

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job 27:8

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

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Peace Terms Ratified at Member Meetings of Locals 2, 9 and 22

Shop-Chairmen at Cooper Union Meeting Last Thursday Accept Harmony Pact—Members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 on Saturday, September 26, Endorse Terms of Understanding—"Do Not Let the Employers Take Advantage of Our Internal Strife for Their Own Ends," Cry the Workers.

The meeting of the shop chairman, last Thursday, September 25, practically brought to an end the fight which has been raging within the ranks of the cloak and dress locals of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York City for the past fifteen weeks.

An hour before the meeting was opened, the Cooper Union hall was already besieged by a mass of eager shop chairmen and active members

of the locals, and the committee in charge of the meeting at once made arrangements to hire two additional halls, Webster Hall on East 11th St. and Manhattan Lyceum, on 4th St. for overflow meetings.

The Cooper Union meeting was opened by Brother Cohen, a member of the shop chairmen's committee, who introduced Brother L. Hurwitz as the chairman. The chairman spoke

briefly and explained the difficulties the shop chairmen's committee had to face in bringing both sides to a basis of a mutual understanding. He was followed by Brother Borchowitz, one of the leaders of the Joint Action Committee, who declared that, while the agreement of peace does not meet all the demands which this committee had put forth at the outset, he regards the peace terms as very satisfactory. Peace in the Union, he stated, is far more important than the "glory" of a complete victory. He received a tumultuous applause.

After him, Brother S. Shally, the secretary of the chairmen's committee, read the terms of the agreement.

The chairman then introduced Bro. Louis Hyman, the chairman of the Action Committee, who was received with a storm of applause. Hyman declared that it is much easier to start a fight than to end it. In time of war one does and says things which he might not say in normal times. "We did not get all we wanted but for the sake of peace it was necessary to make compromises."

Hyman's talk was convincing and to the point. He analyzed each paragraph (Continued on Page 2)

A. F. of L. Starts Convention Next Monday

The 45th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will open its sessions on Monday next, October 5th, in the auditorium of the Steeplechase Pier, in Atlantic City, N. J.

This will be the first meeting of the American Federation of Labor in more than forty years that will not be presided over by Samuel Gompers, its founder and lifelong president.

The I. L. G. W. U. will be represented at this convention by six delegates—President Morris Sigman, Vice-president David Dubinsky, Brother Louis Pinkusky of Local 22, Brother Louis Antoski of Local 28, Brother Sam Perlmutter of Local 19 and Brother Charles Kreisdorf of the Cleveland Joint Board.

The convention will continue in session from day to day until its agenda is completed. It is expected to last two weeks.

Opening Exercises of The Educational Activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will take place on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. This event will be celebrated with a concert and dance. Prominent artists will participate.

Referendum Vote on Dues Next Monday, October 5th

Members of Locals Affiliated With New York Joint Board Will Vote All Day on Dues Rate Proposals—Huge Vote Expected

On Monday next, October 5, in accordance with the decision of the joint peace conference to speed the fixing of a permanent dues rate for the members of the locals affiliated with the New York Cloak and Dress Joint Board, a referendum vote will be held in all the offices of the Joint Board throughout Greater New York.

The ballot will contain three proposals: One for 35 cents per week, the old dues rate; another for 40 cents, and a third for 50 cents as at present. The members will be called upon to vote for either of these three sums. Only members of Locals 2, 3, 9, 10, 22, 23, 25, 48, 64, 82 and 89 will participate in this referendum.

Voting will begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and will continue all day until 9 in the evening. The ballots will take place in the following offices of the Joint Board:

Joint Board Building, 139 East 25th Street.
Italian Cloakmakers' Building, 231 East 14th Street.
Harlem Office, 166 East 121st Street.
Downtown Office, 33 Second Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 105 Montrose Ave.
Brownsville Office, 219 Sackman St.

It is expected that a great mass of cloakmakers and dressmakers will turn out to take part in this referendum as this question has agitated the workers greatly for some time past. The referendum is conducted under the supervision of a large committee consisting of members of the G. E. B. of the locals involved, and of the Committee of 15 Shop Chairmen.

Election of Officers and Executive Boards in Locals 2, 9 and 22 Takes Place Next Monday, October 5th

Nominations Made Last Tuesday, September 29—Committee of General Executive Board Restores Right to Hold Office to Suspended Executive Members of Three Locals.

The first practical step to restore peace in the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions of New York was taken last Saturday, September 26th.

In carrying out the terms of the pact reached between both sides in the fight which has stirred the ladies' garment workers' organization to its depths, a committee of the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. met on that day to consider the appeal made by the Chairmen's Commit-

tee of 15 on behalf of the suspended members of the executive boards of Locals 2, 9, and 22, and set aside the verdict of the trial committee of the Joint Board which made them ineligible for office for several years. By this act these suspended officials were given back their right to hold office in the Union.

The second practical step in the direction of peace was taken the following Tuesday, September 29th, at the member meetings of Locals 2, 9, and 22, where nominations were made for executive boards and officers of these locals. These meetings took place under the auspices of the Committee of Shop Chairmen.

The member meeting of the cloak and refter operators, Local 2, was

held in Manhattan Lyceum under the chairmanship of Brother Fried. The meeting of the finishers' local took place in Stuyvesant Casino and was presided over by Brother Hurwitz. The meeting of the dressmakers, Local 22, was held in Beethovens Hall, with Brother B. Rodgers in the chair.

Election and Objection Committee Chosen

At all three meetings election and objection committees were elected to help supervise the election and to examine the fitness of the nominated candidates. The following were put on these committees:

In Local 2: Marks, Meisner, Kravetz, Sonkin, Cooper, Smith, Kelso and Zelesnick.

In Local 9: S. Miller, N. Kaplan, L. Resnick, D. Wander, P. Gartner, M. Kesten, and M. Greenberg.

In Local 22: R. Wolkowitz, J. Goldstein, A. Zecherberg, I. Schorr, D. Friedman, L. Bloom, R. Samorodin, R. Ratford, P. Gravatky, R. Mirsky, S. Miller, C. Klein, S. Malkin and M. Rosen.

These committees organized at once and proceeded to the work of examining the candidates who will be voted for next Monday, October 5th.

The polling places where the voting will take place will be announced in the daily press.

Statement by Committee of Fifteen Shop Chairmen

It is unnecessary for us, members of the Committee of 15 shop chairmen, to say that we have strained every effort and spared no energy to bring both contending sides to the adoption of the agreement given above.

We have conferred time and again, day and night, with both sides, with the single purpose and aim in mind: to save the Union and to meet the present situation in the trade. We realized that never before was the necessity for united action as great in our organization as today, and that our common enemy is lurking in the dark for the opportunity to spring upon us and to rob us from whatever gains we had won in the past at the cost of frightful struggles.

We believe that on the basis of the peace which has now been determined by our members, the beginning of a new life has been made in the Union. A union in which the great mass of its members shall have the say in determining their interests; a union wherein there shall prevail the spirit of unity and fraternity between member and member and of love and respect by the members toward their leaders and vice versa. Only then will it be possible to raise the standard of our fast sinking and demoralized industry and to improve the living conditions of our workers.

We, the committee of 15, are proud of having contributed of the best in us to bring this warfare to an end.

And we believe that our work shall be crowned with success if our workers will lend their combined good will to achieve such a success. 'We believe that a new era will, then, be opened in our Union, an era when the welfare of the workers shall be the chief aspiration and striving of all of us. We shall consider it our greatest reward if the terms of this agreement are carried out in the spirit in which they were adopted.

SHOP CHAIRMEN'S COMMITTEE OF 15
L. HURWITZ, Chairman
S. SHALLY, Secretary

The Agreement of Peace in the Cloak and Dressmakers' Unions

Upon the initiative of the committee elected by the shop chairmen, a conference of representatives of the International Union and of the Joint Action Committee was held, at which the following peace terms were agreed upon. This settlement is now being submitted for ratification to the shop chairmen's meeting of Thursday, September 24th, 1935, in Cooper Union. The terms of the agreement are:

1. On the subject of tolerance of political opinion. It is agreed unanimously by the conferring parties that tolerance be recognized as a basic principle in the Union and that all discrimination for political opinion be abolished.

2. On the subject of proportional representation. It is agreed that, since the present method of representation at International conventions and Joint Boards is causing dissatisfaction in our Union, it is the unanimous opinion of the conferring parties that this question of representation be taken up and decided by the next convention. To settle this matter in an adequate and satisfactory manner, it is, in our opinion, necessary that the next convention refer the final solution of it to a general vote of the membership of our International Union, and that both majority and minority viewpoints be submitted in this referendum vote.

3. After the question of representation is determined by the convention and is referred to a referendum vote of the members, the committee to be elected or appointed by the convention to supervise the referendum shall be composed of an equal number of members representing all shades of opinion on this subject.

4. During the coming election of delegates to the convention, it is agreed that in the event of any candidates making a demand that they be allowed to watch the balloting, the president shall afford them the possibility to do so.

5. On the matter of the suspended executive boards, it is agreed that the committee of chairmen is to make a general appeal to the General Executive Board on behalf of the suspended executives and officers and request the setting aside of the verdict of the Joint Board. The General Executive Board is to act on this appeal in conformity with the first paragraph of this agreement.

6. After the verdict of the Joint Board is set aside by the General Executive Board, all members shall become eligible to run as candidates for the ensuing election which shall be called at once in Locals 2, 9 and 22.

7. On the subject of office staff and general manager. It is agreed that an election of all officers of the Joint Board shall be held not later than two weeks after the election of local officers in the above enumerated three locals. The election shall be carried out under the supervision of the Joint Board together with the committee of 15 shop chairmen. The basis for this election shall be the same as of last year.

8. As regards members of the other locals of the New York Joint Board who sided the suspended executives of Locals 2, 9 and 22 and who were punished for such political activity, the chairmen's committee is to make individual appeals for each of them, in cases where it may appear doubtful whether the nature of their offense is political, such appellants are to appear in person, upon the request of the General Executive Board, before the Appeal Committee of the International Union at the time their appeals are heard. The Appeal Committee of the International shall treat these political cases in conformity with the decision adopted with regards to the suspended executives.

9. As regards all other members of the International Union punished for political offenses, it is the opinion of President Sigman, that, as the next convention is to be a harmony convention, it will doubtless adopt a measure of amnesty.

10. It is also understood that the Joint Board officers of Locals 2, 9, and 22 are to be reinstated.

11. On the question of dues, the conferring parties agree that the referendum is to decide this matter shall be carried out at the same time when Locals 2, 9 and 22 will have an election for executive boards. The members shall be able to vote on the referendum ballot for three proposals: (a) for 35c, the old rate; (b) for 60c, on the ground of the increased per capita to the International, and (c) for 50 as decided by the Joint Board last year. The referendum

Peace Terms Ratified by Members of Locals 2, 9 and 22

(Continued from Page 1)

graph of the enclosed, reviewed the origin of the fight, and appealed to the shop chairmen and the members present to devote henceforth all their energy to the upbuilding of the Union which has suffered greatly during the internal wrangle.

The next to speak was President Morris Sigman, the only speaker on the Union's side at the meeting. His remarks were listened to with great attention and he received an ovation despite an attempt on the part of some disturbers to interrupt him at the beginning.

Sigman Speaks Out Plainly

He began his talk by declaring that there never can be peace in the Union until all the points subscribed to by both sides in the agreement remain not only an understanding on paper but enter deeply into the minds and hearts of every active worker in the organization. The fight, he said, began on the basis of a disagreement upon a very fundamental point of trade union policy and principle. This principle is—the right of a labor union to determine its own course, to have a free platform for the expression of

every shade of opinion, and to be free from the domination of outside political groups or dogma. He pointed out further that in the course of this fight, a number of other issues, extraneous and quite irrelevant to it, had been drawn into it, and the struggle has on account of that been diverted to entirely different channels. He expressed great satisfaction with the fact that the understanding between both contesting sides brought with it a number of far-reaching reforms which can have but one effect—to make the Union stronger, more efficient, and better equipped to fight the common enemy who is always on the lookout to weaken it and to destroy its influence in the industry. He called upon the shop chairmen to adopt the peace agreement and to help put the Union again on a sound basis.

Before the vote was taken three other members of the Action Committee spoke—Brothers Zimmerman and Portnoy, of Local 22, and Rubin of Local 2.

The agreement was adopted by an overwhelming vote in all the three halls.

shall be carried out under the supervision of the shop chairmen's committee together with committees from the locals. It is also agreed that the new rate of dues, which will be fixed by the referendum, shall become retroactive as of July 1st, 1935 and that dues owed prior to that date shall be paid by the members on the basis of 50c per week.

12. On the question of economy in the Union, it is agreed by all sides that immediately after the election in the three locals, the question of economy shall be taken up and decided by the Joint Board.

13. On the question of organizational activity and organizing work in the Joint Board, it is agreed, that, immediately after the election in the three locals, this question shall be taken up and that all active members of the Union be drafted into these activities.

14. In the matter of our demands to the employers, the Governor's Commission, our expectations with regard to it, and the question of the Union's reaction to these problems, it is agreed that, immediately after the election in the three locals, shop chairmen and member meetings shall be called at which the members might discuss and act upon these matters.

15. It is also understood by all parties that this agreement shall become operative after the shop chairmen's meeting had ratified it.

Now the general opinion of the conferring parties that we must now all undertake the task of rebuilding our Union and making it strong enough to defend the working standards and to improve the living conditions of our workers.

MORRIS SIGMAN,

For the International Union

LOUIS HYMAN,

For the Joint Action Committee

L. HURWITZ,

For the Committee of 15 Shop Chairmen

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Entered as Second Class Matter, April 16, 1920, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

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EDITORIALS

THE PEACE SETTLEMENT IN OUR UNION

Upon reading over the peace terms reached last week between both contesting sides, the member-reader is bound to ask himself a somewhat perplexing question: Why this fearful fight lasting four bitter long months? For what cause, after all, was it necessary to have humiliated and pilloried our Union before the whole world? And how is it that our Union, which took the effort of two generations to build, could have been brought to the brink of collapse through this upheaval?

Let us take the first paragraph of the peace terms, the key point to the entire concord. It reads: "It is agreed unanimously by the conferring parties that tolerance be recognized as a basic principle in the Union and that all discrimination for political opinion shall be abolished."

And now let us ask: When, in the history of our Union was complete tolerance with regard to political and religious opinion of its members not recognized to the fullest extent? Is not a fact that in this respect our Union has always been a model for all other Labor organizations? Have any of our members in the past been brought to account for their political, social or religious opinions? Is not a fact that our Union is one of the most heterogeneous Labor bodies in the land, composed of religionists, free-thinkers, non-partisans politically and men and women of various political shades, from ultra conservatives to the reddest of hues? Is not a fact that all these elements within our Union have heretofore worked side by side, fighting their common battles alongside each other, without regard to political or religious convictions?

How, indeed, in view of all this, can one seriously come to think of introducing at this late day in our history "recognition of tolerance in our Union?"

Upon second thought, however, this first point of the peace agreement is of paramount importance at this moment. It is common knowledge that within recent days there has arisen in our midst an element which appears to have lost sight entirely of the fact that tolerance is a fundamental condition without which a labor union cannot exist, and has sought to impose its dogma upon the rest of the membership. The leaders of the Union, quick to realize the menace of this unyielding intolerance, declared war upon it. And now, that the first condition of the concluded peace is a reaffirmation of tolerance as a living principle in our Union, the outcome of the struggle contains a great deal of satisfaction to the leaders of our organization. For, it appears today that the element which intended to force its political opinion and convictions upon the Union, has now recognized that such violence is entirely unfit within the framework of a labor body, and that every political opinion, whether popular or unpopular, whether liked or disliked by other members, must be respected within it.

Of course, we expect such of our readers as have not followed closely our comment in these pages on the issues of the strife just happily come to an end, to say: Well, if tolerance is such a virtue, how is it that the leaders of our Union have acted in the past in such fanatical and intolerant spirit toward their opponents? Did not they suspend the three executive boards on account of their Communism? Did they not violate this elementary principle of tolerance in a labor union?

This, however, would be an utterly wrong and misleading interpretation of the principles involved in the past controversy. The leaders of the Union have at no time fought the Communists as Communists and at no time have intended to hinder a Communist from believing in his political or social theory. But the leadership of the Union has fought the Communists for their bitter intolerance, and for their scheming to force their will and opinion on the rest of the workers without regard to the opinions and convictions of the latter. The leadership of the Union has waged the fight against the Communists because the Communists were determined to "convert" our Union at all cost into a Communist organization or, at least, to make it appear as such, which would have been both false and detrimental for it. Our leaders have fought the contemptible practice of the Communists to brand all such members of our organization as fall to follow their beliefs as fakers and swindlers, without for a moment admitting that there may be other honest men and women in our ranks who are not adherents of the Communist faith.

This has been the basic issue in this fight. And if the struggle of the past four months has really taught the other side the vital necessity of tolerance within a labor union—with regard to

political opinion as well as labor policy and course—we unhesitatingly declare that the fight has not been in vain and its results may yet be a blessing for our Union.

And now to the second point. According to this paragraph, the suspended members of the three executive boards become eligible to run as candidates in the next local elections and, if elected, may occupy their former posts. We believe this to be a just and fair arrangement, and, had it not been for the fact that other executive boards had been in the interim elected in these locals, we should have regarded their complete reinstatement as an equitable measure.

For, after all, the whole thing may be reduced to a very simple proposition. These men and women had not been found guilty for any act of overt treason to the organization. They were suspended by the trial committee of the Joint Board for acts of fanatical intolerance and because it had been proven that they were blindly accepting orders from a political sect on matters which concerned the Union only. Now, however, that intolerance is ostracized from our Union as its worst affliction and enemy, there is no reason why these members should not be returned to the places to which they had been elected, without the least regard to political opinion and conviction.

We also desire to say a few words with reference to the question of proportional representation to conventions and in joint boards.

To begin with, this question is not a new one in our Union. The fact remains that there are quite a number of "rights" in the Union and also several among the leaders who always have believed that a substantial change ought to be made in the form of joint board representation. In these columns we have discussed this question on more than one occasion and stated clearly that, while the leadership of the Union has some sound reasons for upholding the status quo, there is much to be said for the timeliness of such a change. At any rate, we maintained, the present administration could not make these changes before they are first sanctioned by a convention.

In the course of the fight our reasoning appeared to have been drowned for a time in the tumultuous clamor. And now that peace terms had been reached, it seems, that common sense had prevailed after all and that the other side had realized that the leaders could not on their own accord effect these changes, that our Union must follow its own laws and leave the settlement of this question to the convention.

On the same ground the General Executive Board could not concede the request for a general "amnesty" for members suspended elsewhere on constitutional grounds or for acts which former conventions condemned in unmistakable terms. The General Executive Board might have been able to treat them in the same spirit it treated the suspended members of the executive board in New York, had these punished members seen fit to declare themselves on the side of tolerance and loyal cooperation with their fellow workers in the Union—an opportunity which they had been given more than once but of which they would not avail themselves. The G. E. B. could not therefore have granted them "amnesty" at this juncture, and both sides at the peace conference recognized the fair attitude of the administration in referring their cases to the next convention.

These were the principal points involved in the settlement of the fight. What concerns its minor issues, such as the determination of the dues rate by a referendum, the election of a general manager of the Joint Board and of all business agents by a general vote of all affiliated locals, these questions had been already advanced by the General Executive Board. Let us emphasize here once more: It has always been the policy of the G. E. B. to seek out, on all matters of importance, the will and the wish of our members and to be guided by it in carrying them into effect. For, the present administration of our International, it must be stated, has found itself time and again in an extremely precarious position and frequently has had to wage battle on two fronts—on one side against the evils which have accumulated within the Union itself and have nearly sapped the spirit of democracy in it, and, on the other side, against the intolerable wave of fanaticism which has swamped a great many members in our organization, men and women who otherwise could have been an important asset to it.

The end of the fight now bids well to result in the realization of the hopes of our leaders. It appears reasonably certain that the reforms agreed upon will bring greater democracy in our Union and will likewise tend to check permanently the destructive hysteria of stark fanaticism. They will no doubt, too, loosen the grip which a few demagogues have succeeded in obtaining upon the minds of some of our workers.

Of course, these results could have probably been achieved under normal circumstances without the withering struggle which has ravaged in our midst for four months. But it would seem that in the blind fury of the aroused storm men have lost control of their reasoning power and were carried away on the crest of a demagogic avalanche. In the blinding turmoil some of the protestants would not, or could not, see that the leaders of the organization have been persistently striving to achieve the selfsame results without thunder and bombast.

The end of the fight nevertheless, should be viewed by all true friends of our Union as highly satisfactory, though it may appear disappointing to some of our enemies. When the reforms

Leaders of American Labor

Permit me, dear editor, to lift the curtain upon the platform of the American Federation of Labor—from row, center. The limelight is on, the convention in Atlantic City, the "playground of the world," is in full go. Let us focus the camera on them.

I often ask myself the question: What do I seek in a labor leader?

And my answer invariably is: Imagination and ability.

His political affiliation concerns me but little—as long as it is morally clean, and his horizon is free, wholesome and unobstructed. It is imagination alone which opens new vistas to a leader of men and fills his heart with a divine spark; and if blessed in addition with natural ability, such a leader will master the strategy of the labor struggle and will find unerringly the path on which to travel and the voice which to follow.

A labor leader with imagination and ability is an artist after a fashion, a soulful personality, one of mankind's choicest endowments. His gift for welding together human beings into a team apart by temperament and inclination, his facility for sifting interests that are seemingly hopelessly entangled create an atmosphere of genuine solemnity around his work. Like a true artist he, above all, enjoys his labor and like a creative genius he loves the elements which create the atmosphere for his work. He is proud of his life's calling.

Labor leaders must love their trades too; they must be proud of the task life has carved out for them. This devotion is the dominant feature of each of that group of leaders who speak today for the American Federation of Labor. It is the prevalent feature of American labor leadership in general. And it is a fine, wholesome characteristic.

These men love their trades, from which they have grown up to a point of vantage in the labor world, like an artist loves primarily his own land; like a grateful child who cherishes above all his mother's home.

Read Gompers' autobiography, and you will find its best and warmest pages devoted not to the stirring scenes of the struggles or the dramatic account of the conflicts in which he had participated; not even to his fervent search for a philosophy for the American labor movement; nor to his clashes or alliances with other political or social movements—but to the sketching of episodes of his shop life in the cigar trade. The discussions of the cigarmakers during lunch hours, the songs which they used to sing while at work—are depicted by Gompers with an incomparable years-

PEN SKETCHES, PROFILES, AND COMMENT

By HARRY LANG

ing equalled only by his genuine pride and joy over the fact that he was a craftsman, a real mechanic in his trade.

Gompers had built the American labor movement after the fashion of his cigarmakers' organization. He forged his way to the front of life through his activity in the Cigarmakers' International. He acquired his gift for discernment of economic facts in industry through his study of industry conditions in the cigarmaking trade. He learned the ways and habits of men and women of various races and tongues in the cigar shop. He became a world figure after graduation from the school of cigar-making in the tenement houses of New York City.

The cigar trade was his home, from which he liked to look out upon the world. He loved the world because he loved his home.

• • •

In the seat of Gompers there sits today William Green—another ring of the same chain. But in place of the cigarmaking atmosphere of the New York tenement which followed Gompers all through his life, Green's steady spiritual companions are the cheerless mine townships, in the sunken valleys of the coal-bearing sweeps of the land. In these mine settlements Green had spent the greater part of his life—his young work-days in and out of the pits; in the ugly streets of the miners' towns Green had lived his young joys and sorrows; and near the gaping entrances to the collieries Green's mother had sung lullabies to her children.

The collieries and the United Mine Workers are Green's home, and from this home Green looks out upon the world. There is warmth and comradeship in his eyes, for in the mines of America Green had met and mingled with men who speak every tongue spoken in every corner of the globe. He saw them joining into one fraternity of "children equal under the earth," and his heart had joined this brotherhood.

Green was a member of the legislature of his State and could probably have graduated into a successful politician. But Green would rather stay with his miners, with the Labor movement than be a legislator. The reason is not far to seek: Green would rather stay home, stay in the miners' movement for a better life, a better world to live in.

And here is Green's colleague, John L. Lewis, the miners' president. Whether among state governors or senators, journalists or educators, Lewis is first of all a miner, a coal digger, and no apellation suits him better than being called "a big coal digger."

I shall never forget the sight of this big, muscular miner, with the chest of a wrestler and massive round head which lends unusual strength to his appearance, burst into tears at a miners' convention. It took place after the settlement of a mine strike. In his negotiations that preceded the walkout and in the course of the arbitration proceedings which helped to bring it to an end, Lewis worked indefatigably, displaying rare ability in breaking off and renewing conference, giving strategic positions, and fighting off the attempts of the operators to gain the upper hand in a very complex situation. Besides, Lewis had had to contend against factional fighting in his own ranks, uprisings in various fields—in a word, he faced a job that would have overtaxed the strength of a quartet of hard, zealous workers.

Lewis broke through all these obstacles and smashed the wage-cutting offensive of the operators. The prestige of the miners' union was substantially enhanced by this victory all over the country and it has served to ally factional fighting within the union. And when Lewis, after the battle, arose at the convention to report on all that had taken place during the preceding months, he suddenly broke down, and, oblivious to the presence of newspapermen and representatives of various coal commissions in the hall, cried like a child.

Those were tears of joy, of course, tears of a man at home, among his own, of a miner among his fellow miners, an expression of unrestrained feeling over work done with love, courage and happiness!

• • •

There is a group of leaders of railway workers. Among them we observe Martin P. Ryan, of the Street Carmen. Last year Ryan came as a delegate to the Democratic convention in Madison Square Garden. Like most railway men he was either for MacAdoo on the Democratic ticket or for La Follette on the independent ticket. Gompers was already a very sick man then and in a New York hospital. It was Sunday morning and I was visiting Gompers in his room. Martin Ryan came in with a bunch of flowers. "I am praying for your health, chief," he greeted Gompers, "here are some flowers, dad."

Ryan is physically even a bigger

man than Lewis. And as he bent over the small, shrunken figure of Gompers, with that bunch of flowers in his hands, the contrast both amused and fascinated me. Ryan is of the group of railway leaders which, in the eyes of the world, was supposed to have been opposed at that time to the Gompers regime.

"Why these flowers?" Gompers inquired.

"Dad," Ryan replied, "fact is that I brought you here my heart; these flowers are only an expression."

Gompers took his hand.

"How does it look there?" he asked referring obviously to the Democratic convention.

"Oh, they all a gang of politicians," Ryan replied with a wave of his hand, "our own conventions, you see, are entirely different. I don't tire of them; at our own conventions each day is a holiday of its own."

"And what are you doing today?" Gompers inquired further.

"Sunday I am home," said Ryan, "and as you are in the hospital, this place is part of my home."

Gompers interrupted him.

"You are a big boy, Martin."

The nurse came in and sent us away. In the corridor Ryan turned to me:

"Sam is a lovely old boy!"

Here is James P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers—also of the railway group. Noonan was a leader of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and is now a member of Executive Council of the A. F. of L. I once asked him how he got into the labor movement.

"Through an accident," he replied curtly.

But the fair Noonan, with a constant smile on his face, is in the labor movement by accident, just as much as the entire industrial development of this country for the last half century is an accident. If you want to know him, you would follow me fifty years back to a small slum street in St. Louis, where he was wandering a friendless, hungry orphan, without a trace of childish tenderness near him. A few years later he began the career of a toiler at starvation wages, cruelly cast about by the harsh vicissitudes of life. He saw his early joys in the Southwestern railway strike in 1886, when he got his first chance to harass the "scabs" and to do his best to make strikebreaking less pleasant for them. Yet neither hunger nor homelessness could quench the fires in this young orphan's heart. He has light eyes, Noonan has, and they had led him from step to step—until today he is one of the successful leaders of American labor.

He has imagination and is capable, this smiling Noonan.

(To be continued next week)

and plans agreed upon by both sides are carried out, our Union will emerge a stronger, cleaner and a more solid organization than it ever was before, and, let us hope, an organization in which the spirit of true democracy will make it impossible for any alien element or group to penetrate or dominate.

Finally, let us say once more that the agreement concerning the prevalence of complete tolerance in our Union may easily become a scrap of paper unless the following conditions are scrupulously adhered to by all groups and shades of opinion in our midst: First, our members should make up their minds that, no matter how strongly they individually, or as a group, believe in this or that political or social theory, they must not maintain that the truth, the only truth, is wholly on their side. They should be ready to grant their opponents as much tolerance as they themselves would be given. They should likewise be ready to discuss civilly and fairly their differences with their opponents, to fight them as ideological adversaries but never as enemies who are to be suppressed or exterminated without regard to means or method.

In a word, only on the basis of such open-mindedness and fairness is true tolerance possible in a trade union. The underlying idea of tolerance is that there is no such thing as final, eternal truth, the stock in trade of the fanatic. Fanaticism leads to auto-da-fes, to the martyrdom of opponents, but never to

tolerance, and this both the leaders and the members of our Union must learn to recognize, if they really desire that the agreement with regard to tolerance remain not a term on paper but a living reality in our organization.

The second conditions for the establishment of true tolerance in our Union is to remember that truth requires no violence or force for its triumph. If some of us are convinced that their and only their viewpoint is the correct one and that all the others are false, they should, nevertheless, not attempt to interpret it in terms of force. For, the true and the good is bound to find its way to victory everywhere regardless of intrigue, violence and misrepresentation. Only too often it appeared to us that all such as have used, or are still using, unsavory tactics against their opponents are doing it not so much because they are so tremendously convinced of the truth of their theory or position but because deep down in their hearts they have decided doubts concerning it.

Above all, our members should remember that important as tolerance of the other fellow's opinion may be in other places, it is absolutely vital in a labor union. In the framework of such a body, intolerance is deadly. It is a rock upon which labor organizations have gone to smash in the past. Tolerance in a trade union is but another term for unity and solidarity.

EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Second International Convention on Workers' Education

Ruskin College, Oxford—Aug. 15-17, 1925.

By FANNIA M. COHN

(Continued)

In opening the convention's sessions, Chairman J. W. Bowen, of the British Trade Union Congress, said, among other things, that what had been taught workers of the early lessons of history consisted in a large measure of proved irrelevancies or "terminological inexactitudes." They read of the lust and abuse of power of the governing classes. It was only since the still young workers' education movement had delved into things that mattered from the workers' point of view that they found that, side by side with the glories of countries and the lusts of war, there had been the blood and tears of workers, which history has not written about as they should have desired. The workers ought to have an opportunity of understanding all that the world had to offer. It might be asked whether the aims of workers' education should be aggressive, constructive or cultural. He hoped that it might be possible to combine all these qualities.

Education Must Free Workers' Minds

Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress remarked that the holding of this conference at Oxford was quite appropriate—that it was a challenge to educational monopoly. He added that workers' education should be a process of emancipating the mind of the worker, who suffers quite as much from intellectual slavery. The contrast between the scholarly, conventional population of Oxford and the hundreds of workers and their representatives assembled in Ruskin College was interesting. The former are stimulated by the past he said; the latter are inspired by the future. Tradition and custom are the guides of the former; the flexibility of a youthful movement imbued with idealism and hope, is the guiding spirit of the latter.

And then came Dr. Marion Phillips, representing the International Federation of Working Women. She said that she was speaking for an organization which would probably be represented for the last time as a separate group, and she expressed the hope that before the next convention was to be held, her organization would become a part of the International Federation of Trade Unions. She pledged with the conference to offer educational opportunities to women for "until the world realizes the importance of organizing working women they are doomed to failure." Many women share Dr. Phillips' hopes that men and women in the labor movement, realizing that the growth of their movement rests in the co-operation of the sexes will work side by side.

Next came Dr. Lowenstein, of the Socialist Educational International, expressing the hope that in the future there would be unity between the education of the children, the young people, and the adult workers. E. Ollenhauer, of the International of Socialist Youth, speaking for the youth of Europe, suggested the importance of caring for the young workers, since sooner or later they must take up the work of the present generation of trade unionists. He told of the international summer school which is run in conjunction with the International Federation of

Trade Unions. Great faith was expressed in this movement, with the splendid opportunities it offers for actual contacts among working class students. For it has been proved by experience that theoretical knowledge of other countries is not enough.

W. Leonard, the representative of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, told of the difficulties his organization had had in developing its educational activities. Yet it had persisted, for his fellow workers thought that education would help to solve the problem of the organized, and would interest the unorganized workers in the trade union movement.

The Irish Free State, too, was represented. Their representative declared that he brought with him no report of achievement, for there can hardly be said to be an organized workers' education movement in his country. But, he added, the organized trade unions in Ireland are so eager to develop an active and intelligent labor movement that he was sent to the conference to learn what schemes of educational effort might best be introduced into Ireland.

Anderson Furniss, Principal of Ruskin College, said that the college's education, including the idea that education must be international in its scope. Education, he said, must include a real knowledge of the people of other nations and a spirit of friendship among all peoples.

E. King, of Oxford Cooperative Society, expressed the need for education in a democracy. If the country is to have a real democracy, he said, it must be educated and educated in its own way or else it will not be able to conduct its own affairs and the affairs of the country when it assumes control of them.

C. Mertens, of the International Federation of Trade Unions, among other things, in the name of the millions of workers affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, greeted the delegates who had come together to consider the very important subject of the training of the future leaders and workers in the movement. Before the war, he said, our leaders had mostly to obtain education in the hard school of experience, but we know that we all need more knowledge if we are to attain the results we have in view.

It was pathetic to listen to the plea of the colored delegate, a native of British Guiana. He voiced the sentiments of the workers of his homeland; he said that they did not want any longer to be considered pupils of the white man and to be instructed by him, but that they wanted to speak for themselves. He felt the best thing the white workers could do was to help them acquire the necessary knowledge which would assist them to be more articulate.

The two delegates of the Workers' Education Bureau of the U. S. were appointed to the two existing committees of the convention. The Secretary of the Bureau was appointed to the Provisional Committee of the convention, and the Vice-President to the Reference Committee.

The main business before the conference was the completion of a permanent international organization of Workers' Education, and the ap-

Unity Centers Reopened for Study

Many of our members have decided to join the classes after the holidays. We wish to repeat our advice to them, however, that they register at once. This will be of assistance to us in making the studies more profitable to them.

Members can register in the following Unity Centers:

P. S. 63, 4th St. near First Ave.

P. S. 171, 103rd St. between Madison and Fifth Avenue.

P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th St. Bronx.

P. S. 61, Crotona Park East and Charlotte St. Bronx.

P. S. 156, Christopher Ave. and Sacrament St. Brooklyn.

Remember to tell the principal that you wish to join the I. L. G. W. U. Unity Center.

Course in "Social Psychology" Begins October 21, 1925

Alexander Fichandler will start his course in "Social Psychology" on Wednesday, October 21, 6:30 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street.

A classroom has been equipped in the building for study purposes. The lesson will last one hour, from 6:30 to 7:30. This gives our members an opportunity to take a walk after work, have something to eat, attend the class, and have the rest of the evening free either for union meetings or other purposes.

Those who wish to attend this class are advised to register at once at the Educational Department, 3 West 16th St. An early registration will facilitate matters and make it possible for us to arrange the class more efficiently.

pointment of a committee to formulate a constitution on the basis of the various resolutions which were introduced.

It was arranged that this committee, when ready with its report, would call on the international convention for the adoption of the constitution.

A resolution was adopted to make this International Federation of Workers' Education a permanent organization within the International Federation of Trade Unions. In the various discussions carried on as to the formation of the organization and the aims and purposes of workers' education were reflected the differences of opinion which existed among the representatives of Workers' Education in Europe. This division of opinion was most noticeable in the discussion among the representatives of the Workers' Education Association and the National Council of Labor Colleges in England. Both organizations are striving for recognition as the only agency of the trade union movement in the field of workers' education. Both claimed that they had the support of the trade union movement. The former pointed to the fact that Mr. Bramley, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, is its president, and the latter based its claim to trade union support on the fact that its chairman is Mr. Purcell, who is the Chairman of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

Opening of educational activities of the I. L. G. W. U. will be celebrated by concert and dance on Saturday evening, November 14, in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School. Prominent artists will participate.

Unemployment and the "Dole" System in England

Lecture by Rennie Smith, M. P. on Saturday, October 24th.

"Unemployment and the 'Dole' System" will be the topic of a lecture to be given by Rennie Smith on Saturday, October 24, 1:30 P. M. in the I. L. G. W. U. Building, 3 West 16th Street.

Our members should be particularly interested in this subject since we have established our own Unemployment Fund. It will offer them an opportunity to compare their system with that of England.

Rennie Smith is a labor member of the British Parliament and active in the Workers' Education Movement. He is in the United States for a short time to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Washington.

The lecture will be free to members of the I. L. G. W. U.

SASCHA JACOBSON, CELEBRATED VIOLINIST, WILL PLAY AT THE OPENING EXERCISES OF OUR WORKERS' UNIVERSITY, SAT. EVE. NOV. 14.

Our Educational Department has succeeded in engaging Sascha Jacobson, the famous violinist, to participate in the concert at the Opening Celebration of our Educational Season, which will take place on Saturday evening, November 14, in the beautiful auditorium of Washington Irving High School. The complete program will be announced later. The concert will be followed by a dance in the gymnasium.

Admission will be by tickets only, which will be distributed free to our members and their families.

CLASSES IN THE WORKERS' UNIVERSITY WILL BE RE-OPENED SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1925.

Arrangements are being made to reopen the classes in our Workers' University on Saturday, November 7th in Washington Irving High School. The first session will be held at 1:30 P. M. in Room 693. The discussion will be on Literature. This will be continued throughout the season in the same place and at the same time. The other courses will be announced later.

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY!

The Office of the International, 3 West 16th street, is open every Monday and Thursday until 7 o'clock to enable members of the Union to purchase.

"The Women's Garment Workers" at half price—\$2.50.

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

В ОТДЕЛЕ.

На составлении в понедельник 28-го сентября отрядом собрания Русско-Польского Отдела в порядке дня был разработан следующий вопрос:

1) Прочитаны и приняты протоколы очередных собраний Отдела от 8-го и 14-го сентября и протокола Исполнительного Комитета Отдела от 21-го сентября.

При обсуждении пункта из этого протокола о комиссии посылка отчета оживленной дискуссии, с тем какой статус будет иметь делегат Русско-Польского Отдела на эту конференцию, как известно на прошлую конференцию Гей. Иск. Ком. дал Русско-Польскому Отделу делегата только с консультативным голосом. Также был обсужден оживленно вопрос о требовании Р. П. О. отделить от зала, которое было передано пролом комиссии на решение Генерального Исполнительного Комитета и по которому до сих пор еще не вынесено решение. Обсужда эти тесно связанные между собой вопросы собрание перешло к 12-й разработке в Иск. Ком. Отдела.

2) Были заслушаны и приняты протоколы Дойл Борд от 11-го и 17-го сентября и протокола Совета Директоров от 9-го сентября.

3) Заслушаны и приняты доклады делегатов Р. П. О. в Дойл Борд, зала 35 и в Фонд Навигационных делов 35-го.

4) Были произведены выборы делегатов в залах 2-ой, в залах 35-ой и 3-й независимых членов в Иск. Ком. Р. П. О. Делегатов в залах 2-ой был единогласно избран брат В. Костин. Делегатов в залах 35-ой единогласно избран брат Ф. Аласки, так как по уставу Отдела делегаты в залах избираются в Иск. Ком. Отдела, то непосредственно в Иск. Ком. был избран только один член, избран брат К. Кузнецов.

5) Был заслушан и принят доклад делегата отдела Метиско на школьную конференцию.

6) Секретарь Отдела деловик о текущей конторской работе, как то жаловался членов в конторские пособия из страдания фонда. По поводу порученного отдела перебрал в рассмотрение на работу членов Р. П. О. расставших в связи с отставкой работы 26-го августа, секретарь деловик, что дело одно из расписаний, так Совета выдал на себя комиссию из Комитета Действия и что Комитет обязателен возмездия его за потраченный, что же касается т.

Дубовского, то финан примет меры к его восстановлению.

Далее секретарь деловик условия заложившего в конторе между двумя принадлежностями из этого времени фразировки; условия эти были выработаны и будут проводиться в жизнь комиссией фискальных старост, избранной на собрании 11-го сентября 1925 г.

Мерные вопросы.

1) Генеральная ассамблея за все протекла, сделанные с этой борьбой.

2) Юнош примет все меры и восстановлению в мастерских всех членов, потерявших работу за время борьбы.

3) Новые выборы в залах 2-ой, 9-ой и 22-ой.

4) Все изданные членов Иск. Комитета этих деловик, как и члены независимых Иск. Комитетов могут быть кандидатами на все должности на предстоящих выборах.

5) Через две недели после выборов в залах 2, 9 и 22, будут произведены выборы всех официальных ил Дойл Борд (бизнес агентов).

6) Управляющий Дойл Борд будет избираться всеобщим голосованием всех членов юниона.

7) Вопрос о членских взносах будет перенесен на всеобщее голосование членов. На баллот будет выставлено 35 центов, 40 центов и 50 центов. Сумма, которая будет принята большинством голосующих членов, войдет в силу с 1-го июля, до первого же июля все члены должны оплатить свои взносы по 50 центов в месяц.

8) Голосование будет произведено под наблюдением Комитета из наблюдателей, то есть за всеми выборами, как в залах, так и в Дойл Борд и при всеобщем голосовании по поводу членских взносов будет наблюдатель Комитет из наблюдателей.

9) Был заслушан на повестку был

30-го ноября конференция юниона, могут быть все члены замеченные в этой борьбе, после того, как комиссия из наблюдателей сделает за них заявление в Генеральный Иск. Комитет Интернационального Юниона, и они будут восстановлены в правах.

11) Вопрос об ассамблеях в юнионе будет обсужден в старости после выборов в залах 2, 9 и 22.

12) Везде организационной работы бесплатными комитетами из активных членов юниона.

13) Вопрос о губернаторской комиссии будет обсужден, как только в Дойл Борд войдут делегаты залах 2, 9 и 22-ой.

14) Выборы на конференцию должны будут произведены под наблюдением Комитета из наблюдателей и комиссий от залов. Каждый кандидат имеет право кандидата за выборами.

В заключение комиссии выразил надежду, что наметенные этой программой реформы восстановят братское отношение среди членов юниона юниона.

ВНИМАНИЮ ЧЛЕНОВ, НЕ ПОЛУЧИВШИХ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАЮЩИХ ИМ СТРАХОВОГО ПОСОБИЯ.

Контора Русско-Польского Отдела предлагает членов, не получивших причитающегося им пособия из безработицы фонда — записать об этом в контору Отдела.

В тех случаях, где пособие действительно им полагается, контора примет все меры, чтобы такое было и в дальнейшем.

Секретарь И. Шевченко.

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Third Week of San Carlo Offers 1 our New Operas

New American Singers to Be Heard

Fortune Gallo announces that four operas which have not yet been offered by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company this season, will find their place on the third week's program at the Century Theatre. They are "Lohengrin", "Andreas Chrenier", "Tales of Hoffman" (which will be presented at a special matinee on Thursday), and "La Gioconda". The four repetitions which make up the rest of the repertoire are "Faust", "Rigoletto", "Carmen", and the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliaccio", which have enjoyed capacity audiences at their previous presentations.

Four singers make their first appearance with Impresario Gallo's forces this week. They are Edith DeLys, formerly with the Chicago Opera Company, who will make her season's debut in the title role of "La Gioconda"; Anne Judson, the American mezzo-soprano who will sing the role of Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana"; Florence Leffert, another American soprano, who will sing Antonia in "Tales of Hoffman"; and Irving Jackson, a baritone from Boston, who makes his first New York appearance as Alfio in "Cavalleria".

The Pavlov-Oukrainsky Ballet Russe will again dance at every performance, with the exception of the double bill. Special diversissements have been arranged for after the performance of "Rigoletto".

Ernest Knoch will conduct "Lohengrin", and Carlo Peroni will hold the baton during the other performances.

The repertoire and casts for the week are:

Monday evening, October 5th, offers "Lohengrin" with Anna Vitlin as Elsa; Stella DeMotte as Ortrud; Franco Tafuro as Lohengrin; Mario Valle as Frederick; and DeBlasi as Henri.

The double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliaccio" will again be sung on Tuesday night, with Anne Roselle as Santuzza; Anne Judson as Lola; Franco Tafuro as Turiddu; and Irving Jackson as Alfio.

"Andreas Chrenier" will be sung Wednesday evening by Bianca Saroya, Stella DeMotte, Manuel Salazar, Emilio Ibarra, and Pietro DeBlasi.

"Tales of Hoffman" will be sung Thursday matinee by Josephine Lucchese, Gladys Axman, Florence Leffert, Giuliano Oliver, Giuseppe Interante and Pietro DeBlasi.

"La Gioconda" will be sung Thursday evening with Mmes. DeLys, DeMotte and Messrs. Tafuro, Valle and DeBlasi.

Friday evening again brings Mmes. Lucchese and Schalker and Messrs. Oliver, Interante and DeBlasi in "Rigoletto".

"Faust" will be sung on Saturday afternoon with Mmes. Roselle, Schalker, and Messrs. Tafuro, Interante and DeBlasi.

The week winds up with "Carmen" on Saturday night, to be sung by Mmes. DeMotte, Karyan, and Messrs. Salazar, Valle and Amund Sivkov.

WORKERS, HELP US WIN
OUR STRIKE

Star Plating Company
151 West 26th Street

All workers of cloak and dress shops and all other workers in the needle industry are requested to demand that all picking, hemstitching, pleating and novelty work be made in union shops only.

STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Through the adoption by the shop chairman at their meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday, September 24th, of the peace plan worked out through the medium of a committee of chairman elected at a previous meeting for this purpose, peace was finally established in the union.

Appeal to G. E. B. Through Chairman Committee

One of the first steps towards putting into effect the proposals of the peace plan will be the appeal of the seventy-seven suspended officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22, through the committee of shop chairmen to the General Executive Board. These officials, it will be recalled, were suspended nearly four months ago by the General Executive Board.

Following the hearing by the appeal committee on the appeals, the three locals in question will then proceed with making arrangements for the election of manager and executive board.

Another provision in the peace program adopted which will go into immediate effect is the election of a staff for the Joint Board, including a general manager. A novel feature of the election of officers of the Joint Board will be the election of the manager by referendum vote. Hereafter, this officer has been elected by the committee at a Joint Board meeting.

Putting to a referendum vote the matter of weekly dues is the result of a recent decision of the J. B. Until the Boston convention the rate of dues paid by the cloak and dress makers was 35c. The convention raised the per capita to the International an additional 5c, which practically raised the dues to 40c.

After the adjournment of the Boston convention all of the locals were faced with the question of raising dues beyond the 35c limit, to meet at least the increase in the per capita to the International. The locals, however, felt at the time that raising dues to even 40c would not solve the problem, as many of them were working under a deficit. Hence, dues were raised to 50c shortly after the Boston convention.

Referendum on Question of Dues

At the time when the Joint Board took under advisement the increase in the dues the question was also then considered as respects the levying of an assessment. Many of the arguments which were in favor of the 35c dues were to the effect that by the payment of that amount of dues the members would probably be saved the levying of an assessment.

However, the subject of dues was in the forefront throughout the entire period of the nearly four months' controversy within the union. In view of that the question, at least of the dues, may be settled, it was decided by Joint Board to place this matter before the membership in the form of a referendum vote. In this referendum the members will be called upon to vote on of three rates of dues. The old rate of thirty-five cents will be one; the second will be the forty-cent rate, which will also go to cover the International's increased per capita, and the third rate will be the prevailing rate of fifty cents.

No matter what the outcome of the referendum may be, all arrears up to July first are to be paid, at the fifty-cent rate. This is also one of the proposals contained in the peace plan.

Cutters to Participate in Referendum and Decide at Meeting

In accordance with the laws and traditions of Local 10, the cutters

will not only participate in the referendum on the dues question, but will also take this matter up for discussion and action at their own meeting.

In so far as the membership of Local 10 is concerned the main reason for the rate of dues has been the fact that should forestall any possibility for the levying of an assessment. The members no doubt will recall the making by Manager Dubinsky of the statement to the effect that if the Joint Board levied an assessment it would be paid by the local from the dues.

No argument appeared more to the members the night of the meeting at which the fifty-cent rate of dues was adopted than this. For immediately upon Dubinsky's making that statement the members overwhelmingly adopted the present rate.

Cutters to Discuss and Act on Question

Every act and decision by the executive board, whether it comes as an act from the General Executive Board or the International, or as a recommendation, is always submitted to the members for discussion and adoption. Accordingly, in addition to the participation by the cutters on the question of the dues, the members will also vote on this question at their meeting.

It is most unlikely that if the referendum places dues at thirty-five or forty cents, the question of an assessment can be avoided in the very near future. And when this question comes up before the members serious consideration will have to be given this point. It is the opinion of those who know the organization that it would be false economy to decrease dues, for the members, at least those of Local 10, certainly prevented the levying of an assessment when they adopted fifty cents as their weekly dues. Owing to the fact that last Monday was "Tom" happened to be there, there was no meeting, the question of the dues as well as the peace program could not be reported to the members for action. The Executive Board, however, held a special meeting at which it heard of the report by Manager Dubinsky of the entire peace plan and also came to certain conclusions. These conclusions as well as recommendations by the Executive Board will be reported to the members at the next meeting on October 12th, which is termed a special meeting for the purpose of the discussion on the peace plan.

Some Important Questions Affect...

Local 10

Besides the dues question there is another question from among the many in the peace program which very seriously affects the cutters. This question is that of proportional representation. This question was in the forefront during the fifteen weeks of "civil war" which raged within the union.

While no direct decision was adopted respecting it, nevertheless, it is by no means disposed of. By general consent it was agreed that this question is to be placed on the order of business before the convention. Whatever decision the convention arrives at on this question will be submitted to the membership for referendum.

If the convention will be split on the proposition, that is, if there will be a majority and minority recommendation, or even a third proposal, each of these will be submitted for referendum. The question of vital importance affects the cutters as this concerning proportional representation. One would have to be more than passingly familiar with the garment workers

union to understand this from the cutters' viewpoint.

Involve Cutters as Factor

There was a time, in fact as recent as four years ago, that the position of Local 10 in the Joint Board was more or less subordinate. Each time, however, as the union was faced with a big issue, the cutters loomed up as an impenetrable wall.

During the years when the cutters' organization was not fully represented at the Joint Board every strike saw a direct appeal issued by the employers to the cutters urging against participation and in which was held out to them certain advantages so as to rob the union of a very vital and necessary element in the struggle for improvement conditions. However, whether the cutters were or were not affiliated with the Joint Board, they stood loyally with this organization and the International, and refused to be part of any deal which would involve the integrity of the union as a whole.

The same may be said of the attitude of Local 10 when important internal issues developed. In other words, whenever the International or the Joint Board was faced with a situation involving the integrity of the union, the cutters, in plain and unmistakable manner would assert themselves in favor of the side having the welfare of the union at heart.

Such being the tradition of Local 10 and as time passed, the cutters more and more assumed a position of importance in the International, the Joint Board and the industry. And it was not only because of able leadership that the cutters gained this prestige and prominence. Manager Dubinsky often pointed out that the position of the cutters in the union and the industry came to them because of the industrial aspect of the garment industry.

Cutters Will Preserve Prestige

It is an open secret that the jobbers have long cherished a desire to have cutting done on their premises and send the cut work out. The union, however, insisted that this would mean the complete abolition of the remaining manufacturing establishments.

Taking cognizance of all this and recognizing the importance of the position of the cutters in the union, Local 10 has been given the place to which it is properly entitled. Hence in all their relations with the Joint Board the cutters have insisted upon the necessary cooperation for the enforcement of their conditions in the smaller shops.

The problem of the small shops versus Local 10 to such an extent that Dubinsky had recommended a few years ago to the Executive Board the appointing of controlling committees at the inception of each slack season and has made it since a part of the routine work of the office. This was prompted by the fact that employers are reluctant to hire a cutter unless they have almost a full week's work.

It is for the reasons pointed out and others which will be discussed in subsequent issues of "Justice" that when the union considers means of representation the cutters' organization will be very much interested in the manner in which it is to be applied.

Special Meeting Will Be Important

As was already mentioned the matters were found to be so important as to necessitate the holding by the Executive Board of a special meeting last Saturday, September 26th. At this meeting the entire peace program was discussed with special emphasis on matters as they directly affect Local 10.

This report of the Executive Board will be submitted to the members at their next meeting which is to take place on Monday evening, October 12. The meeting will have as its special order of business the report by the Executive Board.

This meeting will perhaps be the most important since the internal struggle of the union first began. How important it is for the cutters to attend this meeting may be seen when it is recalled that it has been mentioned in connection with the peace program is remembered. The decisions that the cutters will make will be of far-reaching importance.

Manager Resumes Full Time Duties

Last week for the first time in many weeks Manager Dubinsky was seen devoting his entire time to the office. It will be recalled that Manager Dubinsky was requested some weeks ago by the Joint Board to assist International President Sweeney in the office of general manager of the Joint Board.

While Dubinsky was seldom away from the office for more than a day, nevertheless during the weeks of his activity in the Joint Board he was able to give only part of his time to the office. He was, however, to be seen at his desk at 4:30 until closing time in his office.

Since the adoption of the peace program which put an end to the controversy, Manager Dubinsky terminated his activities in the Joint Board and is now devoting full-time attention to the routine work of the office.

Work Ahead Requires Full Energy

The prime reason why the union is anxious to effect the peace program as soon as possible is that there is a great necessity for concentration in the work of organization and preparations for the expiration of the agreement with which the union will be faced in seven months from now.

It is expected that within the next two or three weeks elections in Locals 2, 9 and 22 and in the Joint Board will be fully completed.

The questions which were not disposed of by the peace committee at their sessions in this city will be disposed of at the convention. Thus by the end of the year the union will have practically been brought to a normal state. Preparations then will begin for the renewal of the agreements in the dress and cloak trades. In the meantime during the course of the holding of the elections and the convention the union will give over its time to the very much needed work of organizing some open shops until the inception of the regular campaigns.

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CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETING.. Monday, October 12

Special Order of Business: The question of dues and the present situation in the union.

At Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place
Meetings Begin Promptly at 7:30 P. M.

The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

Over thirteen hundred members gathered in the large meeting room of Arlington Hall at 23 St. Mark's Place last Monday night, October 12th, when they met to hear and act upon the report of the Executive Board on the peace program adopted by the Joint Board and on the report of the referendum on the question of dues. By a four-to-one vote on this last question, dues for the membership of Local 10 were fixed at forty cents.

Not even eloquence could do justice to the spirit displayed by the men in their desire to keep the Union intact and to behave themselves in the traditional manner of the cutters' union. All that can be said, all that should be said, is that the members of Local 10 kept faith.

One other phase of the peace program besides the question of dues acted upon by the members was that which related to the punishment of a few members of Local 10. The Executive Board had made a decision in this respect. This decision was in keeping with the procedure of the Cutters' Union. It pointed out that since the membership of Local 10 had imposed the penalty of suspension it should be the members who should act upon the appeals.

Manager Dubinsky, however, saw a desire by the earnest element who seek to place the welfare of the Union above everything else, to arrive at some decision which would do away with technicalities and make it possible for the Union to throw its entire resources into the work for which the Union was organized.

Having expressed this opinion and asked the members to act in this spirit, he suggested that that part of the peace program be adopted which gives the right of appeal to those of the members who were disciplined by the Executive Board during the past three months and who feel that the penalties imposed were in connection with the recent situation in the Union.

The question as to whether these offenders are justified in feeling that their offenses are purely political is a subject for interpretation by the General Executive Board. This suggestion of Manager Dubinsky was unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic applause.

Vote on Dues Unexpected

The outcome on the vote for the forty-cent dues was entirely unexpected on the part of the manager and the Executive Board. In fact, in the recommendation contained in this report of the special meeting held on Saturday, October 10th, the Executive Board stated its reluctance against urging the members to adopt any other rate of dues than the thirty-five cent rate.

The Board did not want to give the disloyal element an advantage over the members of Local 10, who, even on the day of the vote on the referendum, when the thirty-five cent rate of dues was overwhelmingly adopted, paid in hundreds of dollars at the fifty-cent rate of dues. In the case of the members of other locals they had almost completely stopped paying dues the moment a referendum vote on the 25-cent question was announced.

The Executive Board stated, however, which statement was elaborated upon by Dubinsky, that a rate of 35 cents would be a burden upon the local's treasury. The manager pointed out that in addition to its regular bills, such as those incurred in the carrying on of the business for the cloak and dress cutters and the share it pays in connection with its affiliation with the Joint Board, the local has other expenses.

These are incurred in connection with the control of the Miscellaneous shops, such as Local 38, Tailors and Private Dressmakers, Local 26, Haincoat Makers, and Locals 62 and 81, the shops in which the members of the Miscellaneous Branch are employed as cutters and "open" dress shops which are being controlled directly by Local 10.

Confidence Expressed on Dues Vote

Some members saw this and in speaking on the question urged the institution of a forty-cent rate of dues which would go to defray the increased per capita of the Interna-

tional, and manage to leave for the local a working margin.

The vote on the dues can be interpreted in no other way than a vote of confidence in the administration. Dubinsky repeatedly stated that he would not urge upon the members to adopt any other rate for the local than the rate decided upon by the referendum.

And when the Executive Board's recommendation was put to a vote, it was with considerable surprise that President Ansel and the Manager noticed a substantial number of men voting against the report, which could mean nothing else but a desire for a higher rate. Another was asked for and upon the report of the tellers, the report of the Executive Board was voted down by nearly three to one.

One of the opposition, Brother Jacob Lukin, immediately asked for a third count. Desire to make the vote on this question as clear as possible, Dubinsky immediately suggested that the objector himself, that is, Lukin, being one of the minority opposition, and himself, be appointed as tellers and that the president call for another count.

This was taken up at once and without opposition. The result of the third count increased the majority favoring forty cents and decreased the number voting for thirty-five cents, resulting in nearly a four-to-one vote in favor of the higher rate. Lukin thereupon immediately asked for the privilege and made a statement that he himself had voted for the thirty-five cent rate and was perfectly satisfied with the result.

Urges Adoption of Speedy Course

The temper of the members could be seen at once. They had met for the purpose of listening to the Executive Board's recommendations on the peace program. There seemed to be no doubt in their minds that they would act upon the recommendations in the manner in which they have always acted upon matters affecting the union. They could not see how anyone else could decide their destiny but themselves.

When Bro. Berlin spoke on the question of the final of suspended members, he urged, and particularly addressed his remarks to Manager Du-

GOOD AND WELFARE MEETING

Saturday, October 17, at 1:30 P. M.

in ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE

Purpose of Meeting:

Discussion of proportional representation and the issues of the coming convention.

Election of Delegates to the Eighteenth International Convention will take place on Saturday afternoon, October 24, 1925, in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place.

The polls will be open from 12:30 to 6 P. M.

blinsky and Brothers Nagler and Perlmutter, that they contrive to bring this question to a close without necessitating any further discussions or the following of technical modes of procedure.

Berlin stated that he did not appeal to the opposition nor to the members, but urged upon the manager, as the spokesman and leader of the organization, to adopt a method which would do away with any more discussions on the events of the past three months. Dubinsky seemed ready to adopt a course, particularly one that would make it possible for the union to go on with its work.

"I see," he said, "that the opposition seems to be against appealing their cases to the members. Even if the few so-called 'lefts' in Local 10 are beaten, I do not know how much that would mean for the welfare of the union. I see the spirit of the impartial members whose sole desire is for peace and harmony. I for one am willing to listen to them and establish a spirit which would go towards improving the union."

"Though I have not discussed this question in any other light than the one contained in the Executive Board's recommendation, I feel that the Executive Board can be prevailed upon to withdraw the suggestion for an appeal to the members by the suspended members of our Local. We will adopt the proposal for appeals contained in the peace program, if the members are willing."

Proposal Receives Unanimous Approval

"I know this is stepping on territory foreign to the accustomed mode of procedure in Local 10. The membership of Local 10 should be the final judges in the cases of the members who have been penalized by them. In the light of the appeal, however, I would suggest therefore that the members agree to permit appeals to be filed with the General Executive Board as outlined in the peace program."

At the conclusion of Dubinsky's statement and following a brief statement by Brother Berlin, during the course of which he expressed himself as heartily satisfied with the action of the manager, he Berlin, rose and extended his hand to the manager, at which both shook hands.

That the members were satisfied with this proposal of the manager was readily seen in the applause which greeted his remarks. This question was immediately up before them and was adopted without a single objection. Immediately following this a number of the more active members made statements signifying their pleasure over the action taken and pledged themselves to work for the good of the union.

"I want emphatically to refute," said Brother Nagler during the course of the statement which he made, "a remark made that matters are not properly conducted here. The method of procedure in this local is that no case is finally disposed of until the members have had their say. The method in vogue in other local places the grievance board as the all-important body."

Members Nominate Candidates For Convention Delegates

While there was still a good deal of business to be transacted, nevertheless, the chairman was compelled to lay aside further business and proceed with nominations of candidates for delegates to the eighteenth convention of the International. There were thirty-six candidates who were nominated. Among these are some who are under suspension and fines and some who according to the constitution of Local 10 do not qualify as candidates for election for a number of reasons.

President Ansel also announced that these questions would be taken up by the Executive Board and urged those whose cases must be appealed before the General Executive Board to do so in the next few days. Members having objections to any candidate should appear before the Executive Board on Monday, October 19th, and state their objections on Thursday, October 15th. The list of nominees is therefore subject to revision.

What considerably surprised a great number of members was when Brother Berlin rose to make the nomination of Manager Dubinsky. Berlin stated that he had always opposed the manager on many occasions and on many questions of policy. In spite of that, however, he said such a man as he was needed at a convention for he is capable and able to crystallize the sentiments of members of varying opinions.

The following is a complete list of those who were nominated and their ledger numbers:

David Dubinsky, 9016; Isadore Nagler, 4107; Sam B. Shenker, 5057; Max Stoller, 6405; Louis Forer, 9534; Philip Ansel, 1929; Harry Reichel, 3212; Louis Pankin, 3961; Pulius Kwit, 5533a; Irving Horowitz, 2965; Harry Berlin, 6729; Charles Nemeroff, 4537a; Louis Akhan, 3974; Jesse Cohen, 4; Samuel Perlmutter, 1845; Aaron Aberman, 6607; Henry Robbins, 5711; Max Arnold, 4236a;

Meyer Zackheim, 15329; David Dobnickoff, 15250; Jacob Lukin, 9009; William Zwellon, 4595a; Henry Mostovoy, 2137; Maurice W. Jacobs, 15135; Jack Posa, 2453; Phil Welsa, 259; Isaac Barenblatt, 6218a; Harry Zaslowsky, 1701; Louis Polonsky, 817; Sam Lider, 2530; Jacob Fleischer, 4641; Isidore Baiter, 366; Sam Mendelowitz, 5117; Max Bernstein, 353; Chas. Stein, 2,444; Isidore Gora, 3041;

In accordance with the constitution of Local 10, the elections are under the sole supervision of a committee elected by the members at its meeting at which nominations are made. The committee elected last Monday night consists of Brothers Emanuel Kopp, 574; Julius Levine, 6285; Morris Peller, 6069; Abner Reiss, 9688; Nathan Saperstein, 762; Meyer Friedman, 9145.

GOOD AND WELFARE MEETING TO BE HELD SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 17th

It was decided that a Good and Welfare Meeting be held on Saturday afternoon, October 17th, at 1:30 P. M. in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place. At this meeting such questions as proportional representation and the issues of the coming convention will be discussed. The members are urged to attend it.