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

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

"We Must Not Stand Still; The I. L. G. W. U. Must Reach Out To New Fields While Holding Fast To Its Gains."
11 Weeks of "Union Assembly" on the Air

by MORRIS S. NOVICK
Director of Programs, Station WEVD

"Not by bread alone do we live," was the keynote of President Dubinsky's address at the inauguration of "The Union Assembly," WEVD's first broadcast program, at the Trade Hall of the I.L.G.W.U., on the Air, on April 8, 1934. President William Green, speaking on the same program in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, greeted the officers and membership and charitably referred to"New York Assembly" as a giant leap forward in keeping with the advance education steps taken by the International in the course of its existence.

The series had as its guest speakers and honorary sponsors: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Frankfurter H. Reid, Jacob Schiff, Trustee, Governor Gifford Pinchot, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Norman Thomas and William Green.

Our Chief Objective

Our objective was to reach our Eastern membership and their families, and, particularly, the newcomers in the Union, so that we could acquaint them with the aims of the organization, its struggles and accomplishments. Because of the complex composition and divergent interests of a membership of 200,000, the job of organizations, known as the "voice of the people," was extremely difficult. We, therefore, arranged to include in each program an address by one of our own members in behalf of the music by one of the ten foremost chamber music ensembles scheduled for the concert series. Each address by a member of the United Executive Board touched upon various union problems, and entertainment by a prominent Broadway radio and concert star. The chamber music ensembles included: Compagno Trio, Koch String Quartet, Kroll String Quartet, Perele String Quartet, Sturlasson String Quartet, Gordon String Quartet, Schenley Happy Trio and Aschino String Quartet. The Broadway and concert artists who appeared were: the Hall Johnson Choir, Bianca Yurka, Natasha, George Jessel, Morton Downey, Ma Wanbre, Molly Picon, Tamara, Celli Adler and Mary McCarthy. We introduced something novel in presenting Natasha and Bianca Yurka in dramatic pieces on child labor and the NRA.

Friendly Comment

The reaction of radio critics, generally, to this program is most interesting and significant. I am sure all of you are familiar with the recent regrettable appearance of the Day Book which in these criticisms lists about half a dozen programs out of many thousands (approximately 80) offered daily by the important stations. It is, therefore, most reassuring to note that the New York Assembly reached more than 11 programs broadcast; the New York World-Telegram; and the New York Evening Post; the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, New York American and the Daily News averaged 6 or 7 out of the 11. The paper in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Bridgeport and elsewhere featured these programs as frequently as did New York papers. When the series opened, every newspaper in the East carried feature stories about it and all commented that it was the first time that a labor union contacted its membership via the radio. The editor of the Post said: There is no independent station audible in the metropolitan area that has ever offered its public a series of such extraordinary distinction.

The World-Telegram said:

"The union is sponsoring the program as an experiment in a new medium to keep c(""-time etc."") in touch with its membership of 180,000. The character of the entertainment is a departure from radio routine, too."

"A RALLYING POINT"

It is interesting to note the comment of Forbes Magazine, a leading industrial magazine, in its issue of April 15th. It said: The series is significant not so much because a union is sponsoring a radio program but because a union is using radio for the same reason that an employer does, as a business-like method of meeting its business problems... It gives members a rallying point, keeps up the interest and builds up a definite picture of the union."

Extract from President Dubinsky's Speech Closing Radio Program

We had a great convention in Chicago last month, representing the biggest membership our international ever had, the greatest enthusiasm of the delegates, and the greatest desire for organization on this coast.

The delegations at our convention were thrilled when they saw our picturesque "Marching on," portraying the struggles and the program of our Union. This is the first labor picture in the country and the convention viewed the first showing of our film. Arrangements are being made for it to be shown everywhere throughout the country for our members and their friends.

The convention, by acclamation, approved the action of the General Office, and the radio as a team program. We have education and propaganda, and here the General Executive Board arranges for radio programs on an even more elaborate and extensive scale. Originally, this series consisted of 10 programs, but in order to make possible this opportunity of addressing our membership, the series was extended over nine weeks. The radio broadcasts will be resumed in the fall, and the interim will afford us the opportunity to make arrangements for future programs, speakers and stations, so that we may reach an even larger hearing on our members.

I want to take this means of expressing our appreciation to the guest speakers, artists, Station WEVD and the other broadcasting stations for their cooperation, and to Morris Novick, who worked so hard to make these programs a success, as well as to our members and all other listeners.

It is my keen desire to get from our members an expression of opinion regarding the value of these radio programs. All suggestions, criticism and comment will be appreciated. They may be addressed to the General Office at 2 West 16th Street, New York.

MORRIS S. NOVICK
In Charge of "Union Assembly" Programs
Dress Locals Summoned to Act on Cotton Dress Issue

On his return from Washington, on June 19, after a week of hearings on the Union's demand for the reopening of the Cotton Garment Code, President Dubinsky put to all dress locals throughout the country a communication in which he said:

"I have been advised by Washington that the Code is being in the house. Cotton, cotton dress and wash dress workers under the working provisions of the regular Dress Code.

The workers, therefore, call upon dressing workers to "mobilize their forces, to call the meetings of the cotton and wash dress workers in their respective localities and to create public opinion everywhere favorable to the improvement of the work conditions in the cotton and wash dress industry.

To All Locals and Joint Boards of Dressmakers Affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U.

Brothers and Sisters:

The Cotton Garment Code, which provides for a 48-hour week and a 51-cent minimum, and to which the international objected strenuously from the very beginning, was finally reopened last week, with a 48-hour week and a 51-cent minimum, and to which the international objected strenuously from the very beginning, was finally reopened last week, with a 48-hour week and a 51-cent minimum, and to which the international objected strenuously from the very beginning.

The Union also pointed out these hearings that although the industry is known as the house dress industry, the manufacturers have the same type of garment as is manufactured under the Dress Code, that is, they also manufacture dress for street wear as well as formal dresses made not only of cotton but of rayon, wool, silk and other materials.

This, we declared, tends to increase the interest of the demand of thousands of workers who now enjoy better conditions in the dress shops and compete the workers in the house and wash dress factories to produce better garments under better conditions, sanctioned by the government through the Cotton Garment Code, and denies them the wages and hours to which they are entitled under the Code.

Employers Argument

The cotton garment manufacturers were apparently well aware of the injustice committed to the workers in this industry and used every means to resist the Union's demands. They made an attempt to raise the sectional and racial issue; they enlisted the aid of several manufacturers against any model code or revision of the present provisions of the Cotton Garment Code; they threatened the administration that if the demands of the Union for a higher minimum and a shorter work week were granted, the industry should be destroyed, as the consumer would have to pay a few cents more for the garment, and argued also that the workers employed by them are unskilled and that in view of the fact that their factories are located in the West and in the South, the 12-hour and the 48-hour work week were necessary. The Union maintained that all the workers in the Dress Industry, irrespective of locality, are entitled to the same protection under the NRA.

During the past several months, an intensive organization campaign has been waged in the city of Bridgeport and vicinity.

The difficulties which we encountered were many and I can protest at this writing that there has a local there now and that it has to come to stay. One of our problems was to convince the workers that they are not alone in the Union there, and now they realize that we mean business. Several of the employers have already fallen in line and I am confident that the others will follow suit very shortly.

The Fight in Bridgeport

Another of the difficulties that we encountered in Bridgeport was the fact that the employers had isolated some of the workers from the Union by offering them a higher minimum wage and longer hours. In order to prevent this, the workers were employed to work for them for next to nothing.

News from South Jersey Local

by Barner, Harri

L. W. G. W. Organizer

The workers, however, are starting to realize that their only salvation was in organizing, and I am glad to say that they are founding to the union headquar ters that they have joined 115 and joining up with the union.

Local 132, of Hammonton and Millville, about which they had, held a splendid dance and celebration to show that they had made the union their own. The affair was addressed by the local officers and the educational secretary of our international. It is interesting to note that many people have threatened to run the union representatives out of town for talking union to them.

Whether in Millville, where they have not had any celebration, seem to be very practical to the extent that they have made the union their only religion in the factory, and above all, they have learned that "in unity there is strength," and they are acting accordingly.

Third Season Starts

We are starting our third season under our activities and meetings and I am happy to say that we are ready to do the work of the last season which we were unable to do the previous season. We are ready to do this work and we are ready to do the work of the last season. We are ready to do the work of the last season.

Dealing With A Hand Firm

I have had the pleasure of having to do with the firm of H. J. Block in South Jersey, and it is no secret that it is not one of those firms that like to work with this firm and meet the keen competition of their work. But, in some respects we are able to put our opponents in their place.

Executive Group, Local 76, Wash Goods and Cotton Dress Union, Chicago, Ill.
Pres. Dubinsky's Keynote Speech at Chicago

Justice

July, 1934

Conventions in the life of a labor movement are always a time for a group of our leaders to meet in a social setting, to discuss the problems of the movement, and to exchange ideas. At such conventions, the leaders of the movement gather to discuss the future of the union, the challenges it faces, and the strategies needed to overcome them. These conventions are an important part of the labor movement, and they play a crucial role in shaping the direction of the movement.

In this particular convention, the leaders of the American Federation of Labor gathered to discuss the challenges facing the labor movement. They discussed the need for unity among labor organizations, the importance of organizing new industries, and the necessity of fighting for better wages and working conditions. The leaders agreed that the movement must continue to grow and to fight for the rights of workers.

The convention was held at the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit, Michigan, and it was attended by thousands of workers from all over the country. The speeches delivered at the convention were filled with passion and determination, and they inspired the workers to continue their fight for better working conditions.

The convention ended with a call to action, and the leaders of the movement encouraged the workers to continue their fight for a better future. They reminded the workers that their struggles were not over, and that they must continue to fight for their rights. The convention was a success, and it laid the foundation for the future of the labor movement.
compelled to earn our trades during the depression and has since worked back into our shops. The greatly enlarged membership has assured a fairer wage scale for us and has made it possible to continue work among organizing that everywhere. The new board, which has been called for an enlargement of our staff, is a great step forward in our fight against the unfair wages that are paid in our markets, no less than 200 people are today employed in the various cities of our International Union through the direct action of our local staff of not less than 260.

All our local unions today possess substantial membership. The General Board has found it possible to liquidate almost all our debts, to repay our good name, and to improve our prestige in community life by helping such institutions as formerly operated upon generous assistance from our International.

Moral of High Point

The moral of our workers is today at a high level, perhaps the highest ever before in the history of our Union. The best evidence of this is the big meetings and the imposing show of workers who have met here and there, in New York and in the numerous localities in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and in other parts of the country.

Our organization has grown to such proportions that we have within our jurisdiction more than 15,000 members, all of whom are represented in the national board. Local 52 of New York, dressmaking, members of a new organization of a size equal to the old, and now with a membership of about 10,000, is the result of a great work.

The union is rapidly growing, and its influence is extending to other industries, with the result that the Unions have a greater power to control the wages of the workers.

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A Song of Men

We sing the songs that we make, Naked, work and true,
We sing of the men who gather In factory, forge and mill,
And warm their hands at the fire.

In the cold, gray morning chill,
Warming their hands for a little Meal.

Strong hands at the Fire of Life; Living and working and hoping, 'Midst the din, the stress and the strife.

We sing of the cold and dark, The fog and the damp and the gloom; Of the road that the worker journeys That ends for him, ever in doom.

And whatever the road we travel, In our search for life and bread; We see the sun in the evening As it dyed the sky blue-souled.

And over the hill in the morning We see the golden glow, Giving us hope and courage To strive, for the things we know.

Out of the dark to the sunlight, From the slime to the gleam; We are the Sons of the Future, Men and the Children of Men.

Forward! We press, ever forward! Over the ground we pass; We are the men who matter, We are the Working Class.

R. M. FOX.
Convention Spurs Cause of Workers' Education

By FAYE M. COHN
Secretary, Educational Department, Int'l Ladies Garment Workers' Union

Long live the unions! Women, which have been the most unorganized group in American history, are now organizing in large numbers. The 1934 convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union was in full swing, and the women of the union were celebrating the thirty-anniversary of the birth of the International. It was one of those moments in history to which we will always look back and be proud. The delegates were those who have been active in the union for many years, and these are the women who have fought for their rights. They have lived through the trials and tribulations, the victories and defeats, the joys and sorrows of the organization and of the labor movement.

The delegates to our convention were men and women, from the young and old, from the poor and the rich, from the community and the labor movement and its mission in our turbulent world. Their common importance as members of the International and the labor movement grew as the convention proceeded.

Legislators, Judges and Jury

The delegates were a group of our era. They had a common purpose, a common goal, and a common cause. As delegates, they found themselves in the position of one who is called upon to assume the duties of an administrator, legislature, and judge for the benefit of all the women of the union. The role of the delegate is to represent the interests of the women, the women's welfare, the women's education, and the women's rights. This role is one that is filled with dedication and service, and it is one that is filled with responsibility.

The influence of our educational work was felt throughout the convention. The various committees which are responsible for our educational work held their meetings, and the results of their work were presented. The men were present, but the women were the leaders. The women's work was prominent, and it was done in the interest of the women. The result was that the International is striving toward a new world, and that it is working to unite workers of all nations into one large, democratic organization.

The delegates were thronged with their first experience as members of committees, considering resolutions, listening to arguments in support of them and formulating the best possible solutions. The results of this convention were the large number of women delegates, the fuller participation of the women in the various committees, the greater interest in the work of the union, and the recognition of the leadership of the women in the International.

The Pine Grove

Among the artists who took part in the entertainments and concerts were: Lewis Kramsky, Vice-President; Isadore Hirshkoff, Abe Berg, Harry Diamond, and Jacob Steiner. Paul Damblin and Benjamin Totschman sang at the Jewish Hour on Sunday morning at the Pine Grove Theatre.

2,000 VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY

Unity House opened its 1934 season at the Pine Grove Open Air Theatre, and practically all the managers of the New York local and of many of the localities in Philadelphia, Jersey City, and the out-town territory were heavily represented by large groups.

Art and Talent

A group of union members, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, prepared a program of songs and dances on Saturday night, before the regular concert opened, a concert play of trade union songs. On this evening the audience was electrified. The door was open and the audience was filled. On Friday night, the large hall in the casino was filled to overflowing by an audience of union members who watched attentively a run-off of the I.W.W. film, "Marching On." Jacob Halpern continued as manager of the Pine Grove. George N. Nettles as his assistant in charge of all activities in addition to the special social work of the institution.

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The 22nd Convention Passes in Review

By MAX D. DANISH

Thursday morning, in a large auditorium, the convention opened with a speech by President Dahlby. He reminded the delegates that a little over two years ago, at the Philadelphia convention, they elected to the post of leadership of the L.L.G.W.U. a man who had not made many speeches in his life. But today, he had not made many speeches, but they had made it.

The keynote speech, lasting forty-five minutes, was delivered by President Dahlby. He spoke on the success of the union and the importance of its members. He emphasized the need for unity and cooperation among the members.

The speeches were followed by a parade, which included floats and marchers. The parade was followed by a banquet, where the delegates had the opportunity to network and discuss the issues of the day.

The convention ended on a high note, with the delegates expressing their confidence in the leadership of President Dahlby and the future of the union.
all facing, if you will help me, on behalf of the NRA, to enforce what we have got to build where everybody everything was torn down, then I say to you that there is great hope for the future, great things yet to be done, and if we can only do as a help and power and with all the aid and efforts of your leaders, I think that when you come into convention again you may have a greater cause for congratulating yourselves for your own efforts as well as for the efforts of labor in general.

Shortly thereafter, the convention was treated to an address by another invited guest, one whom President Dubinsky introduced as a "representative of the nation's working class abroad," Dr. Max Winter, former Vice-Mayor of Vienna, a refugee from the Bolshevik terrorist regime in Austria. Dr. Winter made a stirring appeal on behalf of the persecuted Austrian Socialists and Laborites, saying that Vienna has been suffering and struggling for months now, not only for Vienna, but for the workers of the world. They are struggling and fighting at this moment, with 5,000 comrades in prison, 500 comrades dead, 1,000 wounded, and thousands of thousands of children starving, homeless, and in rage.

By a rating vote, the convention endorsed the appeal of Dr. Winter, taking action on this matter to a later session.

The convention heard an interesting address delivered by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, who said he had attended the convention of the Socialist Party a few days prior. Though critical of the NRA, in general, Thomas congratulated the I.L.G.W.U. upon its signal achievements in the past year. He appealed to the delegates to keep their great organization intact and to be ready for all emergencies, warning them, especially, against the drift of Fascism.

Thomas Warns of Fascism

"The only thing that will prevent the development of a business Fascism, heaviest and most immediate, will be the Blue Eagle, is your power to organize the unorganized, to stand together and to resist, as industrial workers, an under-

standing with the farmers. No victories you've won, no wages unless you seem to establish, can be secure unless we are able to organize this country, and then the world, on the basis of the cooperation of workers, which means that we own the things for which our experts have planned our use and for our enjoyment. What I am talking about is the federation of cooperative committees of parishes and clubs, and, unless generally we say on the highroad to this goal, we shall be swept into the abyss of Fascism and war.

That same afternoon heard an address by President Dubinsky on the financial status of the I.L.G.W.U., which he illustrated with striking paragraphs from the regular report submitted by him to the convention, the high point of which was that the Union had liquidated, during the past two years, nearly half a million dollars of old debts and has reached the convention with more than a half million dollars in its treasury. The convention hailed Woolworths as an example of what a worker-owned company, which means that the Union has liquidated, during the past two years, nearly half a million dollars of old debts and has reached the convention with more than a half million dollars in its treasury. The convention hailed the Woolworths report with applause as President Dubinsky cited one figure after another, bearing testimony to the remarkable financial comeback of the organization and the growth of its national prestige and stability.

The remaining part of the session was occupied with a detailed report of the activities of the National Joint Board, delivered by Vice-President Isadore Nagler, General Manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, on the entire cloak and suit situation in the New York market. Vice-President Nagler's report came to an end with a personal address to President Dubinsky, which he characterized as an utterance of the voice of the pioneering organization of the I.L.G.W.U., the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board. He stated that he was delegated by the Joint Board to perform a delicate mission, a mission that he was ready to execute in a spirit of loyalty, respect and gratitude.

Nagler Reviews Cloud Field

They say, "New York cloakmakers gave you to the international, to the thousands, in our old craft, to whom we have fought dignity and a larger measure of security than they have ever known. Despite your rise to great heights, through a leadership that commands the respect of the nation, you have remained one of our own. In every phase of your growth you have returned your simplicity and humanity. To approach, to thrive in your re-

nie, sight-seeing trips and dances, and that could not be studied aside.

On the morning of the third day, the convention heard an interesting talk by Mr. Raymond F. Ingersoll, president of the Brooklyn Board, who came to Chicago to represent Mayor La Guardia of New York at the I.L.G.W.U. gathering. The delegate gave Mr. Ingersoll, who for seven years had been the lapidary jewel of New York, a rating reception as he declared that "on behalf of Mayor La Guardia, and in my own behalf, I congratulate you upon the position which you have attained. You have a good organization and an able leadership. You can do much to help your own membership and to stabilize a complex industry and must to promote the general welfare."

The convention voted to send a tele-

gram of thanks to Mayor La Guardia for his thoughtfulness in sending Borough President Ingersoll to represent him.

An interesting demonstration lasting fifteen minutes, broke out at this session when Delegates Jean Block, representing Local 197 of Long Island City, presented to President Dubinsky a flower basket on behalf of the delegates of the Eastern Out-of-Town districts, for "good luck and with gratitude for the remarkable opening speech" which she wished to express to the delegates of the local in that territory could have heard.

"We, 19-000"

Strong

After a representative of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIS), Mr. Ben Weisberg, spoke for several minutes, expressing the thanks of his organization for the loyal support given by I.L.G.W.U. locals in New York and other cities to the work which the HIS was carrying on an Palestinian refugees from persecution and the South all over the world, President Dubinsky called upon Vice-President Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board of New York, to give the delegates a review of the life and activities of the organization entrusted to his management for the past two years. Brother Hochman responded with a talk lasting over a half hour, covering the main features of the organization and the movement of the New York dressmakers, and winding up with a presentation of the I.L.G.W.U. through the convention, a splendid journal named "21,000 Strong," containing an illustrated story of the rise of the dressmakers from
a lowly state to organisation heights during a past year.

Vice-President Hochman's address was rewarded by the convention with a tonic demonstration which President Dubinsky followed by a warm tribute to the membership of the locals affiliated with the Joint Board of the Dry Goods District. Dubinsky, like so many others who make up the district industry, recovery—indeed in addition to General Manager Hochman, Brother Aslakson, Chairman of the Committee, M. Cohen and many others "too numerous to mention."

In the afternoon of that day, the delegates, their friends and hundreds of Chicago members of the G. and W. U. were guests of the Chicago Joint Board on a sight-seeing trip, which ended up with a banquet dinner at Navy Pier on Lake Michigan.

IV.

The fourth day also began with ad

of the committee was ready for reports.

Brother Morris Paltz, secretary of the United HOREB Trades of New York, a guest of the convention, delivered a talk to the delegates. He dwelt largely on the daily which the I.L.G.W.U. went to its newly acquired membership and the vast material of yet untrained men and women who came into the organization during the great drive of the second half of 1933. "It is true," Bro. Paltz said, "that at this moment it is highly important for the internal to absorb all of its new membership into its old tradition, for strength lies as much in spiritual unity as in physical unity. In the unknown situation which the future holds for you, it will be impossible to keep responsibility for the graces re

of social codes, and the individual. There is one way of being prepared against failure, and that is to bring together members that are here to give as well as receive—those who understand an ac

not a possible evaluation for the individual—by giving to the Union, they give to themselves.

The Furriers Are

Paltz's was followed by Brother David Goldstein of the Furriers International Union, who expressed the gratitude of his organisation for the efforts of the General Executive Board of the International and its New York locals and joint boards in supporting the furriers through the depression years. The biggest hope in the industry today are under the control of the International Fur Workers' Union, and we are responsible for that as the I.L.G.W.U., with President Dubinsky and his associate, David Goldstein, representing the leaders of the various locals who have consistently and regularly come to our aid," Brother Goldstein concluded.

Immediately thereafter, President Dubinsky called upon Miss Schwederman, who has been a member of the National Women's Trade Union League and the only woman member of the Labor Party, to start off the session with a masterful address, the gist of which centered on the great historic contrib

uance of organization of women workers in America. She sketched briefly the early struggles of the Union, in which she

herself, had taken a leading part, and dwelt at length on the recent enrollment by the I. L. G. W. U. of nearly a hundred thousand women workers in every branch of the apparel industry all over the land. "My organization," Miss Schiederman said, "is happy and rejoices with you in your new-born strength, but I want to say to you, President Dubinsky, that you can triple your membership if you are determined upon it. There are still hundreds of thousands of women who do sewing and who rightfully belong in your ranks and who are not there, and it seems to me that you owe them the possibility of coming into the I.L.G.W.U. because they have no other place to which to turn. I believe the women in your organisation have proved to you their loyalty and their devotion and that at all times they, when called upon, have just as ably and as devotedly served the Union as any of the male members of your organisation.

President Dubinsky warmly thanked Miss Schwederman for her genuine and consistent interest in the welfare of the members of the I.L.G.W.U. and expressed the hope that for many more years she would be of continuous service to the labor movement.

The Capsmakers' Salute

He then introduced, amidst the applause of the entire convention, Mr. Zaritzky, the leader of the Cap and Millinery Workers, an organisation which he characterised as "one of the very few progressive labor organizations in this country that can boast of obtaining mar

ious results for their members.

In a stirring address, President Zaritzky brought the greetings of the cap and millinery workers, now united into one international union with the bakers, to the I.L.G.W.U. "To me these meet-

ings of the two fronts of two very fine organisations are more significant than some people think. We were here together 14 years ago in this city and at that time our General Executive Board invaded your convention. And we were very happy and we are happy right now to have invaded your convention at this time. We fought side by side. We con

ducted our organisation campaigns to

gether in the same places and at the same time. The same captains and sold organi-

izers worked hand in hand. Your leaders and ours consulted together, framed policies together. We have, physically, two organisations, but, spiritually, we are one. We speak the same language, the language of labor.

"We frankly admit, and we are ready to admit, that the NRA has opened up many opportunities to carry the gospel of labor to the millions of unorganized workers. But the NRA is not an organ

izer. It is in the struggles which your organisation and ours have conducted that the key to our successes lies. And so I say to you, let us not depend upon things given to us, upon rights granted to us; let us rely entirely and only upon our own forces, upon the strength of the organisation of labor."

President Zaritzky received a tumultuous ovation when he ended his address.

Before the session ended, a large box of cases was brought to the platform by a delegation of Local 48, consisting of colored workers, Miss Jelica Riley, a delegate of Local 48, presented this offering in the name of the 4,000 Negro dressmakers of the local, and assured that the Union has brought to them a measure of economic security, has raised their wages to a living stan

dard and has shortened their hours of labor. More than that, Miss Riley said, the Union has turned the noble phrase of solidarity and fraternity of all labor into a reality. It has championed com

plete equality of workers, of all races in the shop, and has fought against discrim

ination and race prejudice in all fields of social life.

V.

The fifth day of the convention opened

with an extensive report on the Eastern Out-Of-Work situation, delivered by Harry Wender. In a terse, concise address, Delegate Wender spoke in the name of the 13,000 out-of-worked workers in

the section covering a string of small, industrial towns in New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island, West

chester County and upstate New York. He emphasised the point that less than a year ago these masses of workers were living, under the most intolerable condi

tions, many of them working from 60 to 80 hours a week without having anything to say about wages, hours or the right to their jobs. Today, these workers are under the banner of the Union and realis

es the value of organization.

Brother Wender stressed the point that while the NRA has been helpful, to some extent, in arousing public opin

ion against sweatshop conditions in that industry, credit for the achievements in the Eastern Out-Of-Work Department is due, largely, to the driving, ir

representable energy of the organizing forces of the Union and, in a great many instances, to the leadership of the newly

organized locals. He paid tribute to President Dubinsky for his generalship and inspiration in encouraging the men and women in charge of the campaign in the out-of-town district.

Dr. Price, Schlesinger, Follow

Following Brother Wender, President Dubinsky invited Dr. George P. Price, the director of the Union Health Center, to address the delegates. Dr. Price expressed happiness over the fact that the General Executive Board has finally de

cided to make the Union Health Center secure by taking over its management completely under its supervision. He spoke of the value of the Center to the membership of the International, of the pioneering efforts of the International in the field of social medicine, and commended

with the hope that the Union Health Center will remain a permanent monu

ment to the vision and idealism of the I.L.G.W.U. and of its unremitting service to its membership in every field of human endeavor.

Emil Schlesinger, counsel for the New York Out-of-Work Section, was the next speaker called upon by Presi

dent Dubinsky to address the convention. Schlesinger referred to the leadership of his father, the late Benjamin Schles

inger, who was president of the I.L.G.

W.U. for many years, as one who helped
to build the International and who held the foundation for its present greatness.

"But my father left behind a fearless, able, consecrated leader, who, when the time came, took the reins of leadership and, in his own right, brought to the great mass of needle trades workers into the Promised Land. I am happy to say that nothing gives me greater satisfaction, nor would have given my father greater satisfaction, than to know that it was David Dubinsky, who was the man destined to complete the job he began many years ago."

Emil Schlesinger was given a rising vote of thanks when he concluded his address.

That same morning, Vice-President Julius Hochman, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, delivered a partial report of the committee, after which President Dubinsky called upon Thomas Evans, a delegate from the Atlantic local, No. 123, one of the recently organized units of the I.L.G.W.U., in the South, to tell the delegate some of his experiences in bringing together the dress workers of his city into a trade union.

Brother Evans’ address was heard with keen interest by the delegates and he was generously applauded when he concluded by saying that “with proper effort on the part of the International, by the end of this year Atlanta will be, for the first time in the history of the labor movement, a closed union town as far as the garment industry is concerned.” He also mentioned the fact that in the vicinity of Atlanta there are a number of these plants which have run away from the Union to “beat” labor. He expressed the hope, however, that the I.L.G.W.U. will soon be able to reach even these runaway plants, some of them in Georgia, and others in the Carolinas and in Mississippi.

VI.

The afternoon session of the fifth day began with a statement by Vice-President Zaydoff, who, as treasurer of the fund for the relief of Austrian sufferers, reported the collection of $1,185.57. This report received the hearty approval of the convention.

Next came a talk by Sister Sadie Roten, a member of the executive board of the Women’s Trade Union League and an active organizer in the recent out-of-town campaign of the I.L.G.W.U. Miss Roten, who has been a member of the New York “dreamers’ union” for the past twenty years, related some of her experiences as organizer in Connecticut, of the dismal beginnings which at times appeared hopeless, and of the glorious triumph in the end. She implored the women delegates present to be in mind, after coming back to their localities, that only by dint of hard labor and application to their duties may they hope to retain the gains achieved during the past year.

Miss Roten was given a vote of thanks by the convention for the fine work she did in Connecticut for the Out-Of-Town Department, as well as for the loyal services rendered by her in Toronto in the “dreamers’ strike” of 1911.

The Kielcegoz Settlement

At that moment, President Dubinsky read to the delegates a chapter from the report of the General Executive Board on “the Knitted Garment Workers of New York, Local 231.” Discussing the jurisdictional troubles between the I.L.G.W.U. and the United Textile Workers in that industry and expressing the hope that the American Federation of Labor would find a way of straightening out this wrangling between two international unions, thus assuring the knitted garment workers human labor conditions in their shops.

After reading this section, President Dubinsky stated that he was so sorry for this controversy as anyone and that he is happy to announce that this matter was finally settled. He then, upon the delegate’s agreement between and signed by the I.L.G.W.U. and the United Textile Workers only a few days before the convention opened. He stressed the point that both organizations have defined a mode of procedure for controlling the unionized shops and for further activity by organizing Joint Councils to apply to every market where knitted garments are being manufactured. Both internationals are to have supervision over work conditions, the United Textile Workers to control the workers making the materials from which the garments are manufactured, while the I.L.G.W.U. is to control the workers actually making the garments. As the garment workers constitute a majority of the workers in the industry, the greatest burden of control will naturally devolve upon the I.L.G.W.U.

To demonstrate the unity between the two international unions, President Dubinsky continued, he had invited President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers to address the convention. He had accepted the invitation but unfortunately, was unable to reach Chicago owing to the threatened strike in the textile industry.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor arrived at the hall at that moment and was escorted to the platform amidst a demonstration of applause and plowing. But, before the applause for President Green had died off, Delegate Edward Molnari, on behalf of Local 45, the Italian Cleaners’ Union of New York, rose at the head of his delegation and announced that his local had dedicated a piego to President Dubinsky and wished to present it to him. A hand of music came down, the center aisle, followed by the delegation of banners waving and singing labor hymns.

The Local 45 Plaque

The entire convention was thrown into fervent excitement when Vice-President Ninio came up on the platform, unfolded a beautifully bound parchment scroll and, beginning with a dedication to President Dubinsky. Right alongside of him there stood, on an easel, a marble bas-relief of the figure of the president of the I.L.G.W.U. in his robe. The demonstration which broke out after Brother Ninio concluded his dedication lasted for more than fifteen minutes.

Overwhelmed by this display of genuine devotion and loyalty, President Dubinsky was barely able to respond to this presentation. In a voice filled with emotion he told the committee of Local 45 that his heart was overjoyed at the re-ward, no price—will be dearer to me than the memory of the gift that comes to me from the members of this local.

Following that, Vice-President Dixi presented a replica of the plaque to President Green, who responded with a few appreciative remarks. Printed copies of the replica were also distributed to all the various joint boards.

The session was concluded by an address by S. E. O. Nirta, president of the Associated Clothing Workers of America, which lasted nearly an hour. At the conclusion, the entire convention rose and applauded vociferously. The complete text of President Green’s address will be found in the next issue of “Justice.”

VII.

Saturday morning, June 2, marked the end of the first week of the convention.

Soon after the session opened, President Dubinsky announced that Sidney H. M. Grant, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, together with Samuel Levin, manager of the Amalgamated in Chicago, were in the hall and were expected to the platform. Simultaneously, it also became known that Major Harry H. Gilchrest, chairman of the Prat Coda Authority, had arrived and was at once seated to the platform.

President Dubinsky then called upon William D. Lopes, the representative of the organized workers of Puerto Rico, to address the delegates. Brother Lopes had reached Chicago the previous evening and was to speak to the convention, the day of his arrival, on the government of the Puerto Rican people and the future development of the country.

Puerto Rico’s Voice

Brother Lopes, in a comprehensive and eloquent speech, outlined the conditions of the delegates from the island, and explained the evolution of these trades and the way they are to organize the local garment workers there. He also talked of the general labor situation in Puerto Rico, of the political movement of the workers and of their successes in gaining considerable political power on the island. At present, he pointed out, they are not in the Puerto Rico State Federation of Labor, but these represent only a fifth of the 25,000 or more thor trades, as the other 40,000 are not affiliated. He explained beyond belief by the employers and their agents. “You secure,” he said, “that the Federal government is for the workers, and the State government is for the workers, and the Federal government is for the workers, and the State government is for the workers, and the Federal government is for the workers.”

A movement was finally decided upon that with cooperation we expect to bring, within the year, forty or fifty new unions to the banner of this International Union.”

President Dubinsky, after Brother Lopes had concluded his address, presented him that the Executive Board, which had brought in a recommendation for organizing aid to Puerto Rico, would go through this country with great deliberation, after the convention adjourns, start a campaign for thorough unionization on the island.

The next to address the convention was George W. Lipton, the chairman of the committee on the Labor-Fair Trade, the impartial chairman of the Cost and Fair Industry of New York, when President Green mentioned that he would present a resolution to the convention which one who “has won the admiration and respect of all our offices and workers who have come in contact with him.”

Chairman Alger

Mr. Alger spoke at length on his contacts with the garment industry for a number of years and the warm terms the leaders of the workers...
who passed away since the last 

convention in Philadelphia.-Benj. Rich-

tanger and Morris Milburn, and the great 

service they had rendered to the 

workers and to the Industry. He spoke 

in terms of high praise of President 

Dubsky and General Manager Nagler 

of the Clockmakers' Joint Board, of New 

York, and proceeded to describe the 

work the Industry has been doing 

during the past year. In his view, the 

success of the Industry is due to the 

fact that the leaders of the Industry 

believe in the National Industrial 

Recovery Act," he said, "that it is 

providing a basis for understanding 

and for working out solutions of 

problems that have been a source of 

friction in the past. He declared that 

the Industry has made a significant 

step forward in its efforts to improve 

the conditions of the workers and to 

promote the welfare of the Industry 

as a whole.

Hillman Gets Ovation

"I have just read a part of the report 

of your General Executive Board where, 

as I understand it, you are coming 

out for the following measures: 

1. We will not allow the 

inflation of wages at the 

same rate as the cost of 

living.

2. We will have 

strike workdays carried 

on the basis of a 30-hour 

week.

3. We will give 

the workers a 

year's notice before 

laying them off.

4. We will 

provide for 

unemployment 

insurance.

5. We will 

maintain a 

minimum wage 

level.

6. We will 

establish a 

workers' 

union.

7. We will 

provide for 

health care.

8. We will 

promote 

education.

9. We will 

establish 

a pension 

plan.

10. We will 

fight 

for 

equal 

rights.

These are 

some of the 

measures that 

we are proposing 

to the workers of the 

Industry. We are 

confident that 

these measures 

will improve 

the conditions of 

the workers and 

will contribute to 

the development of 

a stronger 

Industry."

The conclusion of the speech was 

met with a loud applause from the 

audience, who appeared to be 

enthusiastic about the proposals. 

The convention adjourned with 

the assurance that the Industry 

would continue to work towards 

improving the conditions of the 

workers and to promoting the 

welfare of the Industry as a whole.
were times not so long ago when, all those allied with the workers of the world, were looking with despair for its future and your International was among those who were affected worst in that period. We logged those years and today all your friends and admirers rejoice with you in this great and momentous victory.

Arturo Giovannitti, whom President Dubinsky introduced as a "great poet, orator, and organizer," was among those proud and happy men giving expression to their joy. The speakers then turned to the International's achievements.

A representative of the Jewish labor organizations in Poland—Mr. M. Kahan, whose speech was highly commended, next addressed the assembly. Mr. Kahan, who is one of the leaders of the Workers party in Poland, was present at the founding of the Jewish labor unions. He made a very effective and interesting address in English, in which he expressed the gratitude of the Jewish workers to the workers of the world for their support and the encouragement given to the development of Jewish labor organizations. He also expressed the hope that the International would continue to give support to the Jewish labor unions and that they would continue to give the International a warm welcome.

The afternoon session of the day was devoted to the discussion of resolutions presented by the Committees on Resolutions and of the International Executive Committee.

The motion of the tenth day was devoted to a discussion of resolutions presented by the Committee on Resolutions.

Before the session closed, however, the convention heard an address delivered by Matthew Wohl, President of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Wohl spoke of the importance of consolidating gains and maintaining a solid front in the face of the attacks made on the labor movement by employers and the press. He also expressed the hope that the I.L.O.W.U. would "grow stronger and broader in its efforts."
**Locate Sweatshop in Conn. Barn**

By BERNARD SHUB

Connecticut State Organizer, L.L.G.W.U.

Barney Davis, 620 West 261st Avenue; Universal Dress, 520-521 Avenue; Mario Fronza, 240 West 121st Street, and Rosalind, 1212 S. 2nd Avenue.

Children—12 and 14 Years Old—Employed

It was unbelievable to find that this "factory" was employing, in June, 1934, children between the ages of 12 and 14. I personally interviewed one of the children, 13 years old, who is the daughter of a Monroe farmer and attends the Otsell farm school.

According to children about 15 people employed in that shop, all women and children. Other amazing facts that I discovered were that a girl of 13, a sister of Ethel Wagner, Helen, had worked as many as 74 hours in one week, including Saturday and Sunday, for which she received the grand sum of $.44 and some change. It is needless to say that we were not interested in unmasking or organizing this "shop."

One of my tasks under the State Department of Labor, as a result of which both proprietors were placed under arrest. They will be tried for violation of the State labor laws for working women excessive hours and for employing minors.

I believe this is one of the last unavenged relics of the sweatshop in Connecticut, the kind that flourished on the score here before the L.L.G.W.U. came into this State and organized the women's garment workers. This story of a "barn sweatshop" created quite a storm in the local press and the Bridgeton Herald carried it several days on the front page with photographs of the "factory" and of the children, all of whom were employed three weeks for 75 cents.

**HELEN WAGNER**

School Child Shop Worker

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**OUR REGULAR FEATURE—"N.Y. DRESSMAKERS' SECTION"**

**Will be Resumed in the Next Issue of "Justice"**
In view of the fact that last month's issue of JUSTICE was chiefly an "Anniversary Number," containing greetings from the students and alumni, some labor movement, and historical reviews and sketches of our organization since its founding, we are glad to have the privilege of reporting for you in this number the routine work of our local, and instead of that we have a brief historical survey of Local 10 under the caption "Cutters' Union, Sixty-five Years Old.

It is important, however, as a matter of record, that the members of Local 10 get the report of our election of delegates to the 24th General Convention of the C.I.O. on.

I begin with, Local 10 was interested in that they were entitled to, and 34.36 of the largest delegation we had at a convention. This naturally, was due to the tremendous increase in our membership.

Our about us.

Our applications were held on April and the election campaign was rather long. The voting took place on May 15. Each member participated in what was the largest convention election on record in Local 10. Of course, it was impossible to be present at the actual conduct of the election itself. Submitted in the opinion of the majority of those present in the control of the convention and has taken part in the end.

The following is the report of the convention.

The nominees and the number of votes they received: David Dubinsky, 234; Samuel Perlmutter, 1,092; Louis Goldberg, 1,877; Joel Abramowitz, 1,915; Abraham Kalbach, 1,799; Abraham Gravel, 1,741; Max L. Gordon, 224; Morris Feller, 234; Nathan Saperstein, 226; Meyer Friedman, 190; Israel Harris, 234; Moses Finkelman, 226; Abe Bronfman, 226; David King, 229; Harry Silason, 218. Those who received the highest number of votes were elected as delegates.

Our resolutions:

At a meeting of the National Convention was the submission of the membership for approval. Among them were the following: The endorsement of a labor party; a re-arrangement of the C.I.O. Strike Insurance; a restriction on No. 15 cutters; the 30-hour week; restriction of groups; N.X.A.; patternmakers; May Day services.

Most of these resolutions were discussed at length and adopted at that meeting. The question of the No. 15 cutters, the proposal of the delegation, providing for the abolition of such and groups existing in the industry, was the subject of a lengthy discussion called forth a warm discussion. Some of these presented pointed to the fact that the very existence of such a large number of cutters would render it impossible to offer criticism and would undermine free speech.

In defending this resolution, Manager Perlmutter argued that there is no room for any club or group within any democratic organization, especially in Local 10, whose constitution provides an unabridged democratic form of trade union government. He stressed the fact that the resolution does not demand any changes in the constitution, but rather points out the need for more frequent meetings, and that there is no need in our local to have such a club, or group, which is established primarily for the benefit of the clique. The resolution was adopted in its entirety.

The other important ones were the Committee on Officers' Report and the Committee on Organization.

Executive Board: There was an agreement that the convention would come to a close but one meeting. The convention adjourned for the final time of the 24th General Convention on May 25, 1934.

TheSpirit of the Convention:

Brother Louis Stubberg was elected as chairman of the delegation to take care of all business in the Convention, especially labor...-

Day before leaving for Chicago, a "stand-off" luncheon was given in honor of the delegation at the Central Plaza, Hall, where over 500 members of Local 10 participated. The spirit which prevailed at that luncheon was of a high order.

Brother Stubberg was in the majority of those present in the control of the convention and has taken part in the end.

We hope that this announcement will make every cutter straighten out so that we know how to act in the future.

David Crystal Shop, Long Non-Union, Now Organized

The following is a communication received by the Cutters of the David Crystal Shop:

April 26, 1934.

We, the cutters of the David Crystal shop, wish to express our deep appreciation to our manager, Samuel Perlmutter, and our secretary, Max Jacoby, for the splendid offer they have accepted in behalf of the workers of David Crystal, leading to the establishment of the largest dress manufacturers in New York, who operated as a non-union shop for the past 15 years, and who wish to sign up with the International and unemploy the two shops in Reading and Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

Now that our firm is falling in line with the rest of the business, we look forward to being placed on par with the workers of other shops under the protection of Local 10.

We are particularly grateful to the above-named brothers, because

ATTENTION, CUTTERS!

MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

NEW YORk WORKING CARDs

All Culk, Dress, Ruger, Ral-Re-All, and Children's Dress cutters, etc., must renew their working cards and notify us when obtaining new shops.

All cutters are instructed to renew their working cards beginning July, 1934, for the new season.

Failure to do so will be considered a serious violation and will make you subject to heavy penalties.

ATTENTION, CUTTERS! MEMBERS OF LOCAL 10

The following are the names of the members of Local 10 who will take place in the order as shown in the arrangement.

R. E. Members Meeting, Monday, July 9, 1934.
R. E. Members Meeting, Monday, July 30, 1934.
R. E. Members Meeting, Monday, July 30, 1934.
**THE GREAT CONVENTION the L.I.G. W. U. has ever held is over**

As was to be the greatest in duration of any convention the L.I.G. W. U. has ever held was the Chicago convention, which was held May 1-6.

The convention was held in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, and was attended by approximately 1,500 delegates from all parts of the country.

The convention was opened with the national anthem and the pledge of allegiance, followed by remarks from the president of the L.I.G. W. U., who welcomed the delegates and outlined the objectives of the organization for the coming year.

The convention proceeded with the election of officers for the coming year, and the adoption of the annual report of the executive board.

The convention also included a number of workshops and discussions on various issues, including the status of the garment industry, wages and working conditions, and the role of the L.I.G. W. U. in supporting the working class.

The convention concluded with a banquet and dance, where delegates enjoyed music, food, and each other's company.

**FOR A FULL WEEK, in the latter part of June, the center of interest in the L.I.G. W.U., shifted to Washington, to the hearings on the opening of the Cotton Garment Code.**

The Cotton Garment Code, which was created in 1935, was designed to regulate the cotton garment industry and protect workers' rights. However, the code was often criticized for failing to adequately address the needs of workers, and there were ongoing debates about its effectiveness.

The hearings were held in Washington, D.C., and were attended by L.I.G. W.U. leaders, as well as members of Congress, labor unions, and industry representatives.

The hearings were controversial, with different groups expressing differing perspectives on the code and its impact on workers' rights.

**THE CHICAGO CONVENTION elected the entire General Executive Board for another administrative term. It added six additional members to its per- sonal — four from New York and two from markets outside New York.**

There was, of course, nothing unexpected in the redaction of the G.E.B. The leadership of the L.I.G. W.U. "came through" in 1935-1936 in the executive body of the L.I.G. W.U. and rarely if ever rejected by any organization.

The addition of six members to the Board, on the other hand, reflected the growth of the Union, the accretion of new markets and spheres of interest which had to be given a place on the highest ex- ecutive body of the L.I.G. W.U.

The finest — and unique — tribute paid by the convention to a leader unquestionably, nevertheless, was its decision, without a dissenting voice, to vest in President Dubinsky for the next two years the powers of general secretary-treasurer in addition to his duties as president of the organization. In this decision the convention was not at all prompted by the accident, which promptly occurred.

It came rather as a spontaneous, unchallenged recognition of President Dubinsky's superb qualities as financial administrator, proved so gloriously by the Union's financial record for the past two years and it was a well-merited and justifiable course of both posts — that of president and secretary-treasurer.

**THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE JURISDICTIOnAL controversy between the L.I.G. W.U. and the United Textile Workers of America with regard to the Knitted Garment Workers Getting Ready for Action Industry, which has been under discussion for several months, is making a disturbance and hindering materially the organizing activity in that large trade, has met with widespread approval among the workers in the garment trade and in other labor movement as a whole.**

The settlement, which recognizes the rights of the workers in that industry, offers a workable machinery, through joint councils, to both unions and also lays the groundwork for unharried and successful organiz- ing work. Credit for this achievement, besides

President Dubinsky, who has been taking hard

For a full week, in the latter part of June, the center of interest in the L.I.G. W.U. shifted to Washington, to the hearings on the opening of the Cotton Garment Code.

The hearings were held by the NRA at the request of our Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Garment Workers.

It is estimated that 60,000 workers employed in the cotton and wash dress factories in every part of the country. These factories operate under the Cotton Garment Code on a 40-hour schedule and under a $15 weekly wage minimum.

The hearings were held in Washington, D.C., and were attended by the L.I.G. W.U. leaders, as well as members of Congress, labor unions, and industry representatives.

The hearings were controversial, with different groups expressing differing perspectives on the benefits and drawbacks of the code for workers.

Our representatives pointed out at these hearings that the longer hours of the Cotton Garment Code hindered the re-employment of the idle in that industry and that their loss of function and their ability to earn wages for their families. They also emphasized the rights of workers, both men and women, to earn a living wage and to organize for a better work environment.

The conference was an opportunity for all involved to express their views and to work towards a solution that would benefit everyone.

Conferences and discussions at this moment, as well as the upcoming election, are being handled by the NRA and the A.B.A. for the benefit of the garment industry and for the benefit of the citizens of this country.

The conference was an opportunity for all involved to express their views and to work towards a solution that would benefit everyone.