance of homework in handknitting operations until April 1, 1935 has been approved by the National Industrial Recovery

Board, under regulations submitted by the Code Authority and approved by the board.

The order is intended to give handknitting branches of the industry an opportunity to adjust themselves to the code provisions by bringing their work to hidden shops or factories. The stay application only of manufacturers and contractors, who pledged themselves to follow the regulations, and it may be revoked for any member of the industry if a violation is proved.

The code approved Dec. 15, 1931, prohibited homework with the exception of handknitting, which was to be taken out of homework within a year.

The Homework Commission, to be appointed by the National Industrial Recovery Board, is to supervise the additional period of transition. The Commission will include a representative of the NRA Research and Planning Division, who is to be chairman, a representative of the NRA Labor Advisory Board, and a representative selected by the code authority for the knitted underwear industry. The Commission is instructed to recommend the most practical method of enforcing the homework provisions of the code.

Manufacturers and contractors are required to keep complete records of all transactions relating to homework, and to permit their inspection by the bureau of homework commission. The stay of the homework provisions may be terminated for any manufacturer or contractor found to have violated the regulations or code.

To increase the effectiveness of labels in code enforcement, an order has been issued by the Administration centering final authority over their use, suspension and withdrawal in the National Recovery Administration. As some 25 codes for needle trades contain mandatory label provisions, they are principally affected by the order.

Under the new order the code authorities remain the agencies delegated to issue and administer the use of the labels, but NRA is the final arbiter prior to action in disputed cases. Labels are to be issued within three business days after the application is received with statement of compliance, except where the code authority may show the NRA label agency that reasonable cause exists for further investigation. In such a case a three-day period is extended to permit an investigation.

The Code Authority may hold a hearing to determine whether any violation exists and recommend a suspension of use of labels if there is a violation. The label agency has the power to approve this recommendation. A complete record of the case may then be

sent to the compliance and enforcement director, who may take any action he deems necessary.

Division Administrator Prentiss L. Country, who made a three-month study of the label situation, found that "the label has proved

an effective and palatable instrument of enforcement under difficult conditions." The label has also proven an excellent method of raising money to defray code expenses, and an accurate gauge of sales volume.

Nagler Denies Union Failed To Fight NRA Shops

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

The charge that the cloakmakers' union 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 Cloak, Suit & Shirt Mfrs., Inc., met with a vehement denial from Jeldove Nagler, General Manager of the New York Cloth Joint Board.

"We maintain," said Vice-President Nagler, "that the so-called 'NRA' shops, that is, the unauthorized factories operating under the Code but not under the collective agreements, produce less than 10 per cent 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 more of them, but step by step, we have eliminated them during the past two years, and it is not a question of a short time before they will be completely under Union labor control."

Council Goes Up From 150 to 460

"The fact is that the Industrial Council had only 150 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 will be admitted by any unbiased elements in it."

"It is unfair on the part of the Industrial Council to state that the

Union has not cooperated to check the tendency of other apparel industries to infringe upon the cloak and suit industry. It was due, principally, to the efforts of the Union, both in New York City 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 ready, 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 cloak industry of New York."

ATTENTION! Cutters of Miscellaneous Branch LOCAL 10

A special meeting of the Miscellaneous Branch will take place on

Monday, March 18 in ARLINGTON HALL 23 St. Mark's Place at 7:30 P. M.

for the purpose of nominating officers for the Miscellaneous Division for the term of 1935.

All underwear, negligee, corset and brassiere, children's dress and blouse cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

ATTENTION! CUTTERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

A Good and Welfare Meeting will be held on

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1935

at ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place at 7:30 P. M. Sharp

Each and every member is urged to attend this meeting without fail.

ATTENTION! CUTTERS, MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10!

Election of Officers

for the term of 1935 will take place on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1935

at ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Mark's Place

The polls will be open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Come without fail and bring your dues book with you.

...EDITORIAL NOTES...

Cotton Dress Battles Still Raging

The widely scattered conflicts in the cotton dress factories still continue, at this writing, 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 police and deputy sheriffs' clubs; from St. Louis, where the Forest City Company is staging daily pogroms on the picket lines; from Chicago, where the employers have banded together into a group sworn to resist the advent 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 them women, are displaying in this heroic struggle for their elementary rights as citizens and workers.

It is fight all along the line, fight to a finish, of the kind that brings to memory the battles which the men and women in the garment industry had fought a generation ago when the first foundations of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were laid. The unyielding spirit of these strikers appears all the more remarkable as one considers that these young women and men have joined the Union but recently—new recruits, as it were, yet campaigning and doing their bit like tried veterans.

They may rest assured, these strikers, 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 the fight is won. It took six weeks for the Gross Company workers in Cleveland and Kent, Ohio, to win a satisfactory agreement despite injunctions and police persecutions. The workers of Decatur, St. Louis, Chicago and Dallas, who are engaged now in a similar struggle, will come out of it victorious no matter how long it takes to fight this conflict out.

"Minority" or "Majority" in Cleveland

The Cleveland Press, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, which emphasizes a point that its "editorial attitude in the past has been favorable to the organization efforts of the I.L.G.W.U.," appears to be considerably wrought up over an alleged attempt by the Cleveland organization of our Union to have forced, through a unionized minority, the majority of the dress workers of the L. N. Gross Company factory into a strike which had as its purpose collective bargaining and a union agreement. The strike was settled on March 5.

In a series of questions, addressed editorially to President Dubinsky, who visited Cleveland while the strike was on, The Press raises the argument that, since it had obtained the information that only a minority of the Gross workers were actively participating in that strike, the Union had no moral right to involve the entire shop in the conflict.

This question of "majority" and "minority," as it looks to us, is not quite as rigidly simple as it may appear to many an outside observer. It is not a secret, for instance, that our colonial Tories, supported by friendly publicists in England, had consistently challenged the fact that the revolutionists of 1776 represented a majority of the population of the thirteen colonies. The "rebels" of 1861-1865, no less vehemently denied the assertions of the Northerners that the latter spoke for a majority of the population of the States of that period.

Right at this moment, however, we are not prepared to dispute the allegation by The Cleveland Press, that only a minority of the Gross employees took an active part in that strike. It is common knowledge, nevertheless, that in all strikes, even in general strikes, only an active and virile minority carries the burden of the fight on its shoulders, while the majority usually is content to stay away from the shops. A lively minority is often likely to win where a sluggish majority would fail.

The Gross strike was no exception to this rule. All the workers, as admitted by The Press, stayed away from the factory, while the leadership of the conflict,

naturally, was taken over by a mobile minority which organized the picketing, solicited support from other organizations and acted as a link between the strikers and the community. While the strike was on, it is also worth while mentioning, the committee had consistently charged that the firm employed various stratagems to make many of the strikers stay away from the union hall.

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 of 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 made its message clear to the workers and to the general public. We shall, no doubt, make one effort after another to unionize and to improve work conditions in all the cotton garment factories of Cleveland, without exception. We anticipate that the re-

sponse 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 Defy You"

Edward F. McGrady got Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, plenty sore the other day. In fact, the Senator got so bluish mad that he suggested that the First Assistant Secretary of Labor be impeached.

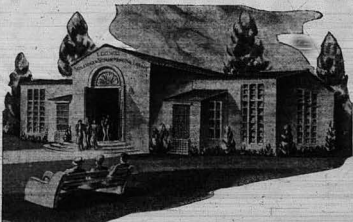
The provocation, considering that Michigan's gift to the United States Senate is the annotated corporal of the Capitol's Old Guard, was adequate enough. For, on February 28, on the day following the decisions in the Weirton and Louisville, Ky., cases which voided the 7A Clause and declared the NRA "unconstitutional" 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 seem to defeat all you are aiming for. 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 stepped that time right into his own true picture as spokesman unafraid 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



Los Angeles Sanatorium and Library Drive on March 15

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. Umhey, 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 distribute 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 members of the International stricken 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, Cal., has also aroused 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.