6-15-1944

Justice (Vol. 26, Iss. 11)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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

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

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KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Stirs Delegates

Pres. Dubinsky Sets Tone of War-Time Convention in Broad Preview of Labor Industrial, Domestic, International

And Post-War Problems on Agenda

A Large Part of the Opening Address of President David Dubinsky to the Convention, the Morning of May 29, follows:

Four years ago, in May 1940, our Twenty-Fourth Convention in New York City opened with a great spectacle in Madison Square Garden. America was still officially neutral in the battle for civilization. The butchers—those who laid the slogan of our government, during that period, was all-out defense and full-fledged aid, short of war, to the fighting democracies and the common productive forces. In other words, “democracy” in the struggle that lay ahead. The slogan of our government, during that period, was all-out defense and full-fledged aid, short of war, to the fighting democracies and the common productive forces. In other words, “democracy” in

our society last year had to face a new situation with new problems. The national emergency has remained more a phrase than a reality. This war, a people’s war, has been free of profiteering and 1. The American people have been, for many years, one of the most efficient and active in fighting for democracy, for instance, was 2. The national emergency has remained more a phrase than a reality. This war, a people’s war, has been free of profiteering and 1. The American people have been, for many years, one of the most efficient and active in fighting for democracy, for instance, was

But having said all this, I wish to state as strongly as I know how, that we, the delegates, owe to the organized workers of this country a debt of gratitude for the material assistance which they have given us in our struggle.
Dubinsky Outlines 9-Day Agenda

(continued from preceding page) труди to buy women's clothes will diminish. From reading the report submitted by the Maine Chapter of the Labor Union, you will learn that, despite the great prosperity the union has created for the workers in the industry like us, we have not stood in the way of any of them seeking higher wages and better working conditions for the last four years. On the contrary, we have always supported the movement to raise the wage and hour structures of wages and working conditions and to take the automobile industry some distance beyond where it is now.

A Proud Record

We come here with the proud record of contributions to the war effort on the home front and to those in the entire labor movement. This war has been a test for our leadership during the last five years for the various relief agencies at home and abroad. We know that the trade unionists to which we assert our leadership are the trade unionists of this country. We assure them of our confidence in the leadership.

The Minimum Wage

The minimum wage for the hour in the automobile industry has been raised during the past five years to a minimum of $1.00 per hour, the highest under the Wage and Hour Law. In 1944, this was raised to be a minimum of $1.00 per hour by the War Labor Board applying the present law.

The Economic Bill of Rights

Our economic bill of rights, which includes the right to security and freedom of choice, is now being met by the workers in our industry, through various measures by the Landlord Labor Agreement of 1943. This agreement provides for a higher minimum wage of $1.00 per hour, and other improvements.

The 9-Day Agenda

We believe in a labor in the third party movement are fully aware of the difficulties which it has to face and the obstacles that stand against us. The obstacles are the fact that the political power of the labor movement has not yet been fully realized.

We have that support not only because he is the best of our leaders, and our own people, but also because he is the voice of our country. We have that support because he is the voice of the working class.

The Message from President Roosevelt

May 27, 1943

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Dubinsky:

I am glad indeed to send these greetings to you, your fellow officers and the rank and file of your union. It has pleased the way by way of the effective cooperation between labor and management and has successfully improved the conditions of labor in this trade. It has been an important factor in the employment policy of making public works, and raising the income of the people.

I need not stress the tremendous contribution of American organized labor to the preservation of our democracy in these days of great distress. Our American people can look forward to the continued cooperation of the organized workers who have done so much for the people to face these problems and to maintain the democratic social order, as which is so essential to our own happiness and must be continued forever.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

J. David Dubinsky

General Motors

1947 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

New York 29, D.C.

THE 5TH WAR BOND Drive Is On! Every ILGM Member Should Buy at Least One $100 War Bond!

Prospects at this moment are not bright. The gap between the American and international labor movement is growing wider. The CIO is still at war and reconciliation between the two movements in American labor is certainly not easy.

What is to be done and more in the fact that there has developed an attitude among labor leaders that this split is something that must be accepted and that it must be accepted. We have, however, shown that this division does not affect labor's standing, labor's position, or labor's effectiveness and contribution to the war effort.

The Video of Adolph's Armes, Workers' Union, discussed from this viewpoint: We have, however, shown that this division does not affect labor's standing, labor's position, or labor's effectiveness and contribution to the war effort.

Both Feet on American Soil

The first assembly of ILOUW representatives, the biggest convention from the viewpoint of delegates and membership groups which they represent. We would like to say that this assembly is a step forward. We have been living today on television, without any of our representatives involved in the international labor conventions. We are not going to say anything against these meetings, but we feel that it is important to recognize the importance of these meetings.

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Very sincerely yours,
NASH RINGS VOICE OF LABOR
FROM "LITTLE NEW ZEALAND"

New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister, Walter Nash, who for the past two years has served his country as Minister to the United States, left a deep impression upon the delegates with a profoundly sincere talk about the New Zealand homefront. He clearly described the path his country took through labor's efforts.

Mr. Nash himself was no less impressed by the ILGWU, and he spoke in highly generous terms of the union's achievements. He was given a prolonged ovation after he finished his address, said Minister Nash.

I question whether at any time in my life I have had a more thrilling experience or in Washington, the capital of the United States, where the troubles between the British peoples and the Negroes and women in the labor movement is such a problem. It is so much worse that we have to work and work and work for the same ideals as we do to that small country in the old world.

The Pacific has long been fighting the same cause.

The President of the International Labor Organization, who opened on April 29th, it lasted till May 12th.

The conference reported that the progress made in the field of labor was far from satisfactory. The delegates were represented by 41 countries, 19 governments, 100 members of parliament, and there were many more prominent workers' organizations.

All countries of the world excepting those of the French-speaking zone, are suffering from a certain dire economic depression.

They have other views with regard to the form that they would take.

The Declaration of Philadelphia adopted as the main principle that peace could be permanent only when it is based on great liberties and prosperity everywhere, nobody can live in the comfortable condition of life, unless your prosperity and our prosperity are equal throughout the country, you cannot maintain it.

It is our duty, then, as we have today in some other place where we have reason to see the world.

The United States, you can see the world. I am writing this letter from my home someplace. We are not able to care for themselves, unless we are able to care for the requirements of all the laborers in the world.

Then the union should go to all those working in the world and extract the power to the production of essentials of life. Then you can say what social security means, that is the first step to an

That is how it will operate in your country as in ours.

If we go far enough on the union, it will be because it is an ordinary, human business, that does not require the help of the unorganized, the unorganized condition, that is an international problem.

In their words, the working class of the world.

It has got the greatest power in the world.

But the trade union, the trade unionists, and the trade union meetings are incomplete.

I have finished I have found that pride in being here on this morning. (Applause.) I wish the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union every success.

1. Could I tell you, on absolute first-hand information, what the state of the world is? Could I say that the people of Greece, Poland, and France are, in a word, completely oppressed? And I could tell you stories which would prevent you from enjoying the benefits of your freedom. And I could say that your union, the ILGWU, is doing something wonderful for American trade unions everywhere. And I could say that your union is the lighthouse of international understanding, with the spirit of international solidarity, that the ILGWU will, once again and again show to the world.

Nine States From Coast to Coast in This Group

With 12 states and four provinces of Canada represented at the Convention any chance group of delegates was bound to talk for a good share of the map of America.

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SECRETARY PERKINS REVIEWS
NEEDS OF WORKING AMERICA

In a thrilling and informative address Frances Perkins, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, surveyed the contributions of workers to the war effort and looked ahead to the necessities of an abundant peace.

One of the most sincere and touching demonstrations at the Convention occurred when Secretary of Labor Frances Per-
kins appeared at the meeting on June 9. Her address was continu-
antly punctuated by outbursts of applause as she drew a graphic picture of what the Labor Department suggests as measures that would meet the greatest emergencies of the post-war period. In part, Madam Perkins said:

I am a firm believer that you do not make this critical period of world history you are determining, as are the workers, whether this nation will be a breathing and nourishing system of industry or will become a nation of shopkeepers. In my opinion, the answer to this question will be determined neither by the economic situation of the international labor market nor by the political situation in various nations. It will be determined by the decisions and actions of the individuals and groups in this nation who are working to build a better world for their children.

The problem of society is not merely the problem of the distribution of wealth. It is the problem of the distribution of the benefits of work. It is the problem of the distribution of the opportunities for growth and progress. It is the problem of the distribution of the resources of the country so that they may be used to the greatest advantage of the community. It is the problem of the distribution of the natural resources so that they may be used in the greatest and most just manner.

There is a great deal of talk about the distribution of wealth. But there is very little talk about the distribution of the benefits of work. There is very little talk about the distribution of the opportunities for growth and progress. There is very little talk about the distribution of the resources of the country so that they may be used to the greatest advantage of the community. There is very little talk about the distribution of the natural resources so that they may be used in the greatest and most just manner.

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On the question of our ability to maintain a high level of social security at this time, I believe we have reached an entirely new and important stage in the development of our social welfare system. We have made great progress in the past few years in establishing a framework for social security that will provide a solid foundation for the future.

A variety of post-war programs have been developed in various local regions, much of the progress engineered and aided, it is possible to put it into operation quickly.

ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN DEMANDS
JOBS FOR WOMEN, EQUAL PAY

"I present to you one-known to the world as Rose Schnei-
derman but who is 'Rose to us all at times," President Dubinsky
told the assembled delegates at the afternoon session, on Wed-
day, May 30, the Convention. Mr. Dubinsky, in his introduc-
tion, referred to Miss Schneiderman's long and distinguished service to the American labor movement. In particular, he mentioned her work in the area of women's rights, as well as her efforts to improve working conditions and wages for workers in general.

I am a firm believer that women should have the same opportunities as men to participate in the political and social life of the country. This means that they should haveequal pay for equal work. It means that they should be able to vote in all elections and hold all public offices. It means that they should be able to serve in the armed forces if they so choose.

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professor john l. chids, head of the new liberal party in new york state, talks things over with president dubonay on the platform. dr. chids delivered one of the seven-moving addresses of the convention.

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Wm. Green Gives Postwar Plan for Labor

AFL President Announces Appointment of Luigi Antonini An American Labor Representative on Important Mission To Liberated Italian Areas.

Probably the most informative address at a convention noted for an abundance of excellent speeches was the one-hour discourse by William Green, American Federation of Labor president, who has missed only one convention of the ILGWU and that was the 1937 meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., since he became successor to Samuel Gompers in 1924. Several times during his speech he turned his address into a ringing call for peace, labor leaders to work hand in hand with American labor to establish the peace, to safeguard the peace and to enforce the peace, if necessary.

3. That subsidiaries international agencies be created to adjudicate disputes among nations for peaceful means to raise labor to regulate and coordinate international labor and to further efforts to eradicate the catastrophes which have been the innocent victims of that service and to help free humanity from ignorance and disease. (Applause.)

4. That the responsible for the great excess against humanity, caused by the Nazis and Fascists and now by the Japanese, cannot possibly be for their bloody sacrifices, but that the great mass of the common people were innocent victims of the innocent and victims of the delusion of their dictators for their false economic and social programs. (Applause.)

From Congressman Jerry Voorhis

"My wife still confined to hospital after major operation. This week I never expected to see her. I advised her not to come. She was too sick and unable to travel.

5. To name all at high wages any one of the nations for maximum production exclusive of the material, moral and political well-being of the American people.

6. Representation of labor on government agencies established with the task of directing resources from a war-time to a peace-time economy.

7. Letting of war-time restrictions only upon the essentials of labor, industry and agriculture at the earliest possible opportunity for the greatest possible worker and voluntary effort by all concerned.

8. Adoption of national social security legislation by the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, which passed the Senate and decommissioned war work, post-war and to free all American workers to a peace-time society.

The idea of the Italian Clothing Drive originated with the American Committee for Italian Relief, which supervised the war’s death of hundreds of thousands of Italian civilians. The Committee is in charge of the drive, and it is the representatives of American labor which will take the lead in the drive and work to raise the most necessary funds to help the Italian people. (Applause.)

On the front, American laborers must recognize that their efforts will be directed to the reconstruction of the war-ravaged nations to do this very thing.

One of the nation’s war aim- able American Federal Labor representatives, Luigi Antonini, has been appointed the general director of the American labor organization in the United States for the purpose of carrying out the policies of the Italian Labor Council. The ILGWU has been selected to carry on the work in the United States on the American labor organization in the United States, and the Italian-American labor organizations.

Spurred on by the endorsement of the Boston Convention, the campaign for clothing the Italian people in the sectors already liberated by Allied forces, is to be extended to all areas of Italy, wherever possible, and the work of the Italian Clothing Drive will be continued to the end of the war. (Applause.)

We offer this appeal to American labor as the basis on which we can work together toward world peace and democracy and with this war of destruction ends, to lay the foundations of a new world order.

"I know that you will find this appeal a challenge, and I hope that it will be met with enthusiasm. (Applause.)"
JUDICIAL EVENTS

Before Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who is chairman of the American Committee for Italian Relief, a convention was called upon to speak at the Convention Banquet on June 3, President Dubinsky asked him some pointed questions.

"Tell us, Judge Pecora," said the ILGWU chief, "is it commonly known that your Committee organized some eight months ago to get rid of relief for the starving masses of Italians in the sections liberated by Allied forces, was entitled to receive the entire dollar amount of our contributions that would enable it to go on with relief raising. This task of yours, however, is evidently being sabotaged by the influences of some friendly but not friendly influences. Who is responsible for this sabotage? What elements are in back of this anti-democratic, anti-social movement?"

After some preliminary remarks, Justice Pecora made the following statement:

"In this hall, of course, there are thousands of people, probably more than there are in the entire nation, who are members of various labor bodies and organizations. These various labor organizations and labor unions have some common characteristics. They are like the fact that in every land where dictatorship and totalitarianism have gained a foothold, organized or union labor has been wiped out. The organized labor movement in Italy has been the subject of special interest in this country, and all of us will know full well the gains that organized labor has made in this country."

"Organized labor has made great strides in this country, especially so in the last century, as we all know, and we all realize how painful has been the struggle to obtain the rights which have been obtained by organized labor."

"I believe that the most we the spoils of the war, your President, Mr. David Dubinsky, will never forget, and I know that this is the case. Just as I have been called to the bar, I believe that the cause of organized labor and of labor is too great a movement, it is too great a movement to be threatened by the corruption or the greed of a few men."

"I believe that it is safe to say that the spoils of the war have not been used to the advantage of organized labor."

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Don't worry, that's an empty threat. M. Meltzer
“Diplomat Scholar and Good Friend” Berle Looks to Sound Domestic, Foreign Planning

June 15, 1944

The diplomat and friend of labor delivered a memorable address at the Convention. He’s obviously enjoying his survey of the delegates just before stepping to the microphone. That’s Mollie Koenig, of South River, N. J. Local 155 seated with him.

Asst. Secy. of State Berle Looks On

The diplomat and friend of labor delivered a memorable address at the Convention. He’s obviously enjoying his survey of the delegates just before stepping to the microphone. That’s Mollie Koenig, of South River, N. J. Local 155 seated with him.

Post-War Depression

These immediate post-war depressions are also apt to be fairly short, though this is not true. Usually things go quietly though the troubles have begun to be felt and in most cases the economic climate is not far from normal. But there are times when things do not go smoothly and the depression becomes more severe. In such cases, the government and other agencies may be called upon to take action to prevent or mitigate the effects of the depression.

World Peace

That you will have to continue and perhaps intensify the splendid work you have already made in the cause of world organization is self-evident. The United States, by its leadership and example, can and must play a major role in the establishment of a just and lasting peace. The United States can and must play a major role in the establishment of a just and lasting peace.

Labor’s Responsibility

Organized labor is now so great a part of American industrial life that it can no longer represent merely a labor interest. In fact, labor interest indeed can only be in a healthy condition when all other interests, public and private, are on a sound basis. Your membership is a major part of the public. Perhaps you will excuse a few suggestions from an old friend.

You can help not only you and your friends, but all workers in this country, on all material things, and also in the activities of the labor movement.

It is a good thing to keep your own organization clean, but it is not enough. The nation, the state, the community, and the labor movement must do everything to prevent this sort of thing.

Economic Research

Second, I hope you will intensify your work in the field of technical and economic research, not only in the United States but also in foreign countries. In the field of general economic research, you have been pioneers and leaders.

Business Trip Meant-Mon Meeting

Boston Trip Meant-Mon Meeting

Economic Research

Second, I hope you will intensify your work in the field of technical and economic research, not only in the United States but also in foreign countries. In the field of general economic research, you have been pioneers and leaders.
With the controversy over the Ward-Montgomery defense of the Commerce and Justice Departments' order to abide by the decision of the Labor Board still raging all over the country, the appearance of Attorney General Francis Biddle at the University of California on June 5 drew an unusual amount of attention among the workers in the United States. Mr. Biddle spoke not only of the social and industrial change incident in the labor relations, but also of the importance of the two years' collective bargaining. In his speech, the Attorney General made a strong case for the necessity of the labor movement to understand the significance of the important issues at stake. The labor movement, he said, must be ready to take on the responsibility of advocating the rights of workers. The Attorney General also emphasized the importance of collective bargaining, which he described as a crucial element in the struggle for economic justice. He argued that the labor movement must be prepared to take legal action when necessary to protect the rights of workers. Mr. Biddle's speech was well-received by the audience, who praised his eloquence and his message of hope for a brighter future. The speech ended with a call to action for all workers to join together in the fight for a better future.
ECONOMIC SECURITY, GARMENT INDUSTRY PLANNING IS VITAL

Holding that "The preservation of our garment industry is vital not only to the conservation and extension of our important and vital industry, but also the creation of a social foundation of economic security," the Convention on Labor of the League of Nations was called to order, the President of the Convention (Mr. Bartlett, Blaine, New York) in the chair. Full utilization of our productive facilities, especially the national garment industry, will be the coming years as fundamental to our post-war production as Franklin Roosevelt proposed in his "fireside chats.

1. A permanent National Economic Council should be created to advise the President, in cooperation with all other appropriate agencies and the American people, and all national and local units of the industry, should be created. The work of this Council should be to make a thorough study of the economic resources and potentialities of resources within the United States for the full utilization of these resources, not only for the benefit of the industry, but also for the benefit of the general public.

2. A permanent federal public works agency should be created to develop the economic potentialities of the natural resources of the country. All other federal public works agencies should also be developed and utilized. The Convention Galluped some of the most pressing post-war problems.

Smith-Connelly Act, Little Steel Rates Hit by Convention

Acting on a dozen resolutions calling for modification of the Little Steel formula, the Resolution was called to order, the President of the League of Justices called to order, the President of the League of Justices. The Convention台上 the President of the League of Justices called to order, the President of the League of Justices, has been held for the last seven years.

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WE GREET YOU

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**Justice**

**Hochman Urges National Dress Body**

N. Y. General Manager Probes Problems of Empire State's Largest Industry with $500,000,000 Volume.

In an exhaustive analysis of the New York Dress Organization, the Dress Joint Board and its five local offices, General Manager Julius Hochman, after reciting the highlights of events for the past four years, drew the attention of the delegates to the problems which will confront the dressmakers in their main market and everywhere else after the war is over and the current production is down. He submitted a number of questions to the delegates' consideration: Hochman said, in part:

We represent an industry that did $350,000,000 worth of business in 1918, and we are currently carrying out contracts for $175,000,000 worth of business. We pay for the $235 and the $273 of, have, of, last year's prices. If the dress goes on to $250, the industry is under the risk of making these dresses, a fact which I believe the people who are involved in it, it does prove the low income of our manufacturers and the need to be responsive to their desires.

This industry produced in 1914—1918 we have the figures for 1914—1918. Our payroll in 1914 was $20,000,000, and in 1918 it was $15,000,000. The profits of the industry are located in New York City and in 200 of them are for the benefit of the manufacturers, and they are located under the jurisdiction of the Out-Of-Town Department but operating under the jurisdiction of the Joint Board and serving by our mutual agreement to the benefit of the industry. These shops are located in seven different communities. The number of workers in this industry is over 35,000, and we are Members of the Joint Board and with about 20,000 workers, we are Members of the Out-Of-Town Department.

We represent a very large industry, the largest, in fact, in the City of New York. The joint board is the State of New York, besides being governed by the State of New York, in itself a part of the State of New York, and within the framework of our interests, is made up of four local councils: Local 86 of which Louis Angell is the Business Manager, and Local 56, which is the management. John Golia is the assistant manager, and Local 16, which is the union members, including the Out-Of-Town Department. Local 16, of which Isidor Nagel is the Business Manager, and Local 19, which is the management, is the management. The Out-Of-Town leaders, who are leaders in every community, are actively participating in our activities. (Applause.)

One of the tasks we have,—and I am not going to name the names in order to be able to present to you a vivid picture of the way over for over style in the industry. We looked over on the average 100-100 styles a year, and it is a good day for the joint board to investigate the books of our manufacturers and make sure that they are not being overcharged. We have seen that there are no restrictions, and during the war, the manufacturers paid over two million dollars in underpayment to their workers. (Applause.)

Since the last convention, we have negotiated a contract that runs only through this year. The negotiations took place in 1918. The key point is that they were finally taken care of their interests. Lastly, the current agreement now runs with dignity and interest, not just as a routine and no associations. And at this point I want to say that we have made great progress in our relations with the manufacturers during the last ten years. I hope that this is a trend that will continue.

(Applause.)

With this, I think, we have concluded the present agreement, which was introduced as a joint operation, found interested. (Applause.)

Julius Hochman

### Up From Sick Bed to Attend

**John Gelo Wires**

**Warm Greetings From His Sickbed**

John Gelo, Assistant Manager of the Italian Dressmakers' Local, Union 89, unable to attend the Convention in Boston because of illness, sent a telegram which said, in part:

The members of the International and I am included, are proud of you and the members of the General Executive Board, for the stand you have taken, in the prolonged fight against National and Fascist, you, Brother Thimmy have won the hearts of all those who cherish Freedom and democracy. Your warm fight against the Fascism of the Nazi and Fascist injustice, your championing of the women's rights by which the whole world has struggled so many years, and which many dictators have sought to destroy with blood and fire. By persevering in producing the trades and all working conditions, organizations, by abolishing the religious freedom, by crushing the intellectual and industrial working, and eliminating all human beings capable of demanding our admiration and gratitude. Your continual struggle against Fascism and your very valuable support of the National and Fascist movement in the liberation of Italy have filled the hearts with joy, we have fought Fascism for over two decades.

I am confident that this convention will demonstrate to the suffering people of the liberated Italy and of the Fascist countries, the terrible power of their needs and suffering and very generally will show that the solidarity and human touch of the ILOUO never fails. The ILOUO has a unique record in helping all those who suffer from social injustice, and this convention once again will write another glorious page. Long Live the ILOUO.

**By buying war bonds we urged our patriotism was with sounds American debts.**

### Our Industry

(Approval.) This is not a new idea, I think Greenberg says claims credit for this innovation. However, this time it was introduced into our large industry that makes this feature practically a contractual obligation on the entire industry. (Applause.)

We could have asked in 1914 for a year guaranteed wage. That is very easy to ask, but it is apparent that an industry that has no employment, cannot and will not give any guarantee, and if they did not live up to it, they would not live up to it. So we went ahead and spent a substantial sum, trying to find out through research what was going on in this industry and what was the reason why our New York market, was going down constantly and our payroll was going down. And we came back with a plan.

This plan provided that the industry modernize itself, in a number of ways. First of all, we suggested that because of the war and the closing of Paris as a fashion center, New York attempts to pick up the mantle and become the fashion center of the world. Now, you ask me what I have to do with fashion? I can assure you that I know something about it.

Although, I acknowledge, that the idea was taught, that history is mistakes made far finished when a union taps into the present day, when the dressmakers were simply the hub of the entire dress industry, it is a reasonable product, and fashion is the appeal by which dresses are sold to women, and therefore fashion is important.

The next thing that we ask is that we created to be an industry fund of a million dollars a year to production.

The third thing was that the union demanded a more efficient method of production, or more efficient shops. I must say that another factor that our employers swallowed the promotion, but when came to efficiency, it took seven weeks and all the strategy at my command to convince them (my employers) of the necessity of the agreement.

The New York Dress Institute has since collected about 25 million dollars for production, and in our purpose, and I have seen it to that at least a million and a quarter should be saved up for future use.

That pain of ours has received wide public attention. It was, of course, good public relations, because this was new. But I believe the first time that a union ever really cared for itself with a condition of collective bargaining, it changed business approaches and production matters as part of collective bargaining.

So far, so good. The question, however, is the future of it? Of course, our face is bent up presently with the general economic prospects of post-war America. Everybody is discussing and planning how to maintain the high wartime levels of production, or maybe, some of the earnings when the war will be over. And we all go and spend and that time objectives are obtained. But we are not sure of our industry. We know that the industry has a lot to do in post-war America, but we are heartened by the fact that the mood of the American people has changed and the country has changed. The American people are looking, as we look at the future, to ensure a better life for our industry. We know that there will be a demand for our products in the post-war American market, and we must be ready to meet the demand. We are confident that we can do this.

For the past year, the wages of women have been kept up, and the prices of women's dresses have been kept down. We have maintained our position on foreign markets, and we have maintained our position in the domestic market. We have not been able to sell our goods to the possibilities of foreign trade. In this field we have made substantial strides.

We have made several advancements on wages, but in the large-scale market production of our products, American matrons have maintained our prices in every quarter of the country. Our view is that the time has come, and we need not fear competition.

There are, it is true, many obstacles in the path; such as high tariffs and import duties on the part of some foreign governments; and other industries have been faced with these obstacles and managed to overcome them. We can say that what is needed is an awakening. (Applause.)

### Local 22 Backs Russian Relief

**Clothing Drive**

Dressmakers' Local 22 is giving all-out support in the drive launched by the Russian War Relief for new and used garments for the Russian women and children in the areas liberated from German occupation. The victorious advance of the Russian armies.

In a statement made recently by the union members, 1000 of our members have participated in the campaign, Vice President Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, and plans for coordinating the efforts of the members of the local to be matched and all preparations have been made for raising funds under the new drive.

The display of donations by members of New York locals in collecting a real once over for war relief charities are Roskey & Spier, chartered by Senator Borden, Manager, Seattle 1184; Union 184; Largest local 184; and President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast Director.

**The 5th War Bond Loan Drive Is On! Every ILG Members Should Buy At Least One War Bond!**

By buying war bonds we urged our patriotism was with sounds American debts.
That big sector of the ILGWU in the East known widely as the "Little International," the Eastern Out-of-Grade Department, the cradle of scores of "NRA Baby" locals formed largely during the wide organizing sweep in 1933-34, was vividly portrayed to the Congress July 20 by Vice President Harry Wunder, general director of that Department as he was summoned on Thursday, June 1 to the platform by President Dubinsky, Wunder read his report as follows:

The Southern Convention was attended by delegates of the Eastern Out-of-Grade Department.

In 1934 we came to a Convention on the first working day of that year: We came with a substantial organization. In 1935 and 1940 we were improved and improved in membership. To this Convention we come with a report showing that although thousands of our members left our shop to take defense jobs we still maintain our 1340 strength of 31,000 members who are loyal to our International Union.

Within you in detail it can be said that not a single shop in our territory has been able to man its payroll and has been operated. The magnitude of this has been depicted more than others. Human nature in this area, for example, I can tell you that two of the unions that have been employing 2,400 jobs has almost exactly half of them. To hold our membership together with the tremendous job of organizing defense plants and the defense plants, the people who had never before an opportunity to belong to a union to whom, in most cases, the very idea of belonging to a union was new.

These new members have quickly absorbed the ideals of our International and set the pace in the unions and at union meetings. To the factories, to the unions, to the leadership, to the unions, to the workers all the conditions which the union has for them.

From 1934 until the Spring of 1943, the number of defense plants and the plants that were employed in the defense plants which were in the defense industries, the defense plants, the defense industries, the defense industries, the defense industries, the defense industries, the defense industries, the defense industries.

Immediately after our country entered the war nobody was hopeful about our shop, our shops, our status. We all recall how our industry was immediately delayed for a period of 90 days.

The manufacture and sale of fabrics for civilian use was put on the back.

We heard much talk about the closing down of style and a turn to garments resembling uniform for all.The prospect was very dark. And all this meant for unemployment and more hardship and poverty.

They suffered through a reversion of bad seasons and during the early months of the war, still further unemployment abated. Yet slowly, our people learned for the first time in their lives how to get along, how to take a turn for themselves, how to manage their own lives, how to be independent, and how to have more happiness.

The EOT Group Gets a Bit of Air

In the group are representatives of Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven, South Norwalk and Waterbury locals.

Nutmeg Delegates Took Their Listening Seriously

In the group of delegates from Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven, South Norwalk, Waterbury.

The Nutmeg group has now the point where practically all EOT members, with the exception of those working in the shops, are preparing to enjoy a vacation with pay.

The report was divided into the two parts: The first part, which was the vacation payment, the second part, which was the conditions of the vacation payments, the third part, which was the conditions of the vacation payments.
DEMONSTRATION ROCKS HALL AS DELEGATES ENDORSE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT FOR 4TH TERM

The Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Statler in Boston rocked to thunderous applause on the afternoon of June 7 as Vice President Samuel Shannon, reporting for the Committee on Resolutions, called upon President Roosevelt to "heed the call of the convention and stand for re-election as President of the United States."

Labor for 4Th Term

Labor looks at the Fourth Term as an opportunity to push its agenda. It is not concerned about splitting the party, as it was previous years, but it is confident that it can win over the public without losing its own strength.

F.D.R. Demonstration Was Spirited

The resolution calling for a fourth term for Roosevelt touched off a prolonged demonstration with cheering in the aisles, singing of songs and other signs of L.O.W. enthusiasm for that man in the White House.

"LITTLE INTERNATIONAL" SHOWS PROGRESS IN 4-YEAR REPORT

(Continued from preceding page)

"For the Freedom of All Men—Everywhere!"

WASHINGTON, D.C. (AP) - The L.O.W. International, the Eastern Odd-Of-Town, has been making steady progress in its efforts to promote peace and cooperation among the nations of the world. Its work in the past few years has been marked by an increased interest in the problems of international relations and by a growing sense of responsibility for the welfare of all mankind.

To our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, for his down-to-earth interest in the L.O.W.'s programs, for his wise advice and his readiness to listen to the problems that come up, we extend our gratitude.

The committee is planning to continue its work in the future, and we hope that you will join with us in this important task.

RESEARCH WIRE

"Greetings on convention occasion css to all friends.

War bond sales have been kept abreast of the times, and the budget of the committee shows a marked increase over last year.

We hope to have more delegates at the next convention."

"For the Freedom of All Men—Everywhere!"
FROM General Bradley, leading the Invasion ground forces, right through every rank, American men now face a brutal, desperate, able enemy. For this invasion has only begun—before our fighters lies a hard and bloody task, one that demands all their courage, backed by all your faith in their ultimate victory.

That faith will be tested many times in this invasion—in grim struggles, set-backs, possibly even temporary defeats. It will be up to you to remember that early victories usually only mean more savage opposition from a foe made more bitter, more ruthless as the shadow of his doom grows larger—up to you to keep that faith in days and nights of gloom as well as in hours of triumph.

There is little that you can do to show that you realize what they must face, perhaps for many months. But one thing you can do—back the attack with every dollar you can spare! Let the Bonds you buy in this greatest of Drives be the measure of your belief in their ultimate victory!

BUY YOUR INVASION BONDS TODAY!

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION
Tradition of ILGWU Source of Strength Says S. Markewich

Scarf, cool, yet intensely humane Samuel Markewich, one of New York's best known criminal lawyers, and one who has handled the New York ILGWU cases, made an appearance on the Convention's platform at President Deluxe and received a hearty reception from the delegates. He said in part:

"I have come to ILGWU convention for ever so many years that it is about time that President Deluxe had suggested that some one offer a resolution to elect me as a delegate-at-large."

"I have read the book that was the death of the Talli- o's Progress." I was intrigued by the adventures of its principal character, particularly the one that dealt with the famous Bigman trial in 1913, which, I now know, was one of the most gigantic frauds in the history of labor. I am rather sorry, though, that Ben Goldstein did not use it to stimulate me more.

Note that you have reached your majority, it is well to recall your early struggles, so that you may not fall into the error of taking your gains, your power, and your great prestige as a labor leader for granted.

"So much for the past."

Every time I receive the official publications of our International and our locals, I instinctively turn to that page that carries the letter from your members in the armed forces of our country. I get a thrill when I read the same page such names as Patterson and Goldberg and Fishbein and Fisher and White and Mulhanna, feel an aggressiveness of names of different races and creeds coming from one organization, appeal to the spirit of American democracy.

"But what impresses me more is the expressions of hope that the sacrifices to which they have made its constitutive good work on the home front while they are made to give their life blood and their very lives, for the same cause as all the battle fronts of the globe."

Emil Schlesinger

OLD IDEALISM BEST GUARANTEE IN CRISIS, SCHLESINGER WARNS

The youngest of the three ILGWU attorneys who appeared at the ILGWU Convention, Emil Schlesinger, practically was raised in the environs of this union. The son of an illustrious father, a founder of the ILGWU and its president for many years, Emil studied law for years in the office of Morris Hillquit. For more than a decade he has been a member of the cook and to the Dues Joint Boards in New York. He said in part:

"I will tell you that you meet at a time when the International Union is at the height of its glory and prestige. That is not unusual. It is usually so. But I do not think that it is attractive against attack, and encourages respect and wishes the best of wishes for our country and in the nation as a whole."

"To say all this is merely to stress the greatness of our Union."

"I remind you that those who have been the best friends of this organization, and their achievements still remain sickly in the direction of meeting. But the response of the American labor movement has contributed its full measure of support of our armed forces, and it never be forgotten that our air, sea, and land forces have been the back of our enemy, the forces which they drop, the ships which carry our supplies, our armed forces, the guns which our armed forces man, the planes which they fly, and we are made sickly in the direction of meeting. And the all the other implements and means of war are all made by our unions and their employees, and it is due to the inflation and the final battle that we are fighting and that we have made ready."

(Advertisement)

Emil Schlesinger

LUTON UNITED COMMITTEE COULD UNITE ALL LABOR, LIEBERMAN SAYS

It was nearly closing time when President Dubinsky called upon Elias Lieberman, ILGWU attorney, and, as he properly characterized himself, a "veteran delegate," to address the convention. Lieberman received an ovation as he stepped forth to the "Mike." The old-timers at the Convention knew that he had something to say because he had not been heard. He said, in part:

"Let me read for the record of this Convention one paragraph from an article which appeared in the last Sunday's "... ."

The article which was "The Evolution of a Man." It is a copy of the book "Taller's Progress." The first paragraph reads:

"The rank and file of the United Garment Workers' Union holds much the same position in the labor battle as the rank and file of the educational field. Both are regarded as respectable old institutions and are without influence."

"Is there any need to add to this picture?"

"My membership in the union dates back to 1914. In 1923-27 years ago, I had the pleasure of working with the United Garment Workers' Union, known as Local 23. True, I have not paid dues for a long time, but still there is a basis for the privilege."

"For 34 years I have been closely connected with the labor movement. I have followed its progress both in the trade of the law and in the legal profession. I naturally rejoice with all of you that during this period the American labor movement has made tremendous strides. But in spite of its size, the labor movement today is suffering from a serious malady - a kind of paralysis which serves its strength, its leadership and its unity."

"In order to cure this disease, we must drain labor's power and lead to disaster."

"There is full of such instances. The giant "Atmelis of pre-revolution times are now exist in a society of a century."

Elias Lieberman
A few hours before David Ginsburg, the director of the Cotton Garment Department, was called upon by President Dunhisky to speak, during the afternoon session, June 2, a "Wheel of Achievement," a unique and striking piece of printing which a simple movement of a few fingers told the progress made by every local since 1940, was distributed among the delegates.

This advance "report" so far is the results of the check-up that Ginsburg and his associates have been making throughout the district. These delegate reports represent more than the best and worst of the local units. These reports represent the best and worst of the local units, which means the best and worst of our service agencies, and the number of members in our Department, in some cities and counties.

We have a story to tell. This checking of membership is only part of that story.

It is the story of many changes, of higher standards of the effects of the war, of the Little Steel formula, of the growth of the labor movement, of industry consciousness, of workers' health, of skilled workers, of local units, of the difficulties, of war time, of Negro and of the Negroes.

It is the story of the man who stood at the feet of this department from the day it was organized and who has not deserted it. It is the story of the man who has not deserted his work.

It is the story of all the people who have been members of this department and who have the respect it has earned, in the community of the city, in your home, and in the city. In it, the history of Elias Kiesenberg still lives, and the spirit of Elias Kiesenberg still lives.

Wheel of Achievement

We have gone through our Department in two years, that time, since the war began. We have seen the best and the worst of our people, but we have seen the men and women, and the men and women have given us a picture of our District.

We are very pleased with the "Wheel of Achievement." These figures are given for each district, showing the growth of our Department as a whole. That is our first achievement, and we are very proud of it.

But we want you to know that our second achievement is to have the "Wheel of Achievement" in two years, since the war began.

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Archer Rubber Local Gets Charter

In one Pennsylvania district, approved by the War Industry Board, a group of workers, who have been active in local union activities, have been granted their charter and are now ready to organize their district.

In the Altena district, the organization of the Altena Knitting Mills, located in the city of Altena, has been granted a charter by the War Industry Board. This is the first time that a charter has been granted to a local union in this district.

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**Southwest District Recites Pages of Achievement**

In a brief address, replete with Vice President Meyer Perlstein had the Board of Convention, the 136 members are organized in more than 70 locals throughout 19 states, the Committee added that it was "glad to note that the conditions struggle of the last ten years made possible the progress shown in this district."

"It is obvious to your Committee," he said, "that the great distances involved in this territory, the variety of markets and industries impede a great hardship in the negotiation of collective agreements and in the adjustment of disputes.

Vice President Perlstein, who has been doing the plasma organizer work in this district, has aptly met these complicated problems effectively assisted by men like Whale Tishen, Ben Gilbert, Michael Friedenberg and others on his staff.

**HEALTH CARE IN RAPID ADVANCE, DELEGATES HEAR**

In brief "hows" to the 25th Convention, shortly before it closed, Dr. Leo Trice, director of the Union's Health Center in New York, said, "If you want to plan for the future health of your men, you must plan now." The report of the Convention's organization of the Health Center has also been a great increase in the Center's activities. More workers have received more medical service, and better quality medical service, than ever before. This is due both to economic conditions and to practical education, which has made the workers realize the need for pre-ventive medical service so that they may continue work without interruption.

Not alone has there been progress in the Health Center in New York, I am pleased to report that I have seen progress occur in places outside of the City of New York. So leave you are all aware of the highly developed plan of sickness insurance and the well-equipped and organized health centers which is now operating in Philadelphia. Some of you perhaps know that these have been taken to organize a health program and a center in the city of Phil. This Union's Health Center has the pleasure of cooperating with the Hotel Board of Trade in launching its health program for the hotel field, and work goes on actively for a health service for the Philadelphia Workers of Local 24 right here in Philadelphia, 1,000 more of the members of the health has been developed into action.

**Vacation With Pay**

Sixty per cent of our membership have enjoyed a paid vacation for the first time in their lives. In the past year, our membership has been paid a vacation bonus of $10 for every 1000 hours of work. Our expectations are that before long all of our members will be able to enjoy from one to two weeks annual paid vacations. We are also making a drive on the improvement of health and medical benefits. An in-house medical plan, which will provide medical benefits for the active members and their families, has been established. These activities continue on a comprehensive basis.

Our credit unions are outstanding successes. Progressive steps have been taken in the development of our cooperative enterprise during the past year. We have increased our membership, and there is an increase in the number of members receiving their monthly checks, with considerable contributions to the welfare agency and other war efforts.

While we are proud of all of our material achievements, we have the greatest pride in our unity, which is a foundation for our present and future relationship among ourselves, our workers and our union in general and with all elements in the community.

Particularly, the realization of the challenges of racism and the potential dangers which exist in this country.

Our fundamental philosophy that unity of thought and action will make the union and, by extension, the men of the union in general and all elements in the community.

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As we reported to the committee on reports which we received from the Southern District, where the Convention recently held in St. Louis, we have organized the delegates who there are still under construction to be cleared in this nation.

In the district, there cannot exist of the kind of segregation in membership, no longer have we the idea of a church. We have joined to set the other things. The old time clock makers, and graduated from the idea that a union is a purely economic organization, and the very young union, whatever the color of the workers, began to learn how to co-operate.

Locals representing all branches of the union have organized in every district over the Southwestern and other areas.

"I am glad to note that the conditions struggle of the last ten years made possible the progress shown in this district."

"It is obvious to your Committee,"...
**JUSTICE**

**Page Twenty-One**

**GARMENT INDUSTRY EXPANDS IN MIDWEST, BIAIS REPORTS**

Vice President Morris Bialis was unable to attend a number of the sessions of the Convention due to illness. The following report, covering briefly activities in the Chicago-midwest sector, was presented to the Convention in written form on Wednesday, June 7.

Geographically, the Midwest territory consists of the greater part of Illinois, as well as Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. In 33 cities located in the above named states we have 2 Joint Boards and 48 Local Unions, with a membership of 14,800.

The center point of activity in Chicago, which is the headquarters of the National Department is located and where we have the oldest locals and the largest number of members in our territory.

In Chicago, 1946, however, we have organized 13 new locals and active locals and have in addition 5 Joint Boards representing a considerable number of locals in the territory. Although defense industries in the past few years have drawn many members out of our shops in the shift from civilian to military work, 4 of our locals with a membership of 801 were dissolved. The other locals have held their membership 100% of the time.

In Detroit a strike had to be called, as a result of our Strike Conven- tion; against the 50-year-old American Balsam Co. A 10 day settlement was reached largely because of the fire spirit of the striek- ers and the cooperation given by the New York locals. Two a.m. meetings with the locals on strike were made contact, had to be called against the Guardian Laminating Co. , in the Detroit area. The Indianola convention negotiations broke down following an agreement to an indefinite strike. Soon after the January, 1941 meeting we called another meeting in the Bird's folder plant in Elgin, Illinois, which was conducted on a just a fair settlement basis.

A new convention with the Elgin management was reached on a just and fair settlement basis. The new convention has been signed by the management and is in effect.

Despite a strike and favorable settlement for the members, the problem was, as always, the same. The threat of a strike and the possibility of a strike have been unavoidable to us. The threat of a strike has never been more real.

We have been charged withouve- rious violations of the Wagner Act. These violation charges have been prepared.

**Collective Contracts**

For the first time in 12 years, the National Board issued a collective contract following the failure of an agreement by the members to accept a new contract. While the agreement has not yet been consummated, it is expected that the contract will have already been accepted by the National Board.

The silk dressmakers affiliated to the Board renewed their contract in May, 1941, a contract which the Board felt to be fair to the workers and the employers. The new contract which has been in effect since May 1, 1941 has been the demand of the dressmakers for the establishment of a shop hour of both 7 1/2 hours for 40 hour and 8 hours for 48 hour week, which is a step forward for the workers.

Joint Board members have pur- chased silk dressmaker goods to the value of over $2000,000, which is believed to be less than 1% of the total value of goods shipped by the union.

The miscellaneous locals, all affiliated to Joint Boards have given a demonstration of membership of close to 5000. They have also been improving their contracts and have purchased more goods than ever before, the value of goods shipped by them amounting to over $1,000,000 worth. At the same time, the joint board locals have been increased to 30.

The five locals comprising the joint board locals have also made a number of significant collective contracts in the past four years. Today all contracts are in force and the situation is one of expansion and growth.

**New Trio on General Executive Board**

Meet the new vice presidents (left to right) Edward Malmi of New York City, Henry Mayfield of San Francisco and John S. Martin of Daise.

S. S. MEYER LONDON SUNK "22" VOTES TO "BUY NEW SHIP"

Drennyers' Union Local 22 de- cided June 14 to raise $2,000,000 in the Fifth War Loan, in order to replace the Liberty Ship S. S. Meyer London, recently reported sunk in the Mediterranean. The Meyer London was one of the four ships contributed to the government with the $6,000,000 contributed by the New York shipowners in the course of the Third War Loan.

Meeting of the Executive Board of Local 22, as reported by Charles S. Zimmermann, manager of the local, as follows:

"The news of the sinking of the S.S. Meyer London in the Mediterr- anean the other day came as a greater shock to the members of our union. The ship was one of four built with funds subscribed by the members of the Union and the Meyer London and her name bore the name of a great labor statesman, a former Congressman, one of the most dis-tinguished leaders of our union. Naturally, we were very sure when the Meyer London and its three sister ships were launched some months ago and even pouver when we heard that it was in act- service in European waters. It gave us all a sense of personal par- ticipation in the great struggle to free the world from the jackal threat of Nazism and fascism. And now we hear that the S.S. Meyer London has been lost, sunk in the line of duty. Of course we grieve over its loss, and our hearts, and much worse woes, are with the families of the brave men lost in the Meyer London. No ship, on the invasion coast are not stopped or disastrously by the se- ways lines thrown this morning. With inevi- table determination they quickly re- store their losses and drive forward to victory. We are determined to make up for the loss we feel so keenly. We are determined to re- place the ship in just an equally efficient and useful one. We will keep the stream of supplies and munis- pials running on our lines to the battelfields. The Executive Board of Local 22, as a group of 32 members, unanimously voted to increase their purchase of additional bonds to make up for the loss. We are not requesting the government to reimburse these funds that we have subscribed in the place of the S.S. Meyer London, but rather to the government for its insurance of the ship."

"We are confident that this deci- sion will meet with the enthusiasm of our mem- bership, who will welcome the oppor- tunity to replace a ship that means so much to the membership. We are confident that the $2,000,000 which we have to raise for the Meyer London will be raised and surpasses our share of the dollar target."

**Opening Night Get-Together**

First evening of the Convention, May 29, was marked by the official dance in the main-ballroom of the State.
BOSTONIANS WERE AMONG OUR WARMEST GREETERS

MAJOR TOBIN WELCOMES ILGWU TO HUB CITY

In introducing Mayor Tobin of Boston to the delegates during the afternoon session, May 31, President Dubinsky stated:

"The Bostonians are among the warmest people I have ever met. While we have been in this city for only a short time, the number of people who have introduced themselves to us has been very great.

"This is not a chance to express my appreciation to the city of Boston for its hospitality. The city of Boston is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and the people are among the warmest people I have ever met."

Lobby Caucus

Veteran Labor Activist Welcomes ILGWU to Boston

By VICE PRESIDENT PHILIP KRAMER
Manager, Boston ILGWU Joint Board

We are meeting now for the 25th time in our history. It is a time of great significance to the ILGWU, as we commemorate the 25th anniversary of our union. The ILGWU was founded in 1924, and since that time, we have grown to become one of the most powerful labor unions in the United States.

"The ILGWU has played a vital role in the struggle for workers' rights, and we are proud to be a part of this historic union."

The ILGWU's history is one of struggle and triumph. From its founding in 1924, the union has fought for better wages, safer working conditions, and the right to organize. Today, the ILGWU is stronger than ever, and we are committed to continuing our fight for workers' rights.

"The ILGWU is committed to ensuring that every worker has the right to a safe and healthy workplace. We will continue to fight for better wages and benefits for all workers."

The ILGWU is proud to be a part of the labor movement, and we are committed to fighting for a better future for all workers. We are proud to be a part of this historic union, and we are committed to continuing our fight for workers' rights.

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SAGA OF "THE UNDERGROUND" DESCRIBED BY ADOPTED HEBRA

The story of the European Underground since Hitler wrecked the democratic lands of the bystanders' movement, is told to the

valiant and ever-risking raiders, the "ghost riders" by President Dubinsky at the afternoon session of the convention of May 31, a veritable of the labor movement of that country, popularly known as the Hista."n, a leader fully representative of the idealist and pioneering spirit thattepaigns with the ""Pappo. Mr. Meremódt's speech follows, in

part. There were heroes in the ghettos of Warsaw, Lodz, and Bremen. Jews in the ghettos. But the hero in three of those heroes, our be-

coming of the millions of millions of the people, will not bring them back to life. Our sacred duty is not to forget the large, dead, to re-

member those who have remained with us. With these words, the delegate closed his message of the Histradut—of the Committee of Jewish Labor in Palestine.

The Histradut in Palestine is aware of this. They are con-

fident that the day is near when together we shall be able to over-

come all the threats blockading the realization of political and economic freedom. Twenty years we have numbered 4,000, to-

day we have 35,000, and the women gathered from 36 coun-
tries. United by a single goal, we contribute within the Jewish people, the international labor movement, a new pioneering, creative force, a brother-

ship with our fathers, we constitute 41 percent of the Jewish popula-
tion in Palestine; over 70 percent of the Jewish workers in our country are organized in the histradut.

And with this pioneer effort, the Jewish population of Palestine has grown between the two wars, from 350,000 to 3,500,000; for millions more have been planned. Of our 65,000 members, 24,000 are today on the various battle fronts, fighting with the Allies, and 37,000, with loyalty, and heroism which they manifested in Crete, Syria, Bral, and Alaham.

We are proud that due to our immi-

gration and organization the Arab side of the country is industry and four times as much as the Arab labor movement in the Arab countries. The Jewish Commonwealth, is lib-

erating this corner of the world from slavery.

Today, your international fights on the side of justice when, together with all organized labor, it seeks the opening of the gates ofPale-

stine to Jewish immigration. It is as much a war for our freedom when Brit-

ish labor, announcing their post-

war program for international organization is to enable the Jewish people to take up Palestine as the Jewish National Home.

The driven, the refugees, the Jewish, are coming to Palestine and to the unionization of the American way of life, but for the realization of the Jewish people and democracy all over the world.

Committee on Law

PALMIRA LABOR MOVEMENT SHOWS IMPORTANT GAINS

We tried to help them as best we could and, in helping them, we could do all we could in the support of your International.

Our present first and foremost task is to win the war. But we must remember that victory will not automatically result in the crea-
tion of a just world. We must plan for a just world.

Today, the new world is gone, and is not returning soon. What will take its place, no one knows at this time. Whether the new order, emerging from the ruins of war, will turn the clock of history back to the medieval ages or lead us to the new era of individual freedom and social justice will depend on the course of the organized labor movement in the new order. American labor will have to assume its share of responsi-

bility in the setting up of an enduring peace.

As our victorious armies liberate one country after another, labor will emerge from its underground existence and will reconstruct the labor organizations as the foun-
dation upon which the future of Eu-

rope, if it is to be a truly democratic Europe, will have to rest. The Europe-

ian workers will succeed only if we help them. I know that your International will play its part in times of peace as it has played its part in times of war.

(Applause.)

"This convention is taking place during a tragic period in human history. Life, liberty, democracy and happiness, acquired after many years of bitter struggle, have been threatened with destruction. Every American family has a son, husband, mother, daughter, father, wife, or sister serving in this war. Nothing, therefore, should be left undone for the prevention, not only of the American way of life, but for the defeat of Fascism and democracy all over the world."

Committee on Law

STOLBERG TELLS HOW HIS ILGWU HISTORY CAME TO BE WRITTEN

An unusual feature at the Convention was a谈谈, given by Labor Historian Benjamin Stolberg, author of "Tailor's Progress," the "biography of the ILGWU," just pub-

lished by Doubleday & Doran and sponsored by the convention's Arrangements Committee to all delegates and atend-

ing guests.

The book, while not an official history of the ILGWU, because one of the most widely discussed topics at the convention. The pattern of the book—"book-nail biographical sketches of some of the union's leaders brilliantly woven into the industrial texture and historical background of the organization—

supplied enough dynamism to keep the nobs of the hotels where the delegates were staying agog with comment and discussion. President Oshinsky in a humorous vein re-

marked of the California gathering: "Some people are impatiently awaiting his arrival—one are vice pres-
idents, and some are plain aforers, some keep diaries prepared for him, some have books in stock ready to

part of it. FO it was a more detia-

le federation that took place in

Stolberg's book. And the more I thought of it, the more in the preparatory way, the more I liked it, I found it more, facili-

tating it became this union, which

questioned, who have a minority background, spoke of the need for a "minority union, literally a scrap union, presented in a very big sense the most natural and understandable form of the history of American labor, and at the same time represented certain cultural aspects of the best Labor-

tarian aspects of European labor. It was a true laboratory, in a small way, in a most significant way, however, of what one might expect in the "Americanization of America" of the early 20th century.

Delegates Were Constantly Interested

The ILGWU is of course interested about the single tax campaign of Henry George in 1886 as it was in the campaigns of La Guardia and Roosevelt. It partook of every individual movement, in the Congress

movement, in the Populist movement, and in the following campaigns for the New Freedom and the New Deal. It fought and,

in some degree, adopted some of the measures advocated by all kinds of revolutionary sects, from Anarchism to Communism. And in my opinion, well. I'm afraid the ILGWU not only one of the programmes, but the greatest progressive union in this century is not that you are better than other people—200,000 people of our group are better than 300,000 people of another group—but because of your great tradition.

Progressivism cannot be achieved by resolutions, it must be achieved by participation in struggles, in his-

ory, by experience, by facts and in the fact the movements that have affected our country in the past 300 years, you have always been in the middle of them. Have you learned from them, and is it in your genuine belief that prob-

ably as long as there is an Ameri-

can union, you are privileged there-

by to till the house down between the American labor during the period in difficult days that he lived of us.

DAILY KEYWORDS AND FOUND TABLES FOR MEMORIES

The Jewish Daily Forward, old and valued friend of the ILGWU, entertained a group of veteran delegates and officers at a fete at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Ross, the genial host. Conversations revolved around the old days in the trade.

The 5th War Bond Loan Drive Is On! Every ILG Member Should Buy at Least One $100 War Bond!
In 1944, Justice,
Minimiums Mean Higher Wages For All
L. Metcalfe Walling

Mr. Metcalfe Walling, youthful Administrator of the Wage Standard Bureau of the Department of Labor, held the convention spell-bound for a half-hour with a brief recital of the story of the Federal Minimum Hour Law since 1913. Emphasizing that the legal minimums serve only as a floor below which wages cannot drop, he pointed out that the Act has had the effect of leveling up wages in all branches.

Mr. Walling said:

In the last three years, the Fair Labor Standards Act has been in force, restriction agreement to be entered into by the industries, has reached to well over $100,000,000, to move 1,500,000 workers in 16,000 establishments. This is in addition to the work by workers on their representatives through private suit or by other action or by government, which in itself is probably to go greater than the totals collected through the Division.

In the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1944, 50,000 suits were brought against people who seemed to think that all they had to do was get a more than $17 in every 48 hours in wages illegally withheld were agreed upon by employers to place the restrictions in effect, thus saving to almost $100,000,000 in actual wages in addition.

A fourth or more of our resolutions cases today involve failure to nominate a fair day's work for 40 cents an hour, failure to pay a week's work for $12 to $15 for a 40-hour week.

Fair Labor Act

The Fair Labor Standards Act, as passed in a period when employers and workers were on the brink of a revolution after the war to protect the worker, has been a badly needed foundation upon which our wage and hour law has been built. The millions of men and women turning veterans will have the benefits of that foundation, enabling them to move into the job market without the cut-throat competition for work that marked the job market after the war. In that period when thousands of workers were returning to their homes, intent upon taking up the skies of life they dropped to earth, they relied on the only problem of finding employment will be equal to the problem of employers willing to pay a fair and equitable wage toward the welfare of their stafted industries, unless recuperation of the industry and demobilization are not immediately planned to take up the slack.

I have pointed out that the Act has helped directly under factory workers and those week in out-of-work since it is designed to be even more true of enforcement of the Act should be the greatest, never to be able to have a single week of unemployment, inability to find work, that is the week and unorganized, including a great mass of color."
UNION'S PROBLEMS IN DIXIE MATCHED BY OPPORTUNITIES

In a breezy talk, which nevertheless told the story of current union organization problems in Dixie with a completeness that won the mind of every delegate present, John S. Martin, Southeast general organizer, who went to the ILGWU vice presidency last summer, was elected for the first time, Boston, laid stress on the fact that America's "Economic Problem No. 1" is at the same time the country's "Economic Opportunity No. 1." Said John Martin, among other things:

The South has been referred to by our President as being Economic Problem No. 1 facing America. The employers are engaged in launching a post-war industry expansion program in the South which is referred to as the South as Economic Opportunity No. 1.

Our first union in the South, Local 122 of Atlanta, is one of the most enterprising and well-organized, has a membership of 6,000, and is well-placed to operate on the immediate national scale. It is probably the largest of a rapidly growing number of local unions throughout the South.

Seemingly throughout the entire territory we have several small cotton shops, mostly located in every important cotton center. They are small, but they are fully organized. Many of them are paying the Union $2.00 a week, and are making good progress. We have already established local unions in a number of these small cotton plants, and we have a number of small cotton plants which we hope to organize in the near future.

The work is coming along much more rapidly than we had expected. We have already established local unions in a number of these small cotton plants, and we have a number of small cotton plants which we hope to organize in the near future.

GREETINGS AND TALKS FOR DAILY FORWARD BY ALEXANDER KAIN

The voice of the labor press was heard at the Convention when Alexander Kahn, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, who has been a labor editor for many years, spoke before the delegates.

"To the regret, I cannot boast of holding the conventional union card. But my profession as a lawyer has given me the strongest union, and it is to this first and only essential closed shop. We have strict union rules. Unless a person is a member of our union, which we call the Jewish Daily Forward, he is not entitled to any union privileges. And we have given to the organization the largest and most well-organized labor movement in the country.

"To fail of becoming a less wage worker is to fail of becoming a less wage worker. You must be able to get your work done, not only because you have a union card, but because you are a member of the Jewish Daily Forward."
We Mourn

A powerful tribute was paid to the late Vice President Edoardo Mondelli, director of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department.

Meyer London

Meyer London represented the spirit of revolt in 1910 against exploitation, against share ownership in the sweatshop. He was the spokesman of our organization, the voice of our struggle, the leader who geared us closer to the ranks of the laborers than any other man--the man we all loved more than life itself.

We miss him, we miss his inspiring leadership, and co-workers of the Cotton Garment Department, for whose programs he so ably fought. He was a great, a really great, and a very, very responsible leader, but Brissburg is missing him today. We are the poorer for the loss of the older and younger members of his organization. We miss him for many, many years, and, together with whom, he helped his brother workers, and at great cost to himself, he built up the Trade Union movement of our organization and in the entire labor movement and the advance of organized labor for the betterment of all human qualities.

Past President

One of our greatest Presidents--Morris Bigman and Benjamin Schlesinger--have inscribed golden pages in the history of our organization. We shall always pay homage and honor to them as long as we shall live.

Morris Bigman, who died in 1931, was a great leader, a loyal leader, a good organizer, a good strategist, a great humanitarian. He served us during the most turbulent and difficult period of our union. He saw the union emerge from the economic depression of the thirties, and he led the union to victory in the boycotts. He was a man of extraordinary courage, honesty, and dedication, and he was a fine example of a labor leader.

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Matthewi Lives On...

Following President Dubinsky's memorial address, First Vice President Louis Antonini called upon the delegates to raise a 50-cent American flag to honor the memory of Giacomo Matteotti, famous labor and socialist leader of the Italian Parliament, killed by Mussolini's Fascists. The meeting concluded with a personal address by Samuel Gompers and a vote of confidence to President Dubinsky.

Matthewi Lives On...

Matthewi was the Italian Socialist leader who was murdered by Mussolini's Fascists in 1924. The meeting was concluded with a personal address by Samuel Gompers and a vote of confidence to President Dubinsky.

We Mourn

It was one of the most striking moments of the Convention when on the morning of Saturday, May 15th, 1938, Giacomo Matteotti was called on by labor and public opinion. Three Yanks in three simple cases.

Three colors--red, white and blue

A hussar on a tropic island

Three Yanks in three simple cases

Three Yanks in three simple cases

I love this story, this is our story, this is our victory.

May 15th is the day that I feel very much at home here, in spite of the fact that I am not a member. My father, for all his lifetime, was a liberal, and I have been a liberal for many years, and for many more years than I have seen a white collar. I have known the meaning of toil with my hands. I have seen that from the backwaters of Scarsdale, Pennsylvania, there is a large number of young people who have come into the service, and I am a citizen in uniform, seeing of public service as a public service.

Moral duty to the men who have done this for us.

A prayer in Latin phrases.

One of our greatest love, our best love, and our best love.

Three Yanks in three simple cases.

Three Yanks in three simple cases.

It was a hot afternoon on June 15th, 1938, when a young gentleman left his home, 84 Via Paleologo, to go to Paris.

We Mourn

The 5th War Bond Loan Drive is On! Every ILG Members Day at Least One $10 War Bond!
Summary of Action on 'National and International Resolutions'

Aiming on more than thirty resolutions dealing with national and international affairs, the Committee, headed by Vice President John C. Kennedy, discussed and adopted two resolutions suggesting that the Committee issue three statements of international trade union unity and industrial solidarity actions endorsed by the Committee.

Declarating that "The old system of national and international relations has utterly failed," the committee called for a reorientation of international trade organizations, including the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, to ensure that international relations are based on cooperation and peace.

The report of the Committee on Action on the 'United Nations' dealt with the question of the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, and the need for more effective action to promote peace and international cooperation.

The Committee also reaffirmed the traditional stand of the IWW on the question of the United Nations and the International Labor Organization, and the need for more effective action to promote peace and international cooperation.

The Committee further declared that the United Nations and the International Labor Organization should be strengthened and reorganized to meet the challenges of the modern world.

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EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL DEPT. REPORTS WAR-CAUSED CHANGES

The leaders of the Educational Department were called upon for brief "bows" by President Dulany on Saturday morning. Several of the leaders of the work of the Department had been previously distributed among the delegators, and a special exhibit of its activity had been put on display in the lobbies. Mark Scott, director, Fannie Goode, assistant, and Louis Schaffer, supervisor of cultural activity, were introduced in turn.

MARK SCOTT:
Our country has had a pretty active, happy decade of work with the International. One of the high points was that our group of 300 odd people went over to France, one of our largest ever. In the last war, I was asked by the French government to come over to that fortress of democracy, the Rhine border of France, which is now going from a fortress into an invasion battlefield. As I have already had occasion to go over, and it was due to the courtesy of the French authorities, I am sure that the association that was given us seven weeks then we had an experience in this. That was my first meeting there. That at every meeting where I spoke in those exciting, exciting speeches, I have had a feeling that I have somehow told somebody who knew about that. It was, as you probably remember, being brought back to you and to express as much excitement as I had, as you can think of those people over there, the parents of the fallen boys, the soldier boys who were killed in the war, the families of our boys who had been rescued by our boys. The girls, the war work and the war work done by our women, the nurses, doctors, all of these things. That when you do when you get back to the United States, we, thank you, Words expressed to us in the spirit of the International in particular, and the labor movement in general, for the help which they gave us for our boys overseas.

Why can we be easy on our ears and also on our tongues is that you can be as easy on as much material of national disposition as you might imagine. Of course, the convention committee under the experience of the convention chairman during the session will have to deal with the resolutions of some other general conclusions.

Union Idealism
All that we want to do here today is that we are going to give our ideals which we have still got to go on with. All due respect to the total war, that is something in which our country could not have had a challenge or in which the generation had no part in which looked like social idealism, because it is an engine needs steam, so a union body needs a soul and as well as work, the government will have to do in order to deal with the resolutions that we have to ground in some other general conclusions.

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Ideal Greatness
I want to tell you about the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and the ideals and 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Foursome and Some Walkersisms

From Canada to Convention

A Judge's Vision

He was a picturesque, impressive figure as he rose to speak before the ILGWU delegation in Boston, trim, with a weight of two hundred and black eyes—despite a background of more than fifty years of incessant labor and social activity.

Just before our meeting, Mr. Duhnisky, the General Secretary, had informed us that he had been invited to speak in this convention. Mr. Duhnisky had also agreed to speak on the subject of the revolution in the trade union movement.

We have a stake in the war, for it means free trade unions; it means democracy; it means freedom to organize from poverty. Poverty has been made obsolete by technology. We have a stake in this war. We want to preserve to ourselves and posterity the democratic heritage which has been handed down to us by the fathers and the mothers of America, which has been handed down to us by the philanthropists and the intellectuals, all over the world. We have a stake in this war and we will win it.

A Message to General Clark

When the news of the entrance of Allied forces, headed by America, was broadcast over the air on the Convention floor, the delegates voted unanimously to send a letter of congratulations to General Macfarlane Clark, Commandant of the 5th Army Corps.

Our Convention assembled in Boston representing three hundred thousand members in the United States and Canada in deep and inspired by the fact that in leading the Allied armies into Rome, we are committed to the implementation of the democratic city. The campaign in Italy will be led to a speedy and victorious conclusion. In this final triumph, we have a role to play.

"Justice" Loses Reader

Items like the following kept bobbing up in the run-of-the-mill daily called by "Justice".

"Kindly notify your mailing department to continue delivery of 'Justice,' to my daughter, Estates Office, 78th Street, N. Y. C."

"It was a splendid day at the races, and we have been engrossed in watching the games, and we hope that you will be able to come to the races with us."

"We are proceeding on the march to drive the boys out of the utility labor movement and we have arrived at the point where they do not want to be there."

"Thank you greatly, "Her father."" (

Benjamin Jeffers)

Good luck, Roselle, and come back to our mailing list soon.

Workmen's Circle Head Tells Story Of Labor Advance

Speaking in the name of 25,000 men and women banded together for the past 44 years, the "Workmen's Circle," Joseph Baskin, its general secretary, declared that the operation with the ILGWU extending into every phase of the lives of our members in every town, village, general workers and yeomen, are found. Said Baskin, in part:

The Workmen's Circle is a fraternal organization. Fraternity is the true form of brotherly love. Fraternity applies to the soul and to the heart of men and women. Its appeal goes to the conscience of humanity, and in the words of the great Poet, Yeats, "To the conscience of humanity is baseness as deep as the sea.

Circumstances change and conditions change. Deep down, the struggle remains a three-fold one. Economically it is a struggle for a living wage, for decent standards, for union rights, for decent work, and as it should be, for proper sanitation and for steady employment. Politically it is a struggle to translate these laws into law and to surround these laws with a general democratic atmosphere in the country as a whole, as a whole in freedom and tolerance and the acceptance of the significant place of productive labor in the community, an atmosphere that will make for the gradual rebuilding of society into a cooperative economic society. Labor may live together as civil servants and bring up for hours, for hours, for hours, and it is a struggle for enlightenment, for the knowledge which leads people into our acts, for the true understanding, for the human understanding, and the great man in this great movement shall be that man who shall be able to point the way and to guide the way and to lead the way.

In the world of international politics, we have been fighting for the right of human beings to be free. We have been fighting for the right of democratic nations to be free. We have been fighting for the right of people to determine their own destiny. We have been fighting for the right of labor to be free. We have been fighting for the right of women to be free. We have been fighting for the right of the poor to be free.

We have stood and we have fought for the right of the poor to be free. We have stood and we have fought for the right of the poor to be free. We have stood and we have fought for the right of the poor to be free.

The right of the poor to be free is the right of the poor to be free. The right of the poor to be free is the right of the poor to be free. The right of the poor to be free is the right of the poor to be free.

Proud of Their ILGWU Certificates

A new member class receiving certificates from Mrs. Beatrice Henderson, educational chairman, after completing Local 122, 216, 216a. A new member class receiving certificates from Mrs. Beatrice Henderson, educational chairman, after completing Local 122, 216, 216a.
The Convention Is Over

The 1944 Convention is behind us. A milestone in ILGWU history is passed and the organization of America's women's garment workers surges further ahead to seek out its destiny in a war-wrecked and perturbed world.

And now that it is over, there can hardly be any division of opinion that this convention was worthwhile having. We recall, at this point, head-shaking and subdued murmur in some union quarters as to the advisability of summoning a national assembly of the organization while the war was still on. Difficulties were pointed out—and they were real difficulties—and the point was being stressed that since we already had waived side one convention—in 1942—on account of the war, we might as well wait for the next one until the war was over.

But other voices, asking for a convention without further postponement, prevailed, and today everyone is glad they did. A four-year between-conventions interval is about as long as the ILGWU membership could be asked to take. To us, conventions are a process of democracy which is essential to that vital continuity called normal organizational life. An overload period without a convention to your true-blue ILGWU'er is like a stretch of desert, a spell of still-life.

What has this 1944 Convention brought us, what has it given to our membership and leadership in tangible, matter-of-fact values?

It is, perhaps, too early to appraise its yield in concrete returns. Let us bear in mind, first and foremost, that this convention, held against the background of the greatest war our country ever knew and its literally permeated with the atmosphere of the global conflict. Day by day, during those two weeks, we lived in that Boston hall with the all-absorbing drama in the hills of Italy and later on the beaches of Normandy. When the fall of Rome was announced during the earlier days of the meeting, the swell of jubilation among the delegates rose high enough to obscure for many hours the routine of the agenda. But it took the mighty impact of the invasion news to bring the convention to a dead stop as President Dubinsky adjourned the morning meeting of June 6 and a thousand delegates and visitors, many of them with tears streaming down their faces, quietly departed to prayer houses all over the city to find release for pent-up emotions and feelings.

The war's meaning and its varied and far-reaching implications colored every address delivered by the invited guests—and there were many of them—and, with but few exceptions, each of the resolutions presented to the Convention. Need in order came resolutions and discussions touching on problems and issues of the post-war period. In fact, the bulk of post-war discussions centered on matters of industry, our own industry included. What will our trade look like in the whirlpool of national reconstruction; how rapidly will the demobilization of the war industries and the return of the millions from the war fronts affect consumer buying power and buying interest; what measures, if any, can the union together with industry leaders take or agree upon to provide a cushion for sharp employment dislocation—these eager queries sounded like the pecking away at one huge question mark, tempered only by the realization that in this respect we all are in the same boat with the rest of America.

Our conventions always offer a national platform of wide coverage to leaders of labor and public opinion. The 1944 Convention outdid itself in this respect.

During those nine days the delegates listened to men and women of great ability and outstanding influence in our national life, men and women who came not only to praise our union and to extoll our achievements but to offer sound advice and to enlist our aid in causes and movements close to their and our own hearts.

Whether it was the voice of Secretary of Labor Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State Beals, William Green, Matthew Woll, or Walter Schevenels highlighting labor's efforts, labor's duties and labor's hopes for the days to come; whether it was a message from Attorney General Biddle, Walter Nash, New Zealand's labor veteran, or the youthful Administrator of the Wage and Hour Act Meisalfs Walling; whether it was the sound, calm voice of industrial leaders like Alexander Points, Harry Uviller, or the forceful humanitarian appeal of Justice Pecora; the delegates felt that these speakers, and a score of others, stood staunchly with them on the ramparts of democracy, right there in the thick of defense of the decency of life and labor.

And America—judging by the immense press and radio coverage our Convention received—listened to these messages with equal interest. Many a newspaper reader who ordinarily would by-pass a column covering a trade union convention halted even while he was reading hot war-front news to take in the report on the ILGWU national meeting in Boston. The key to this interest is quite simple. Millions in America have come to know the ILGWU not merely as a trade union; they know it as a great national institution.

This issue of our paper, devoted entirely to the Convention which has just closed in Boston, carries the gist of most of the decisions, statements and pronouncements reached during the nine days of session. We shall not duplicate them on this page.

Our mind, however, lingers primarily on some moments at this Convention, moments that will cling to memory for months, years to come. Over and over again, delegates and visitors extolled the impact of enthusiasm which greeted the declaration in favor of a Fourth Term for President Roosevelt, a demonstration lasting nearly a half hour which was all the more impressive because it was spontaneous and entirely unprepared. The other sweep of mass enthusiasm which lifted the delegates from their seats occurred when a convention committee reported a resolution favoring full aid for the reassembly of the International Federation of Trade Unions and cooperation with free trade unions everywhere.

This resolution supported the stand of the American Federation of Labor and of the ILGWU that, while we heartily favor cooperating with the Russian people and the Soviet Union as an ally in this war, we are not yet ready to work together with the Russian unions because they are trade unions. On a show of hands only six voted against this resolution.

And so, good bye, Boston. Three years from now—the Convention voted in favor of triennial meetings—the ILGWU will meet again. We will meet, we fervently hope, under conditions of peace, under conditions vastly different from those we were facing in Boston. Our 25th national assembly was the greatest in numbers we ever had. It marked the highest peak in our union's and our industry's history. No one, at this moment, can begin to forecast what the future holds in store for us, as trade union members, as American citizens. We are fully aware, nevertheless, that grim battles are still ahead of us, harsh experiences and trying situations.

To meet these tasks the leadership of our International Union must gird itself now. We have the faith and confidence that, as in past crucial tests, our union, an indivisible part of all American labor, an indivisible part of American reality, will come through to register an even greater measure of material and spiritual security for its entire membership.