I CAN GET IT FOR YOUWHOLESALE

SHOW GUIDE



WELCOME

We're delighted to share this Show Guide for *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*, which gives you a deeper look into this production.

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A NOTE FROM JILL RAFSON

CSC PRODUCING ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

I Can Get It for You Wholesale comes to Classic Stage Company after a long journey into the theatrical canon.

In 1937, Jerome Weidman wrote the

novel that started it all, adapting it to the stage for a 1962 Broadway premiere with songwriter Harold Rome. In the intervening years, Wholesale has been largely ignored – beyond the occasional association with giving a young Barbra Streisand her start. Why has Wholesale been awaiting its return to the spotlight for so long?

It's fair to say that Wholesale was overshadowed in its own time. Opening in proximity to future classics like *How* to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying and A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum (in what was surely a peak moment for lengthy musical titles), Wholesale was a tougher show to explain, not fitting into any particular category. Like How to Succeed, it had a main character who made questionable decisions. Like Forum, it played with the tropes of musical comedy. And like both, it had a killer role for its leading man. And perhaps not incidentally – *Wholesale* was very Jewish. A couple of years before Fiddler on the Roof would make it to Broadway, this was no small thing.

Harkening back to yet one more classic musical, Wholesale's Harry Bogen had a lot in common with Pal Joey's Joey Evans – these rakes didn't always treat the people around them well, and audiences at the time often had trouble digesting that kind of behavior.

So what makes 2023 the perfect moment to finally bring Harry and his misdeeds back? We're living in a time when anti-heroes like Joey or Harry are not so much the exception as the rule. Looking across stage, screen, and literature, our culture is littered with cads and ne'er-do-wells (and that's not accounting for the less fictional characters). We're not repelled by these characters anymore – we want to understand them. And in this reimagined *Wholesale*, Harry's first-person narration from the novel has been restored, giving us direct access to what makes him tick.

Wholesale may have arrived at the tail end of Broadway's Golden Age, but it was already ahead of its time. Today, it's not just the garment industry that finds itself full of Harry Bogens. Perhaps by engaging with Harry on his own terms, we'll find that he's as fitted to today as a well-tailored suit.

A NOTE ON LABOR MOVEMENTS

I Can Get It for You Wholesale starts with a strike. A strike not unlike the 252 others that have occurred in the US between January 2023 and August 2023. Among these labor actions, the strikes in the entertainment industry demonstrate some of the concerns currently facing workers nationwide.

In the past few months, every major American city has witnessed workers from UPS, Amazon, Starbucks, hotel chains, and entertainment companies going on strike in what is being nicknamed "Hot Strike Summer." You may have noticed that your favorite late night television show is airing reruns instead of new episodes or that the new season of the show you and your family watch together is "delayed indefinitely." This pause is due to a nationwide action taking place where members of the Writers Guild of America and the Screen Actors Guild are striking in favor of a contract that gives writers and actors in Hollywood increased compensation and job security.

In May of 2023, contract negotiations between the WGA (Writers Guild of Americathe union that represents television and film screenwriters) and the Alliance of Motion Picture and Television Producers broke down, leading the WGA to go on strike. After about two months, the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) also went on strike, making this the first time that both Hollywood's writers and actors have gone on strike together since 1960.

and consume entertainment. A major reason the WGA and SAG-AFTRA are striking has to do with the way writers and actors are compensated for work showcased on streaming services. Typically, an actor or writer will be paid up front for their work on a show, and

then they are paid residuals – additional

drastically changed the way that we create

Since the last strike, technology has

money after their work is distributed. When a television show airs on a network, the actors and writers involved are paid a percentage of the network's profits – if the project does well, the creatives are paid more. These days, streaming services tend to pay the upfront cost for the creatives' work but pay far less for residuals. Streaming has also meant that more shows are being produced on a more fluid production schedule, with fewer episodes per season, with entire seasons being released at one time. This has led to less job security, fewer opportunities for career advancement, and falling pay despite rising living costs. Workers are also striking to ensure that production companies do not use Al (Artificial Intelligence) to replace writers and actors. With the emergence and popularization of Al to create content, there are many unknowns as to how the technology will be used to replicate and remix the work of actors and writers. This has led to concerns over Al replicating an actor's image or rewriting a writer's work without their consent. In July 2023, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (IATSE) the union that represents about 1,500

stagehands, hair and makeup artists, and wardrobe personnel – narrowly avoided a

strike after reaching a tentative contract agreement with the Broadway League and Disney Theatrical Productions. As of September 2023, more than 320,000 workers have gone on strike across varying industries including health, service, railway, automobiles, and entertainment. This "Summer of Strikes" is leading many to wonder how and why the issue of compensation and working conditions seems to be so widespread and what has led to this nationwide movement. Now

audiences will have to wait and see if an

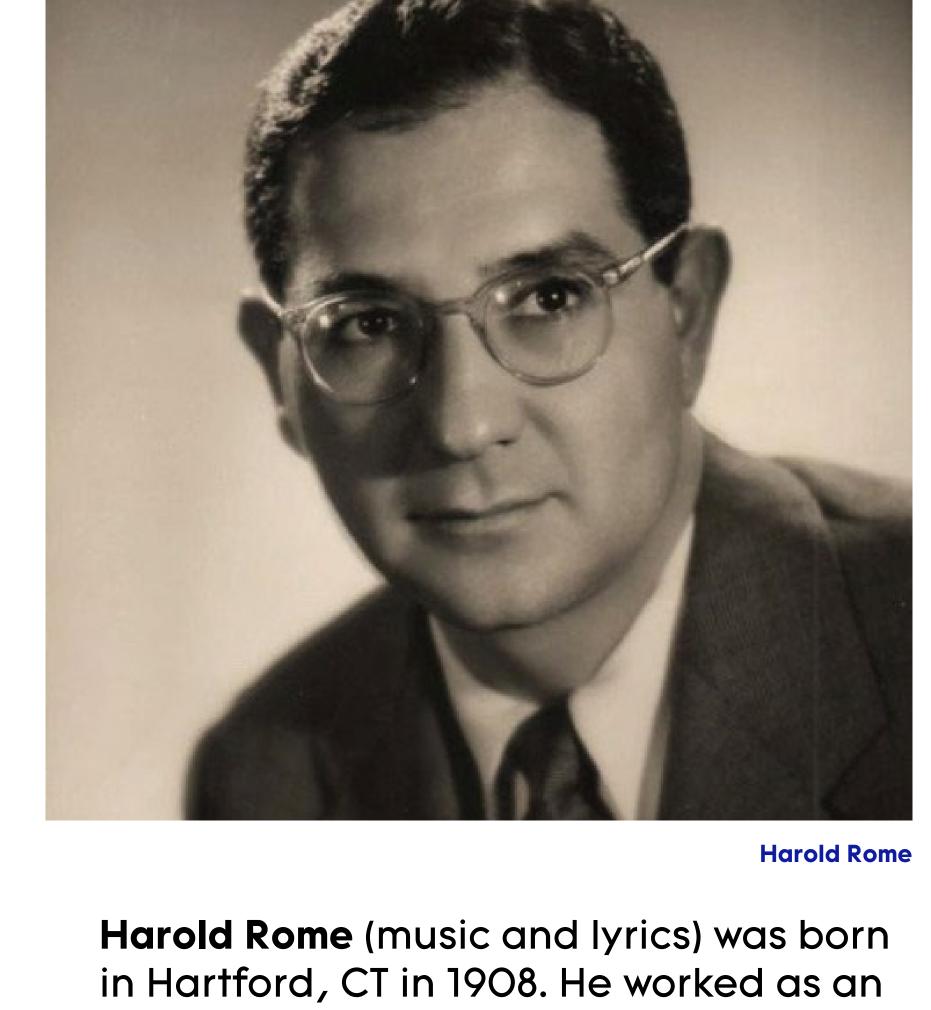
writers and actors can return to creating

agreement can be reached, and if the

entertainment.

THE WORLD OF THE PLAY

I Can Get It for You Wholesale is a musical with music and lyrics by Harold Rome and a book by Jerome Weidman adapted from the 1937 novel of the same name, also by Weidman. It has been revised by Jerome's son, John, for this production. THE ORIGINAL WRITERS

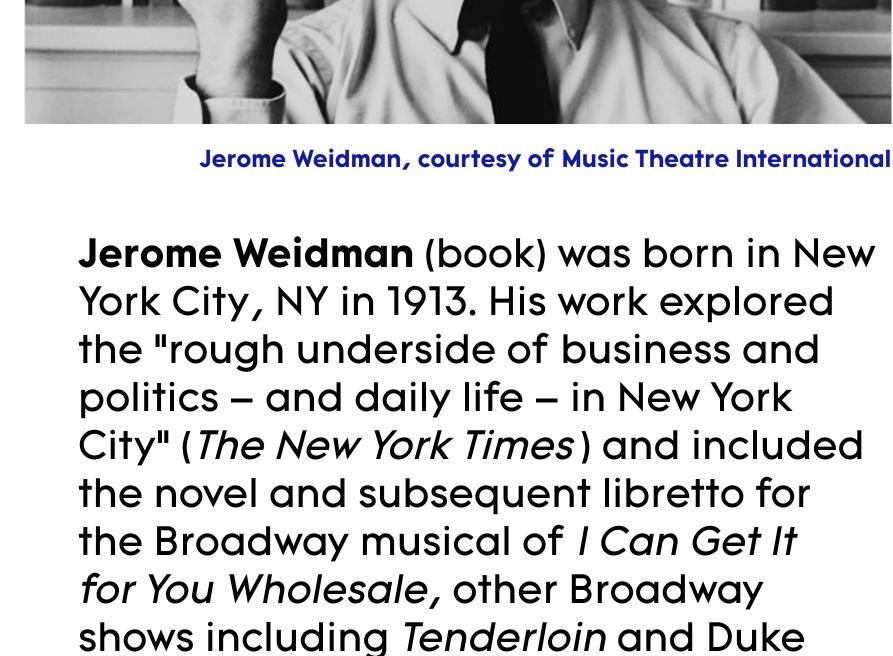


architect before becoming a Broadway composer and lyricist. He wrote musicals

of the Golden Age. He is best known for writing the music and lyrics for the feature films *Anchors Aweigh* and *Rear* Window, and the Broadway shows Fanny, I Can Get It for You Wholesale, Pins and Needles, Sing Out the News with George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, and Wish You Were Here, among others.

and musical revues both alone and in

collaboration with other notable writers



Ellington's Pousse-Café, and more

than 10 film and TV projects, including

House of Strangers, The Damned Don't

Cry, and others. Like Wholesale, much

of his work for the stage or screen was

adapted from his earlier novels. He won

the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1960 for Fiorello! (with music by Jerry Bock and lyrics by Sheldon Harnick). THE STORY OF THE STORY The opening stage direction describes the world of the Garment District in the 1930s as "a boundaried area within which America's dresses are manufactured by firms owned, operated, and staffed entirely by Jews." The first known Jewish immigrant to New York City, Jacob Barsimson, arrived with

the Dutch West Indies Trading Company

group of Jewish refugees arrived, fleeing

persecution during the Inquisition. The most

in 1654. Just one month later, the first

significant wave of Jewish immigration

(the vast majority directly to the Lower

was from the 1880s through the 1920s, when over 2 million Jewish people fled persecution and came to New York City

East Side).

employment.



old country and found employment in the

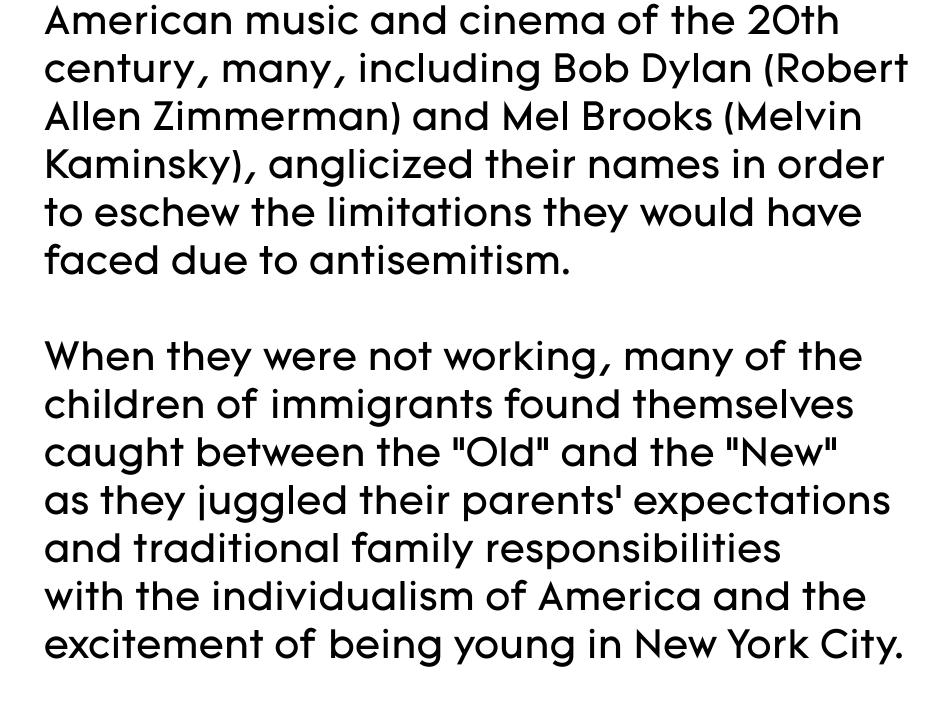
garment industry. This was no coincidence;

due to prejudice, the garment industry was

one of few where Jewish workers could find

Despite the fact that Jewish entertainers

are responsible for some of the best-known



Workers gathered again in 1911, led by queer activist Rose Schneiderman, to protest the devastating fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory that took the lives of 146 workers (123 women and Rose Schneiderman, courtesy of National girls, nearly half of whom **Photo Company Collection and Library** were Jewish, and 23 men). of Congress By the turn of the 20th century, more

Women on the Picket Line at the "Uprising of the 20,000," February 1910,

courtesy of Library of Congress

Fifth Ave. hotels, New York, N.Y., courtesy of Detroit Publishing Company photograph collection (Library of Congress)

The Trail of Vacant Buildings Shall the finest retailand residential sections in the world, The Need of Cooperative Action from Thirty-third Stree north, become blighted the way the old parts of New York iave been? In order that the mpending menace to all interests may be checked and to prevent a destruction similar to that which has The lower wholesak and retail districts are deserted, and occurred below Twenty-third Street: there is now enough recent space to accommodate many times over the manuscturing plants of the city. If new modern factory buildings are required, why not encourage We ask the co-operation of the various garment associations.
We ask the co-operation of the associations of organized labor.
We ask the co-operation of every financial interest.
We ask the co-operation of every man whomas a home or rents an apartment.
We ask the co-operation of every man and woman in New York who has pride in the future development of this great city. the erection of such tructures in that section instead of erecting factory buildings in the midst of our homes and fine retail sections. NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED Notice of the facts herein set forth we wish to give publicity to the following notice: —We, the undersigned nerchants and such others as may later join with us, will give the preference in our purchases of suits cloaks, furs, clothing, petticosts, etc., to firms whose manufacturing plants are located outside of a zone bunded by the upper side of Thirty-third Street, Fifty-ninth Street Third and Seventh Avenues, also including thirty-second and thirty-third Streets, from Sixth to Seventh Avenues. February 1st, 1917, is the time that this notice goes into effect, so as b enable manufacturers now located in this zone to secure other quarters. Consideration will be given to those firms that remove thir plants from this zone. This plan will ultimately be for the benefit of the different manufacturers. turers in tie above mentioned lines, as among other reasons they will have the benefit of lower rentals. FRANKLIN SIMON & CO. SAKS & CO. STERN BROTHERS B. ALTMAN & CO. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & :O. J. M. GIDDING & CO. LORD & TAYLIR. JAMES McCREELY & CO. R. H. MACY & CO. GIMBEL BROTHERS L. P. HOLLANDER & CO. BEST & CO. BONWIT TELLER & CO. sent for the benefit of the City d New York Tiffuny & Co. March 15, 1916, courtesy of The New York Times Photo Archives

women were earning a living in factory settings and the fashion industry than ever before. Unwilling to be exploited due to their gender, in 1909 they fought sexism to secure better working conditions and pay in "The Uprising of the 20,000." By 1910, 70% of women's clothing and 40% of men's clothing in America was made in NYC, primarily downtown, in the warehouses of Greenwich Village and Soho and tenement sweatshops of the Lower East Side. But all of that was about to change.

The FAA boycotted garment factories, passed the first zoning law in the nation in 1916, and effectively quarantined the garment industry to one part of the city: a newly-created Garment District stretching from 5th Avenue to 9th Avenue between 34th and 42nd Streets. Ironically, by the time I Can Get It for You

In 1907 a group of elite business owners and residents of the elite Fifth Avenue neighborhood felt threatened by the factories and immigrant workers filling their streets. They formed the Fifth Avenue Association (FAA) to limit the types of businesses that could operate on the avenue. SHALL WE SAVE NEW YORK? A Vital Question To Every One Who Has Pride In This Great City SHALL we save New York from what? Shall we save it from unnatural and unnecessary crowding, from depopulated sections, from being a city unbeautiful, from high rents, from excessive and illy distributed texation? We can save it from all of these, so far at least as they are caused by one specified industrial evil-the erection of factories in the residential and amous retail section. How it Affects the City and its Citizens The Factory Invasion of the Shopping District It is impossible returns a city beautiful, counterable or sefe under such conditions. The unnatural congestion sacrifices fine residence blocksfor factories, which remain for a time and The factories making clothing, cloaks, suits, turs, petti-coats, etc., have forced the large stores from one section and followed them to a new one, depleting it of its normal then move on to devastate or depreciate another section, leavresidents and filling it wth big loft buildings displacing homes. ing ugly scars of blocks of empty buildings unused by business and unadapted for residence: thus unsettling real estate values. The fate of the sections down town now threatens the fine residential and shopping district of Fifth Avenue, Broadway, upper Sixth and Madion Avenues and the cross streets. It How it Affects the Tax-payer. requires concentrated co-operative action to stem this invading tide. The evil is consuntly increasing: it is growing more serious and more difficult to handle. It needs instant action. Every man in the city pays taxes either as owner or tenant. The wide area of vacant or depreciated property in the lower middle part of town means reduced taxes, leaving a deficit made up by extra assessment on other sections. Taxes have grown to startling figures and this affects all interests.

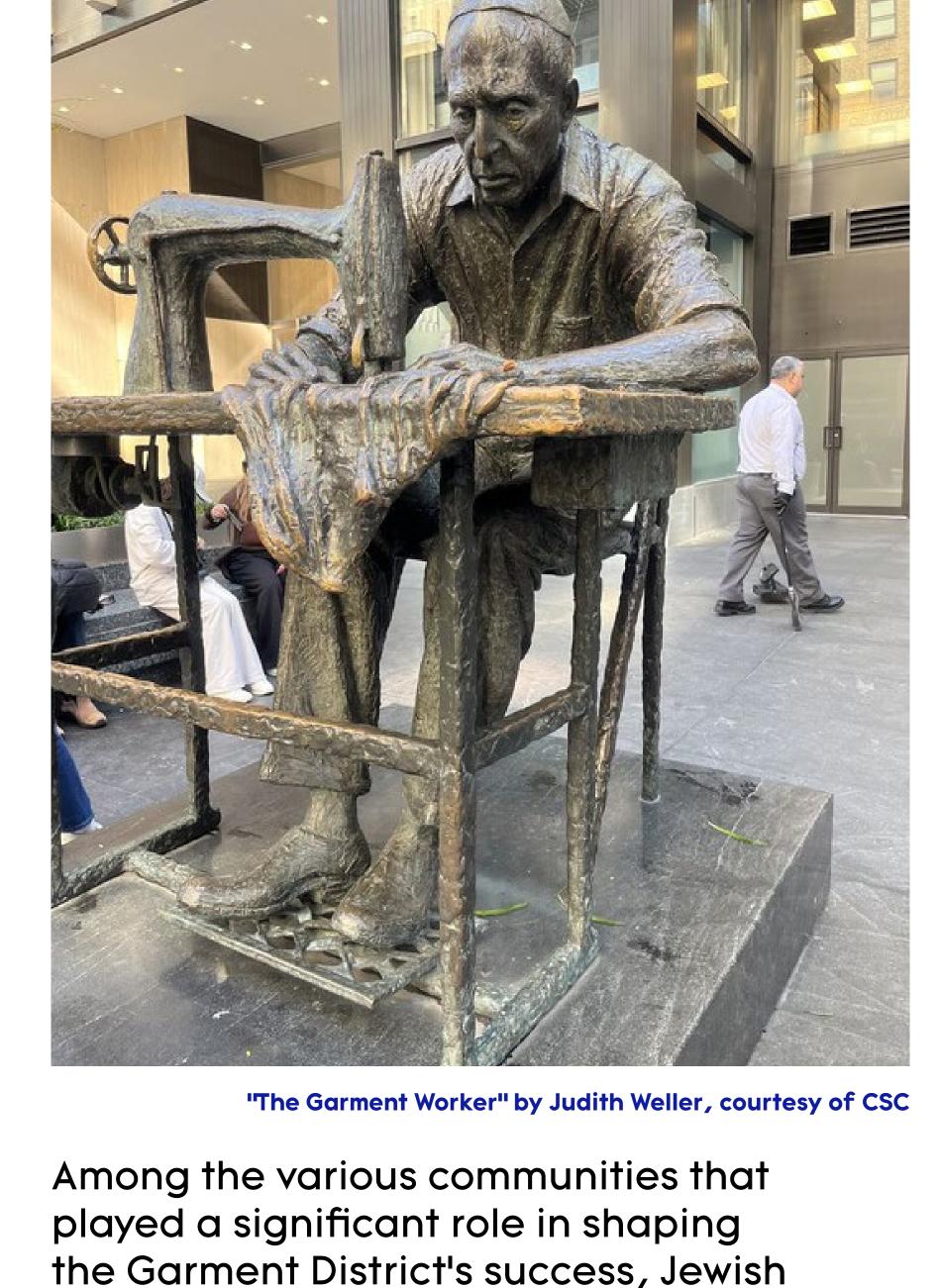
Wholesale premiered on Broadway in 1962, the garment district was already in decline as manufacturers began shifting production outside the city and even outside the country, moving to Hong Kong, Seoul, and Dhaka. By the 1980s, more

than half of American clothing was

produced overseas.

STITCHING DREAMS THE GARMENT DISTRICT'S LEGACY

I Can Get It for You Wholesale transports its audience to the bustling streets of New York City's Garment District during the 1930s, where a remarkable transformation was underway, giving birth to the golden era of American fashion. This era prioritized craftsmanship, sustainability, and individuality in clothing over mass production and fleeting trends. The district, which stretched from 34th Street to 42nd Street between Broadway and 9th Avenues, was a hive of creativity and ingenuity. By 1931, the area boasted the world's highest concentration of clothing manufacturers.



immigrants were key contributors, bringing

with them a rich legacy of textile skills. Many of them had experience in tailoring, dressmaking, and pattern-cutting from their home countries, which often included Russia and Eastern Europe. Others learned the trade as they settled in New York City, embracing the opportunities offered by the Garment District and finding work as laborers, cutters, seamstresses, and designers. Their contributions laid the foundation for the district's enduring reputation as a global fashion hub. These immigrants stitched together dreams and left an indelible mark on the world of fashion. The innovation they brought to the industry continues to influence fashion and garment production today. 1930s New York City was home to some of the most talented designers and manufacturers in the world, and the garments that were produced there were known for their quality and style.

fashion, elegant clothing), while American designers remained relatively unknown. However, the impact of World War II impeded French dominance, leading American designers and manufacturers to showcase their abilities in designing their own fashions. Furthermore, the rising prominence of New York as a financial center attracted wealthy individuals interested in obtaining custom apparel and accessories.

Initially, numerous designers created

ready-to-wear versions of garments

resembling Parisian haute couture (high

to last, with durable fabrics and sturdy stitching. Local sourcing was a cornerstone of garment production. Designers and manufacturers often procured materials from nearby suppliers, contributing to a sense of community and supporting local

Dress factory, garment worker, N.Y.C., photo by Treistman,

Unlike today's fast fashion industry, in

which clothing is produced rapidly and

inexpensively to meet ever-changing

trends, clothing manufacturing in the

1930s Garment District was steady and

sustainable, emphasizing quality over

economies. This practice stands in stark

contrast to modern global supply chains,

which tend to prioritize cost-efficiency at

today customers are used to purchasing

the expense of local connections. Whereas

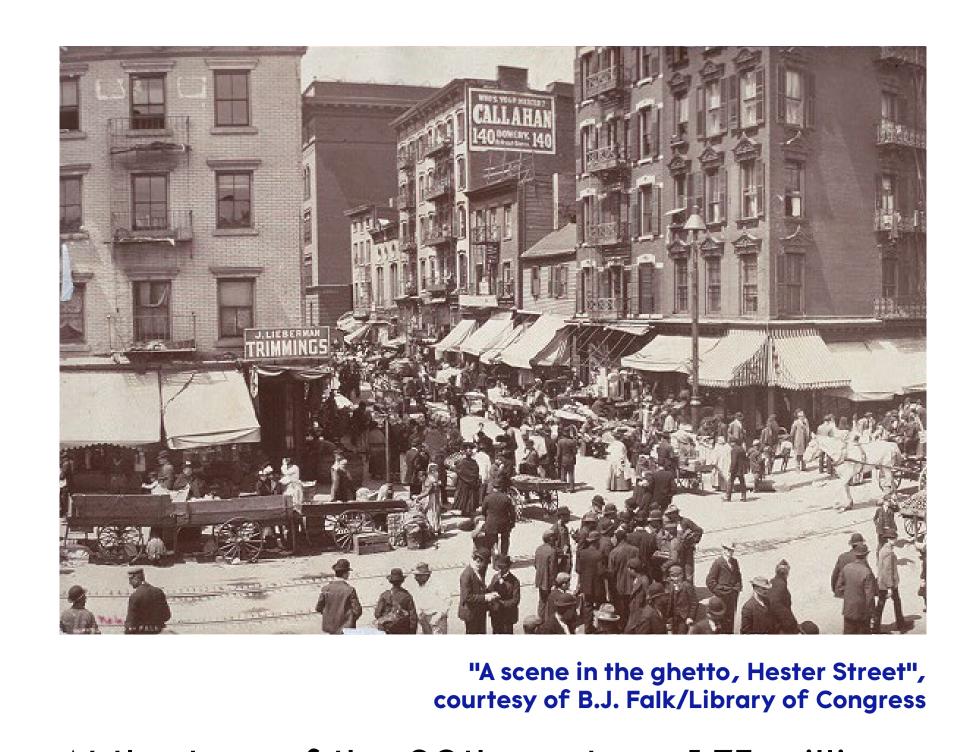
quantity. Clothing pieces were made

courtesy of NYPL/Wallach Division Picture Collection

mass-produced, uniform clothing pieces that only last seven to 10 wears, customers in the 1930s often sought unique garments that could be worn for years. Designers catered to these preferences by creating custom-made, long-lasting pieces. It could take weeks or even months to produce a single garment. Today, garment production is heavily automated. Pieces can be rapidly produced in a matter of hours, contributing to the exploitation of workers around the world and the industry's major role in climate change and pollution. Despite numerous manufacturing companies relocating overseas in recent years, the Garment District still maintains its significance as a pivotal hub within the fashion industry. As people today navigate a fast-paced, globalized clothing industry, they can look to the past for lessons on how to balance innovation with ethical considerations. By shopping locally, supporting small designers and businesses, and recycling and upcycling clothing, the spirit of the Garment District can be honored and a more sustainable, inclusive, and enduring fashion landscape can be created for generations to come.



A NEW AMERICAN SHTETL



At the turn of the 20th century, 1.75 million Jewish people fled Eastern Europe for a more liberal America. Half of them

migrated to New York City alone, rapidly making it the largest Jewish settlement in the world, transforming the cultural landscape. Most Jewish immigrants settled in the Lower East Side, moving into crowded tenements with poor living conditions. These areas gradually improved as new zoning laws required buildings to create air shafts between them to allow for fresh air and sunlight. The first public housing projects, Henry Street Settlement and First Houses, offered low-cost living, loan support, furniture and appliance repairs, gardens, and playgrounds. What the area may have lacked in wealth, it made up for in working-class culture and charm. Between Bowery and Second Avenue, Yiddish Theater was performed by the immigrant population, keeping a native language alive. Bustling with pushcart vendors, storefronts, folk music, and entertainment – this new American *shtetl* (little town) was born. Judaism is and always has comprised a diversity of ethnicities, cultures, and perspectives. At this time, there were

four major sects: Orthodox, Reform,

and Borough Park.

Conservative, and Reconstructionist. In

the 1930s, many of the more Orthodox

Jews left Manhattan's Lower East Side for

Brooklyn's neighborhoods of Williamsburg

This shift influenced these areas and paved

the way for more elegant synagogues and

mikvahs (ritualistic baths). The construction

of new bridges and subway lines was paramount to making the transition to life in an outer borough sustainable. This brought more Jewish families of diverse socioeconomic backgrounds to other Brooklyn neighborhoods: Brownsville, Crown Heights, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Flatbush, and Brighton Beach.

Despite their different interpretations, members of varying branches of Judaism celebrated Shabbat – and therefore had mutual dishes, practices, and customs. Shabbat is the seventh day of the Jewish week and is the day of rest and refraining from work, beginning on Fridays at sunset.

The ritual of breaking bread has historically had a beautiful way of uniting people.

week and is the day of rest and refraining from work, beginning on Fridays at sunset. had a beautiful way of uniting people. Just as important as the holiday dishes are to Jewish homes are the staples sold in kosher delicatessens and bakeries. For sweets, there's *sufganiyot*, powdered jelly doughnuts, eaten on Hanukkah. Just as delicious, there's hamantaschen, also jelly-filled, but triangular-shaped cookies made for the holiday of Purim. Another classic is rugelach, small pastries with sweet fillings (raisins, chocolate, nuts, marzipan), originating from Poland. Of course, there's pastrami on rye, which has become a New York-Jewish classic. The signature sandwich includes coleslaw, lettuce, tomato, Russian dressing or mayonnaise, with a side of dill pickles. The introduction of this recipe can be attributed to Romanian immigrant Sussman

Volk, who brought it to the States in 1888.



we now know as Katz's Delicatessen. Aptly

Katz's was a beloved community hangout

spot on Friday evenings for hot dogs and

beans. It is said that Katz's owners would

send the restaurant's food to their two sons

serving overseas during the Second World

located in the heart of the Lower East Side,

War, and so the slogan, "Send Salami to Your Boy in the Army" was born. Though America had seemingly been a safe haven for Jewish immigrants, the 1930s brought about a different strain of anti-Jewish sentiment. One example was Canadian-American Catholic priest and celebrity Father Charles E. Coughlin, who used his radio program and magazine, Social Justice, to launch an antisemitic Katz's Deli's "Katz's That's all!" sign, courtesy of Columbia University Institute for Israel and Jewish Studies media campaign. A highly popular figure in Depression-era America, his weekly broadcasts reached millions of listeners, approximately one third of the U.S.

population. This surge of antisemitism took

a significant toll on Jewish Americans, as

prominent cultural gatekeepers made

pacts restricting their access to many

professions, housing communities, and

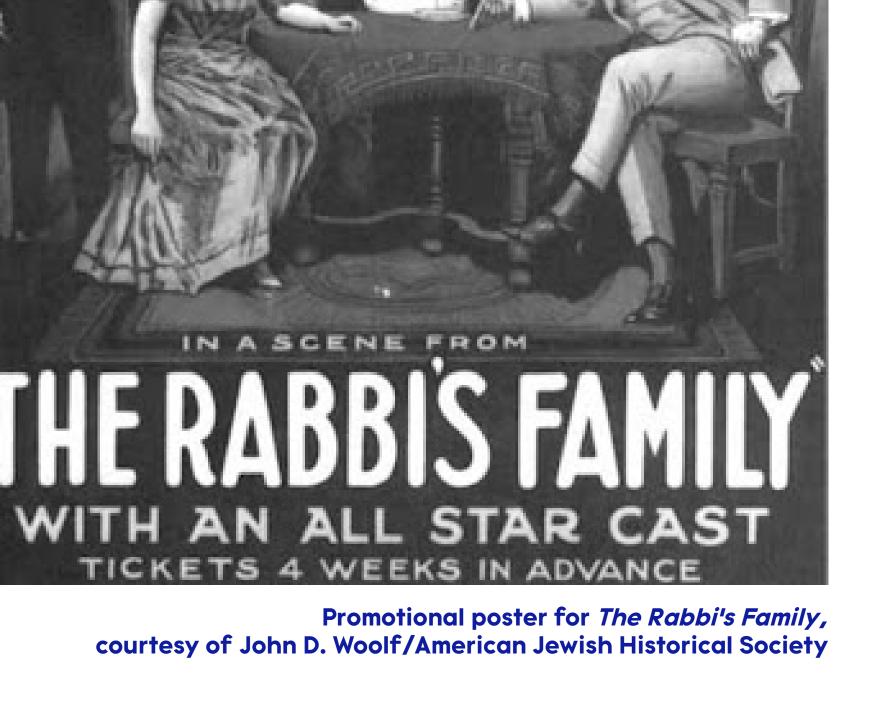
universities. Harvard began imposing strict

quotas on the number of Jewish students

colleges followed suit. This job market and

they admitted, and many northeastern

education scarcity forced them to find work where they had prior background: peddling, shopkeeping, garments, and textiles. The conditions in these shops and factories were dire, but with no other outlets for income, Jewish immigrants made their way with *chutzpah* alone. Many of these working-class families paved the way for higher status white-collar work for the second generation. With the rise of clothing as a major consumer good, the Garment District boomed, almost exclusively run by Jews. By the 1940s, thousands of New York Jews had contributed in vital ways to the heartbeat of America's culture, science, and intellectual life. —Andrea Abello



THREADING THE NEEDLE HOWICANGET IT FOR YOU WHOLESALE GOT MADE A TIMELINE

1908

Harold Rome is born in Hartford, Connecticut.

1913

Jerome Weidman is born in New York City to one of the great pocket makers of the garment industry.

1937

Jerome Weidman publishes

I Can Get It for You Wholesale:

A Novel. The protagonist is
a young but ruthless garment
district shipping clerk named
Harry Bogen, later described
in The New York Times as
"a vile faker who genuinely
loved Mama's blintzes."

1946

John Weidman is born in New York City.

1951

Abraham Polonsky and Vera Caspary's film adaptation of I Can Get It for You Wholesale, directed by Michael Gordon, is released. In an unexpected twist, it stars model-turned-actress Susan Hayward as model-turned-designer Harriet Boyd. The New York Times is not a fan of this change, arguing that Harriet "does not compare with Harry Bogen, the breezy, unscrupulous Bronxite who left a trail of broken promises in his sweep up Seventh Avenue."

1962

I Can Get It for You Wholesale, with music and lyrics by Harold Rome and book by Jerome Weidman, premieres at the Shubert Theatre on **Broadway**. The production is directed by Arthur Laurents and choreographed by Herbert Ross, starring Elliott Gould as Harry Bogen and Lillian Roth as Mrs. Bogen. Notably, it also features Barbra Streisand as Miss Marmelstein in her Broadway debut. (Streisand and Gould would marry the following year before divorcing in 1971.) Streisand's eponymous second act solo "Miss Marmelstein" is released as a single (Barbra's first) by Columbia Records to promote the production. Harold Rome dies in

1993

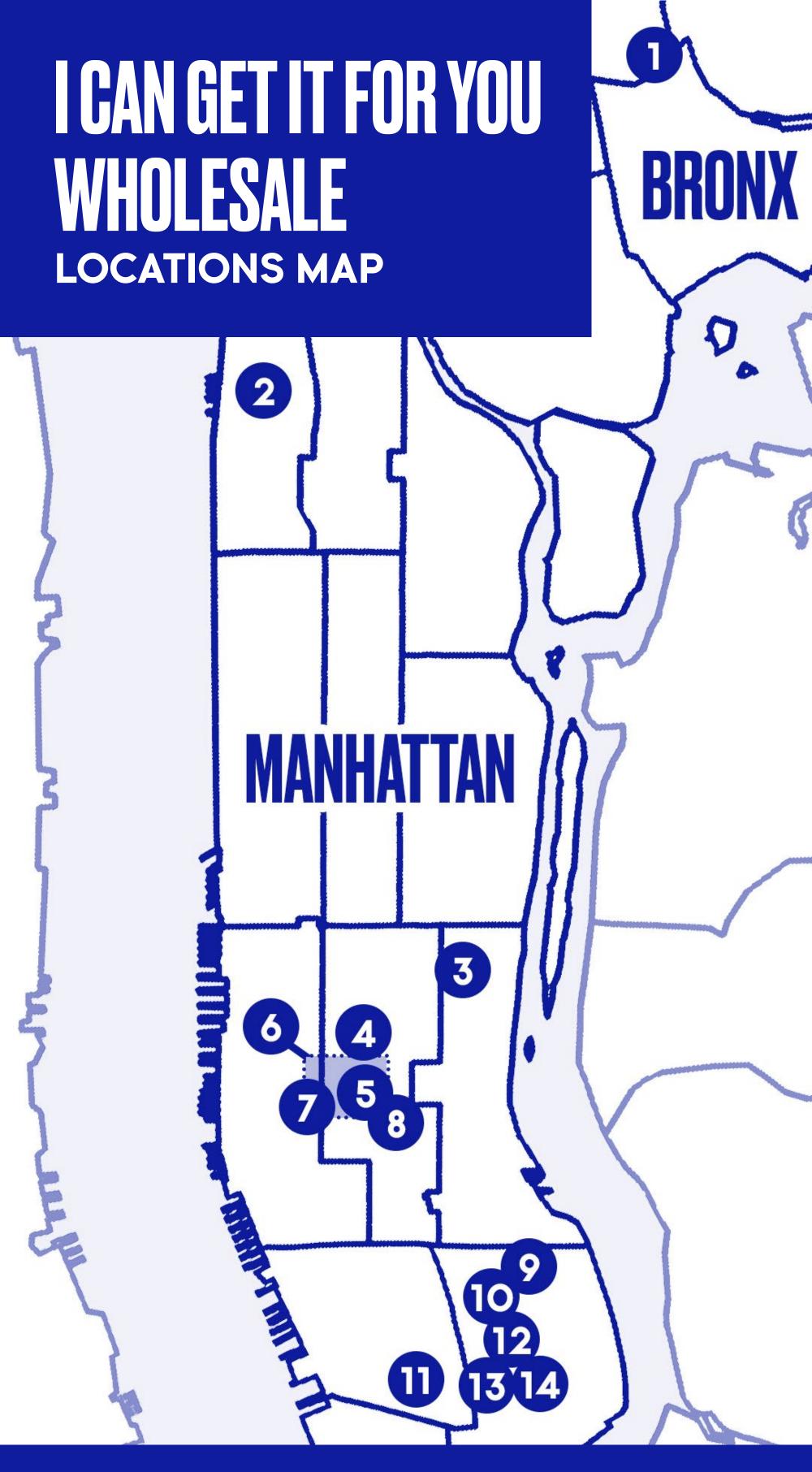
New York City.

1998

Jerome Weidman dies in New York City.

ZUZ3

I Can Get It for You Wholesale is revived Off-Broadway at Classic Stage Company, directed by Trip Cullman, featuring an updated book by John Weidman, and starring Santino Fontana as Harry Bogen.



THE BRONX

LOCATIONS MAP KEY

1. The Bogen Residence

Harry and his mother Ida Bogen live together on Honeywell Avenue.

2. Lewisohn Stadium

MANHATTAN

A large stadium and amphitheater used to present music

(capacity: 8,000)

at City College of

3. El Morocco

New York in Harlem.

nightclub frequented by internationallyrenowned artists and celebrities, including Salvador Dalí, Marlene Dietrich, Marilyn Monroe, and Frank Sinatra. 4. Gray's Drugstore



El Morocco Nightclub, New York City 1965, photo by Wally Heim, United Artist Corporation-Chicago office, courtesy of **Library of Congress**

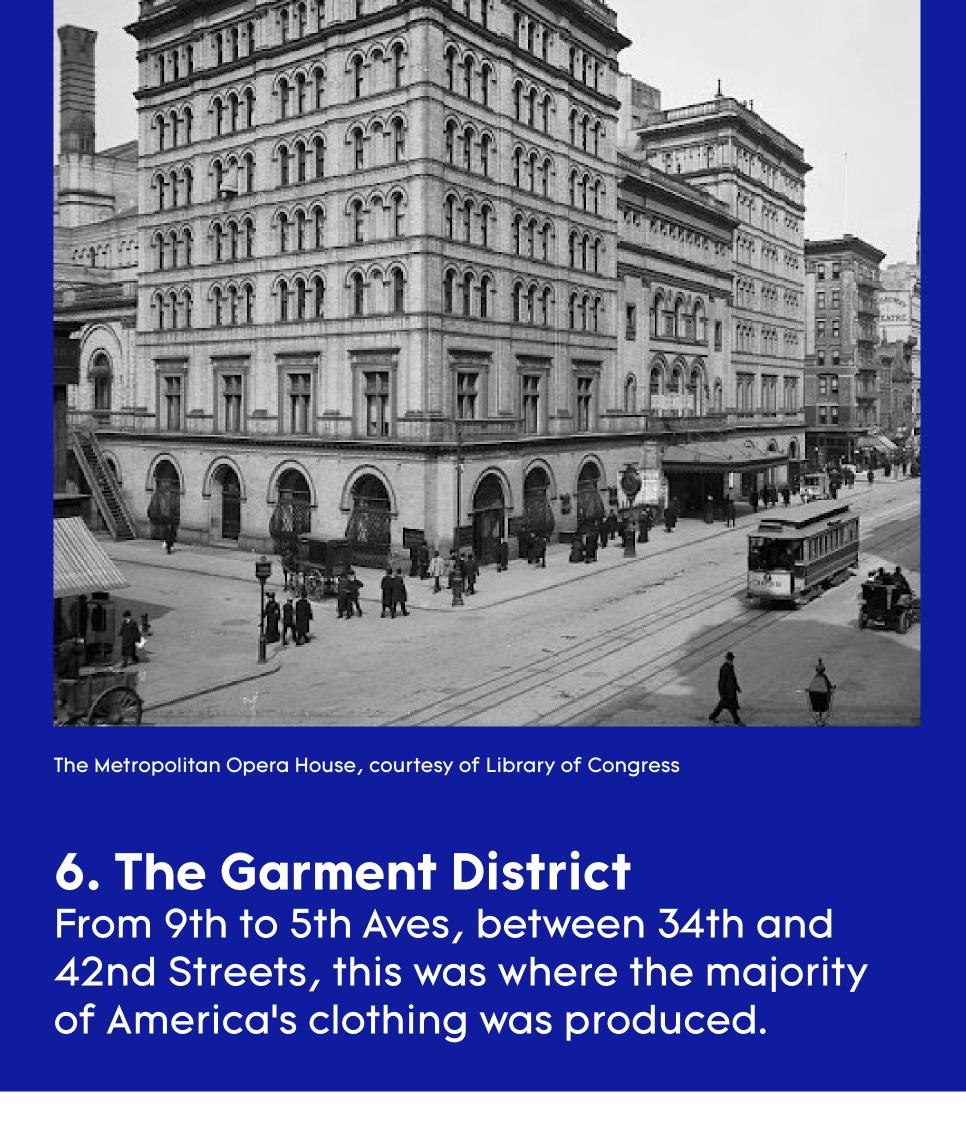
discounted tickets to performances.

5. The Metropolitan Opera The "Old Met" was located on 39th and Broadway, in the heart of the Garment District. Not only was it the destination for operagoers, but it was also the site of the memorial held for the victims of the

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire.

Referred to as "Gray's Cut Rate," this

precursor to TKTS was the place to go for



Fun fact: The Garment District is sometimes called Lefcourt City after Abraham E. Lefcourt. Born Abraham E. Lefkowitz, Lefcourt was raised by

architects to design and build the lofts of the Garment District, many of which he also named after himself. Explore the Garment District on foot in a free walking tour with Mike Kaback, who worked over 35

years in the garment industry before becoming a

tour guide. Learn more and reserve your spot **here**.

Russian Jewish immigrants and rose from newsboy

to real estate developer. He hired all Jewish

7. M&S Schmalberg, **Custom Fabric Flowers Since 1916** A four-generation, family-run handmade fabric flower shop located at 242 W. 36th Street.

"In the 1940s there were dozens of 'flower guys.'

kind in America."

Throughout the years that number has [shrunk], and

today, M&S Schmalberg is the oldest and last of [its]

Courtesy of M&S Schmalberg Website

8. Gimbel's **GIMBELS Gimbel Brothers** Department Store was a rival to Macy's located at 6th Ave and 33rd Street in Herald Square.

Located at 770 Broadway at E. 9th Street 10. E. 4th Street

Closed since 1986,

to this day as the

Manhattan Mall.

Department

Store

the building remains

9. Wanamaker's

Wanamaker's first location in the old A.T. Stewart Building, courtesy of New York **Public Library's Digital Collections** The Weidman Family called E. 4th St home. 11. Rothfeld, Stern and Company Founded 1887–8 by Sigmund and Solomon

The Realization of an Ideal

Gimbel Brothers poster, courtesy of Wikimedia

Oppenheimer (father of J. Robert Oppenheimer) made his fortune.

this delicious and popular sandwich shop at 205 E. Houston Street serving up unparalleled pastrami and roast beef since 1888. 13. Eldridge St. Synagogue Built in 1887, the

Fans of When Harry Met Sally will recognize

Eldridge Street Synagogue was the first synagogue to be constructed by Eastern European Jewish immigrants. Tours are available through the Eldridge Street Museum. 14. Mendel **Goldberg Fabrics** Founded from a

pushcart in 1890 by

Mendel and Channa

this fabric store at 72

Hester Street is still

family-run today.

Henna Goldberg,





Mendel Goldberg Fabrics, 2023, courtesy of Marella Martin Koch

APPELLATIONS OF ENDEARMENT

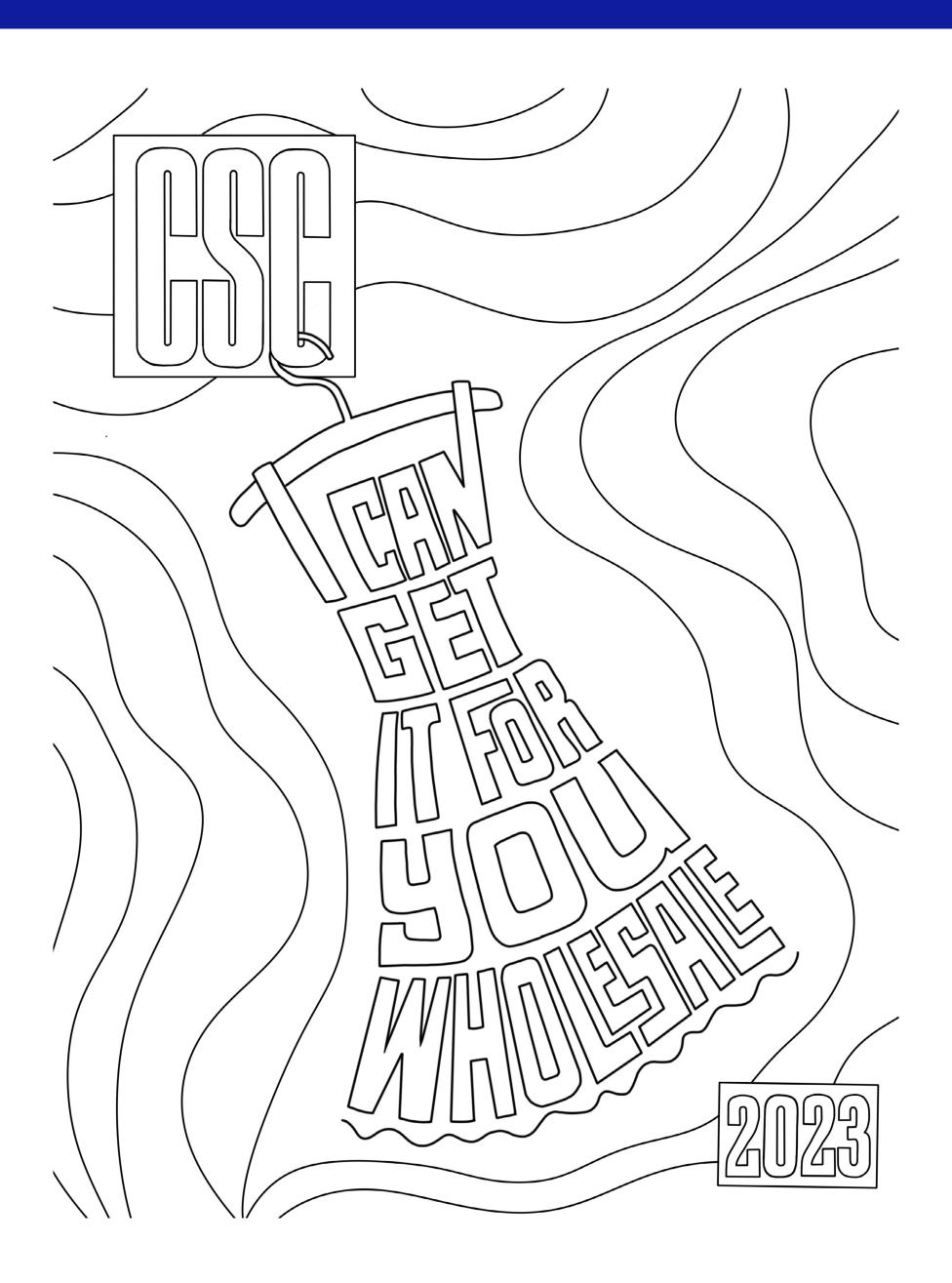
An appellation is "a designation, name, or title given to a particular person or thing."

Harry Bogen may be a ruthless businessman in the garment district, but to his beloved mama, he's just "Heshie"— and her Heshie has quite a few fond nicknames for her: Mamaleh, Mom, Mother, Mama. Find them all in the scramble. (Bonus: see if you can find Harry and Heshie, too!)

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Z B D L K I Z M B P V L A K M A M A L E H P P L M W N S X C T Z Q L P A H S D W F F E S D L O Y W E N X D Q T I O M A N N L P I S B W X W B V Q O M E L U W S A R N P A R L H Z S M O M Q Z V C I L O P Q M R L N D T W I D R T I O W X B R F I D U L A Y P A M R Z E X L X E T P R U W G R M C S L P T Q I H V P W V C M H Y P W R M S Z O A L Q X C T X M U I I L X E T S D P M K I W L K X Q E N B L O A B Z D R L O P W R Y T D G H B V U D M C V O
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COLORING EXERCISE

Download the image **here** to print and color!



EDUCATION SECTION

FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

This section was developed by CSC to help students and teachers prepare to see *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*. Feel free to share this section with your students.

It's 1937 in the Garment District, and the

THE STORY

fashion of America is designed, produced, and sold by members of the Jewish community. All along 7th Avenue in Midtown Manhattan, immigrants and children of immigrants turn shapeless bolts of fabric into beautiful dresses. Heshie, a young delivery boy, is man of the house after his father dies. Yet his hard work offers him and his mother, **Ida Bogen**, no security in an antisemitic world. What little he makes is stolen from him by bullies. All he can count on is the love his mother provides.

Over a decade later, though he's now

deliveries as a shipping clerk, he and his mother barely make rent. When a strike stops his family's income completely, Harry commits himself to getting rich — whatever it takes.

First, he approaches his employer, dressmaker Maurice Pulvermacher, Inc. At Pulvermacher's, the strike has halted all deliveries, and customers are beginning to cancel their orders. Miss Marmelstein,

Pulvermacher's dutiful secretary, fields

nonstop calls from disappointed buyers.

Harry arrives and makes Pulvermacher an

indecent proposal: he offers to break the

will give all the delivery work to his new

company, The Needle Trades Delivery

strike by working as a scab if Pulvermacher

all grown up, Harry "Heshie" Bogen has

not moved up in the world. Still making

Service. Pulvermacher agrees, and Harry moves quickly to start the company (since it doesn't actually exist yet).

He convinces **Tootsie Maltz**, a trusting friend, to go into business with him and invest \$500. To get the next \$500, Harry returns to his old neighborhood in the Bronx and rekindles his friendship with **Ruthie Rivkin**, who has loved him since childhood. Ruthie gladly lends him the money, and The Needle Trades Delivery Service is formed.

It doesn't take long for business to take off (after all, Harry is breaking the strike as a

scab, opportunistically snatching up orders

from desperate dress manufacturers). With

money pouring in for the first time in his

and buys Ida increasingly extravagant

life, Harry pays up the Bogens's back rent

presents. He celebrates finally being able

to provide for the most important person

in his life. Mrs. Bogen, however, wonders whether the investment money came from Ruthie and asks Harry if they are dating. He tells her no woman could ever be as important to him as his mother. This taste of success makes Harry hungry for more, and he begins gathering a team for an even bigger business: his own dress manufacturing company. He convinces his mother to host a fabulous dinner for **Teddy** Asch (the best salesman on 7th Ave), Meyer Bushkin (the best designer), and Meyer's wife **Blanche** (who is pregnant with their second child). The dinner is a huge success, in no small part thanks to Mrs. Bogen's blintzes and Ruthie's attendance as Harry's

presumed sweetheart. Not only does Harry

impress Teddy and Meyer, but – more

importantly – the warmth of the Bogen

family erases Blanche's doubts. A deal is

struck, and Apex Modes, Inc. is formed.

After celebratory wine and dancing, Mrs. Bogen questions whether Harry is serious about Ruthie or just wanted to make a good impression on his business partners. Ruthie tells Mrs. Bogen she can look out for herself before leaving with Harry. Back at Ruthie's apartment, Harry and Ruthie open up about what they want out of life. Ruthie is looking for love, but Harry yearns to get out of the Bronx...as soon as he can raise \$10,000 for the new business. Ruthie offers him \$10,000 her late father saved for her future husband. Harry refuses, because he can't give her what she deserves in return. Alone, Ruthie wonders when the day she longs for will come, and Harry heads back to Midtown. Arriving at Club RioRhumba, where Broadway dancers head after their shows,

Harry meets up with performer Martha

Mills. Over drinks, Harry and Martha get to

know each other. The two bond over their

shared passion for money. Tootsie shows

up, and Harry tricks him into buying him out of the delivery business, giving Harry the \$10,000 he needs. While many people would be appalled by this behavior, Martha is impressed and decides to get to know Harry better. It's not long before Apex has its first fashion show, and Miss Marmelstein – who has left Pulvermacher's to pursue a younger, more attractive employer (Harry) – wrangles all the details. Mrs. Bogen arrives, and Harry surprises her with a locket that holds pictures of her and his late father. Mrs. Bogen reveals that she invited Ruthie to the launch so she and Harry could patch things up, and Harry calls the Metropolitan Opera to arrange tickets for a proper date. Yet high tensions between the co-founders threaten to spoil the atmosphere, as Teddy fumes over the expensive champagne, caviar, and perfume Harry has purchased for the launch. The moment is make or

into a celebration. The successful launch also seals the deal with Martha Mills, who modeled the line; she gives Harry a key to her apartment. Apex Modes, Inc. begins bringing in serious money, and Harry spends it – often on personal items for Martha. He also writes a big check as a gift for the Bar Mitzvah of Meyer and Blanche's son, Sheldon, on the company account. Teddy confronts him, and Harry claims that it was a mistake. The conversation escalates, but ultimately Meyer continues to sew dresses, Teddy continues to sell them, and Harry continues to handle the books. The peace doesn't last long, as Teddy soon discovers the truth and tells Harry he wants

break, and one primary buyer – Miss

Springer – holds their fate in her hands.

Her decision to buy turns an argument

no part of a business run only for Harry's personal gain. Harry stands by his choices and says that he and Meyer will buy Teddy out of the company. Harry then convinces Meyer to open a new account in Meyer's name from which they can make secret withdrawals to avoid paying taxes. Although Meyer has misgivings, Harry wins him over – and persuades Meyer not to run the plan by Blanche.

Harry's spending spirals out of control, and a foolish attempt to bribe a creditor backfires. Ruthie brings him the news that the firm is ruined and that she is engaged to be married. They have an argument about whether or not she ever loved Harry

the firm is ruined and that she is engaged to be married. They have an argument about whether or not she ever loved Harry before the pair is interrupted by the start of bankruptcy proceedings. Harry and Meyer make a plan to testify in court about the secret account and, with his mother and Blanche's encouragement, Harry agrees to tell the truth. Yet ultimately, on the witness stand, Harry frames Meyer for his own misdeeds. Meyer is sent to prison, Apex Modes, Inc. is ruined, and Harry goes free. An unexpected business offer from his old boss Pulvermacher sets Harry right back where he started, but alone.

A GARMENT DISTRICT GLOSSARY

a slice of New York City in the early 20th century. Although the tale is old, some of the words might be new to you. Get wise, or you could wind up bamboozled out of your dough. Saps, schlemiels, and schmucks are easy targets and often get dragged into cockamamie situations. Tycoons and toughs tend to care less about sins and more about legal tender. There's a sucker born every minute.

Baste – to stitch (fabric, a seam, etc.)
with loose or easily removable stitches,
especially in preparation for sewing; to sew
together (also, baster – the person who
bastes fabric)

Bamboozle – to deceive by trickery, hoax, cozen, impose upon

Bar/Bat Mitzvah – a religious ceremony that marks a child's transition to adulthood

Bolt – a roll of woven fabric, generally of a definite length (i.e., 30 yards, 28 ells, or 40 feet)

Cockamamie – an absurd, muddled, or crazy situation or thing; rubbish

Dough – slang for money

Garment District – the area between 34th and 42nd Streets and 5th and 9th Avenues

Legal Tender — coin or other money a creditor is bound by law to accept when tendered in payment of a debt

Rabbi – a Jewish scholar or teacher with authority and expertise on law and ritual

Sap – a simpleton; a fool

Schlemiel – a fool; someone easy to deceive

Schmuck – someone obnoxious or disliked due to their foolishness

Shipping Clerk – someone who delivers the items from the manufacturers to the buyers

Sin – a transgression of the divine law and

an offense against God

Strike – a concerted cessation of work on the part of a body of workers, for the

purpose of obtaining some concession from the employer or employers

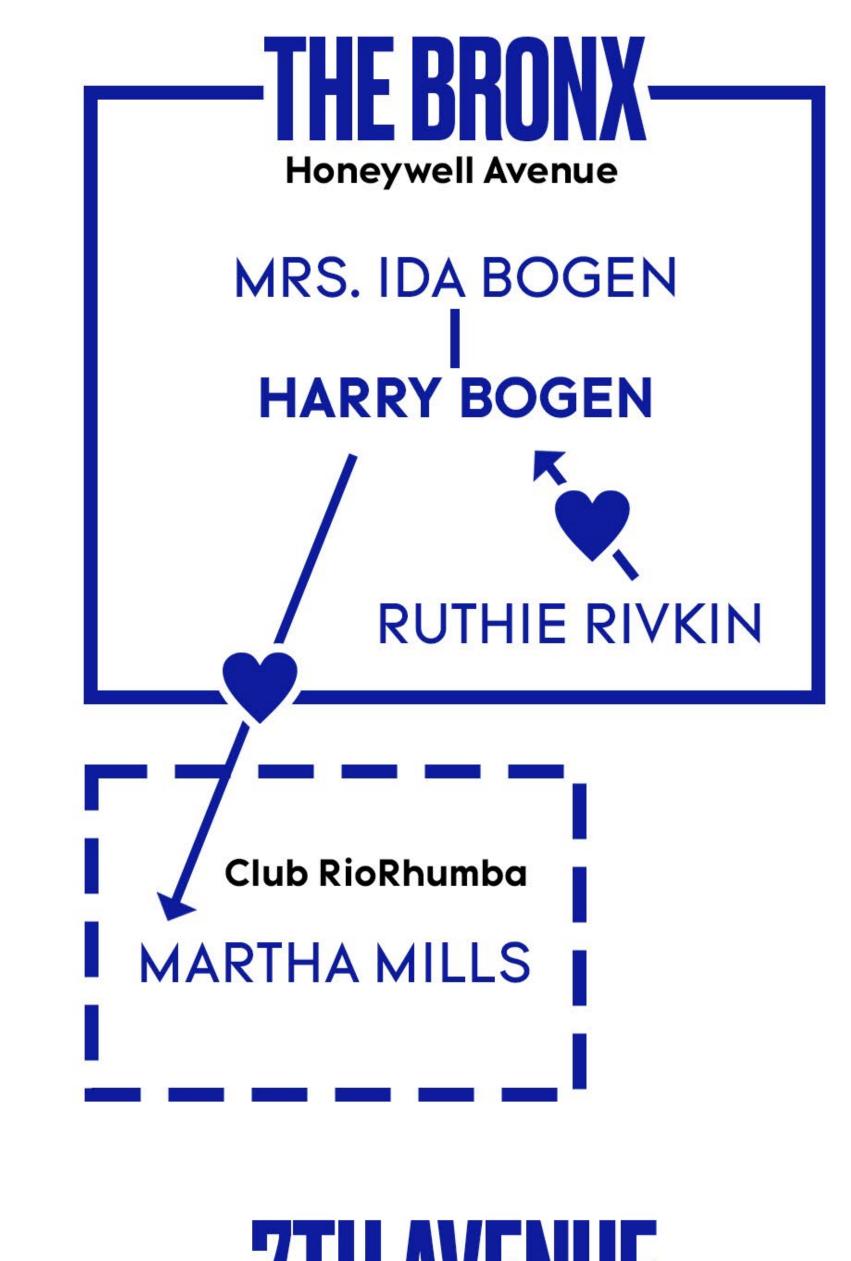
Tycoon – an important or dominant

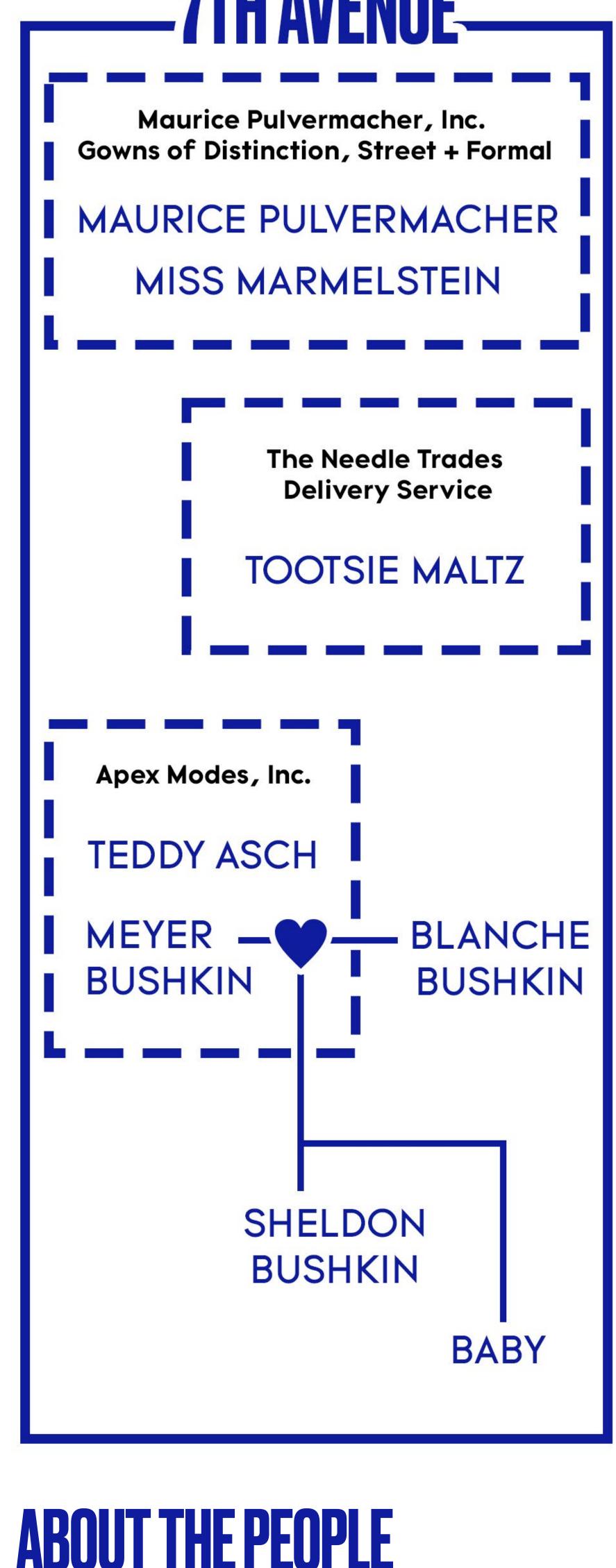
person, especially in business or politics;

a magnate

THE PEOPLE

Get to know the people of I Can Get It for You Wholesale.





wrong yet. He is not a sociopath, although his capacity for empathy is severely limited. He understands the consequences

always do what's best for himself. Having worked his way up from delivery boy to shipping clerk in the Garment District, he knows everything there is to know about how dresses get made—and by whom. Unfortunately, he also knows more than he would like to about the antisemitism he faces as a Jewish person. MRS. IDA BOGEN is, at first blush, one standard-issue Jewish Mother: her blintzes are to die for, and she loves her son. She shares his intense ambition, but not his ends-justify-the-means ruthlessness. Her desire to care for and protect the people around her in her tight-knit community is never quite strong enough to trump her desire to see her son get ahead. **RUTHIE RIVKIN** is the "nice Jewish girl" Harry left behind in his old neighborhood.

Since the death of her parents, Ruthie has

taken care of herself. By day she works as

a secretary for an accounting firm in the

Garment District, and by night she enjoys

all the art and culture New York City has to

HARRY BOGEN has taken care of his mother

since the early death of his father. Harry

considers himself the smartest person in

whatever room he's in and has not been

("Heshie" to his mother) is charismatic,

ambitious, and above all, driven. He

of his actions, but in the end he will

offer. Although she makes the most of her independence, what she most wants is to take care of Harry.

TEDDY ASCH is the most accomplished salesman in the Garment District. A fast talker and snappy dresser who lives life on his own terms, his shrewd business mind is complimented by his natural charisma. Although he appreciates the finer things in life, he knows where the line is and would never risk his wallet for his heart.

MEYER BUSHKIN is the top designer in

the Garment District. A factory man, he keeps a low profile and works diligently in the background designing dresses. A fundamentally good, decent man, he trusts others more than he should. Luckily, he runs all his business decisions by his wife, Blanche.

BLANCHE BUSHKIN is her husband Meyer's partner in life and business. Mother to their son Sheldon, with a new baby on the way, she loves and respects her husband

SHELDON BUSHKIN is Blanche and Meyer's son, 13 years old when we meet him at his Bar Mitzvah. Serious, studious, and trusting, he feels secure inside his family and the larger Jewish community of which they are a part.

TOOTSIE MALTZ is a schlemiel (pushover/

through thick and thin.

enough money to start a small business, and then just enough money to buy Harry out when it's ready to bust. Tootsie is an easy target for a smooth-talker like Harry, and innocent enough to believe their friendship is real.

MARTHA MILLS is a glamorous Broadway showairl who performs at Club BioPhumba

showgirl who performs at Club RioRhumba.
An ambitious realist, she has her eye on the prize: a luxurious life in the spotlight. She is everything Ruthie is not: she's not from the Bronx, and she's not Jewish. She and Harry understand each other instinctively.

MAURICE PULVERMACHER is, with his fancy showroom and car with a chauffeur,

the most successful man in the garment business. He is such a powerful figure in the industry that the buyers come to him.

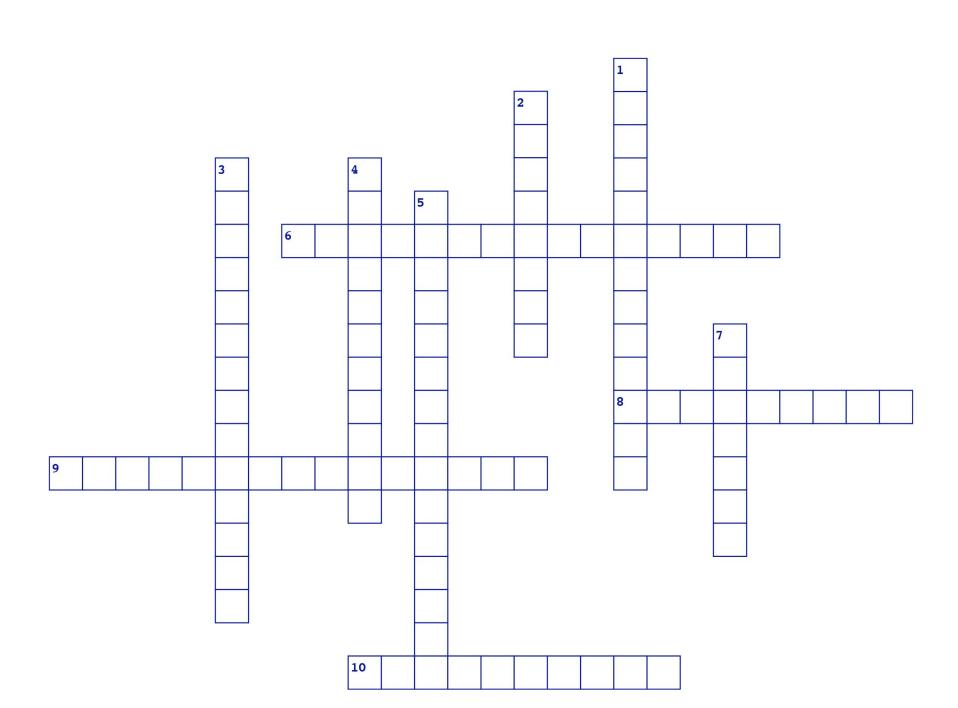
MISS MARMELSTEIN is Maurice
Pulvermacher's whip-smart secretary. She is fiercely loyal to each of her employers until

the moment she quits. As she explains to

Harry, "A girl's gotta eat."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

How much have you learned about *I Can Get It for You Wholesale?* Click **here** to fill out this puzzle online!



ACROSS

- **6.** Actress who made her Broadway Debut at 19 in *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*
- 8. Name of the nightclub Harry and Ruth go to on their date
- 9. Famous Manhattan neighorhood where much of *I Can Get It for You Wholesale* takes place
- 10. Before the Garment District came to fruition, ____ could have arguably been considered the garment capital of the country

DOWN

- 1. Harry's original job at the beginning of I Can Get It for You Wholesale
- Mrs. Bogen's specialty dish

a delivery service with him

- 3. Leading man in Classic Stage Company's 2023 production of I Can Get It for You Wholesale
- **4.** Choreographer of the original Broadway production of *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*
- 5. Historical time period defined by economic hardship during which *I Can Get*
- It for You Wholesale takes place7. Harry's first business partner who founds

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

WHAT'S THE IDEA?

I Can Get It for You Wholesale deals with many themes, including:

Community
Discrimination
Faith
Family
Responsibility

- 1. Choose a theme (your own, or from the list above) explored in *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*.
- 2. With a partner, tell the story of the show as succinctly as you can (and in no more than 5 sentences), highlighting how the theme you have chosen is explored and expressed.

Discuss:

- Do the characters' actions support/uphold this theme, or do they contradict it?
- How is this theme present in today's world?

WHAT MATTERS MOST?

As human beings, we all hold values, and – by necessity – those values are, consciously or unconsciously, ranked. Our values show us what's important and help us make decisions accordingly. However, life can get complicated when our values are challenged or come into conflict with each other. Case in point: Harry Bogen, a man attempting to balance his duty to his family, his duty to his community, and his own dreams.

This brief value-identifying exercise adapted from a Columbia Business School seminar should help you understand Harry's position.

- 1. What are Harry Bogen's values? Make a list of at least five things you believe are important to him.
- 2. Now, write down a list of your own values. How do they show up in your life?
- 3. Compare your list of values to Harry Bogen's, imagining that you must trade one of your own values for one of his. What would you

be willing to give up – for a short time, or

possibly forever?



A NOTE ON LABOR MOVEMENTS

- Labor Strikes Unlikely to Slow as 'Hot Strike Summer' Comes to a Close by Naomi Buchanan
- How the SAG-AFTRA Strike Affects TV and Movies by Mariah Espada
- . The 2023 Hollywood Strike for Dummies
- What is a 'residual,' anyway? Here's why Hollywood is on strike over streaming and A.I. by Andrew Dalton and the Associated Press
- Hollywood's writers are on strike. Here's why that matters.
 by Alissa Wilkinson
- IATSE averts strike, reaches tentative deal with Broadway League, Disney Theatrical
- . Workers are striking across America for higher wages

A NEW AMERICAN SHTETL

- . New York Jews and the Great Depression: Uncertain Promise
- . Pastrami on Rye: The Classic Jewish Sandwich
- . The Jewish Working Class in America by Daniel Walkowitz
- The American Jewish Experience in the Twentieth Century: Antisemitism and Assimilation
- . Starting Over In New York
- . <u>Immigration and Relocation in U.S. History: The Lower East Side</u>
- . <u>Immigration and Relocation in U.S. History: A Cultural Renaissance</u>
- The History Of Rugelach, The Jewish Pastry That Resembles A Mini Croissant by Vritti Bansal
- . Shabbat: What is Shabbat?
- . <u>Diversity of Judaism</u>
- . Henry Street Settlement: Our History
- . Charles Coughlin, 30's 'Radio Priest,' by Albin Krebs
- Where to Experience Jewish Culture and History in NYC by Michael Kress
- . The King of Pastrami: Looking Back at Katz's Deli
- . First Houses Public Housing Project
- . Anti-Semitism in the 1920s and 1930s

THE WORLD OF THE PLAY

- Cheap Amusements: Working Women and Leisure in Turn-ofthe-Century New York by Kathy Peiss
- "Coming to America: The Story of J. Robert Oppenheimer"
- . The Fifth Avenue Association
- The Garment District Alliance
- Jewish Women's Archive
- . Mike's NYC Tours
- . <u>M&S Schmalberg</u>, Custom Flowers Since 1916
- NYC LGBT Historic Sites Project
- Oxford English Dictionary
- . <u>"This tight-knit Jewish family has run Mendel Goldberg Fabrics since 1980"</u> by Julia Gergely
- "Why did Bob Dylan change his name? Exploring anti–Semitism and acceptance in 1960s show business" by Sam Kemp
- . Wikipedia

MAP

- . Mike's NYC Tours
- Museum at Eldridge Street
- . "Wanamaker's, A Shopper's Paradise" by Sarah Bean Appman

STITCHING DREAMS

- A Stitch in Time: A History of New York's Fashion District by Gabriel Montero
- . History of New York City: Garment District
- The Gotham Center for New York City History
- The Garment District's History of Retooling During National Crises by Sarah Gordon
- Crises by Saran Gordon
 Jewish Immigrants in the Garment Industry by Howard Sachar
- . Chosen Capital: The Jewish Encounter with American Capitalism
- Keeping Clothes Out of the Garbage by Veronique Greenwood