Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 52)

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

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

Decision Modifying Substantially Reorganization Grant and Allowing Union Agents Unrestricted Admission to American Association Shops Hailed as Excellent Achievement. - Thousands at Cooper Union Acediam Award and Cheer President Sigman.

Five days after the International Union and the executive committee of the reorganized cloak locals in New York City, stepped into the crisis created by the criminal incapacity of the former Communist leadership of the cloakmakers’ Joint Board, the strikers were given an award by an arbitration board which is a notable victory for at least 20,000 workers. Through the process of arbitration, which their Communist ex-leaders affected to despise as a “bid for the capitalist bosses,” the cloakmakers in the Association shops have won for themselves, weakened though they were by a ruinous and costly strike under the previous Communist leadership, a settlement upon which standards are substantially alike to what they were in 1906. The award was made by the arbitrators on Monday afternoon, December 20, and made public by President Sigman at a big meeting of cloakmakers at Cooper Union called on a five-hour notice. The old hall was crowded with workers who rushed from the shops to listen to the terms of the award and cheered President Sigman and Vice-President Dean Dubinsky, who presided, to a echo. Many hundreds could not get admission to the Cooper Union to be heard and seen.

Later in the evening the strike committee of the cloakmakers’ locals met at Arlington Hall and wholeheartedly approved the award. The strike committee (Continued on Page 2)

G.E.B. Orders Reorganization of Dressmakers’ Local 22

Board Warns Against Attempt of Communists to Flood Loan Among Unions and Residuates “Bond” Issue as Fake

Action similar to that taken in riding the Cloakmakers’ Union of Communist party controlled officials, was taken on Wednesday night by the General Executive Board of the I.L.G.W.U. to free the members of Local 22, the dressmakers’ local of New York, at a meeting held at 3 West 18th Street to consider the crisis in the dress trade.

Following a session at which were present Pres. Morris Sigman, Julius Hochman, vice-president directly in charge of the dress situation, and other members of the Board, the International decided to take over control of the New York dressmakers’ local which has a membership of more than 5,000. The International promptly notified all manufacturers, jobbers and dressmakers’ locals that the course is to be followed, that all matters will be taken up by the International and that the dressmaking committee of the International and Dress locals no longer function in that capacity.

The Dressmakers have not been so recently affected as were the cloakmakers in their strike lasting 25 weeks, and the dressmakers’ agreements with their employers expire January 1st, and the International is taking steps to prevent the prospect of further demonstration in the dress trade and on the local committee, the complaints of the International and Dress locals no longer function in that capacity.

Warning Issued Against “Bond” Swindle

Stimulated by President Sigman issued a warning to the rank and file of trade union movement against subscribing to a “bond issue” the demand from Communist officials are float in New York “the cloakmakers’ strike.”

The point being decried, “that our late Communist officials are running around, calling

CLOAKMAKERS BARRED FROM COMMUNIST GARDEN MEETING

“Protest” Meeting of Deposed Officials-Collapses—Only Faithful Activists, Admitted by Cooper Union Members Hail Sigman as He Is Denied Admission

The complete collapse of the Communist balcony occurred last Saturday at Madison Square Garden at a meeting which the defiant Communist leadership had hoped to turn into a demonstration against President Sigman and the fraternal International Union. The meeting was widely advertised as a meeting of cloakmakers and dressmakers. Gossip to take up the challenge, President Sigman urged all cloakmakers to attend the meeting and thus it might be no ex- case that the hall was already filled, for the purpose of keeping honest cloakmakers out.

The meeting was scheduled for noon Saturday, but as early as 9:30 a.m., thousands of cloakmakers, aroused at an early breakfast, stormed the Garden seeking admittance. Despite the intense cold, theymassed in front of the doors to open which took place at 10:30. But no sooner did the doors fling open for the massed cumulative, the crowd and protected that they had been invited, were summarily hurled out of the hall. As they rushed back, the furriers, tailors and other Communist Party members, using as members of the commune.

In such fashion, 10,000 cloakmakers were barred from the meeting which, outside the building, turned into an overwhelming demonstration of protest when they discovered that, inside, a handful of cloakmakers, to-gether with various jewelry, tailors and other Communist Party elements recruited by the

THOUSANDS OF CLOAKMAKERS REGISTERING IN BEETHOVEN AND BRYANT HALLS

Staffs of Clerks Enrolling Shops into Reorganized Locals

Since Wednesday morning, the registration of all cloakmakers, belonging to the different cloak locals in New York, has begun under the auspices of the International Union and of the executive committee of the locals, in Beethoven Hall and Bryant Hall.

A call for registration was sent out by the G.B.B. last Sunday night following a meeting of all the executive boards of the Dressmakers’ Association, the reorganized new general strike committee, the Board of directors, and other officials of the International Union. All of these, by reason of the G.B.B. also declined to relieve the cloakmakers of practically all their indebtedness to the Union and of making back payments. Those with union books dated last July will be registered at the reorganized local unions on pay- ment of fifty cents. Those holding any other colored books will receive

Charles of 52 Per Cent of Voters

The cloak and dress cutters, who last Saturday, December 18, had their annual election of officers, returned to an executive union administration, headed by Vice-President David Dubinsky, manager.

It was one of the most enthusiastic and orderly elections ever held by Local 16. Over 1,500 members took part in the balloting, with the following results:

David Dubinsky, Relected by Great Vote

President Green Endorses I.L.G.W.U. W.U. Policy

President Green has expressed satisfaction with the results of the great meeting of dressmakers at Cooper Union, and has endorsed the I.L.G.W.U. W.U. Policy.

‘I have read the statement with extraordinary interest. It is a strong statement prepared and issued at the proper time by the International. I am sure that the International will be successful in the execution of the policy which it has outlined. I am dealing with the Communist elements which seem to be on the destruction of your great organization. I have a perfectly genuine and unvarnished interest the press reports of developments from day to day in your work and in the activities of your International Executive Board.”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION

NEW YORK, N. Y., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1926

PRICE 2 CENTS

David Dubinsky received 1,859 votes, while his Communist opponent drew 1,736. Mr. C. G. C. Mercer, manager, polled 1,855 votes for the Communist candidate, Maurice W. Jacobs, got 1,776 to 250 votes for the executive union administration. The following were elected as business agents: Nager, Fruehling, Partington, and Pichler. The highest vote for the successful business agents was 1,756, while the biggest "left" vote for the unsuccessful candidate was 1,756. The following were elected to the executive board: Ostrow, Abramowitz, Feiler, Spernstein, Kopp, Stuller, Fureer, Freidman, Greven and Fuchsen.
Cloakmakers Elated With Award

(Continued from Page 1)

mittment to standards that are all unique in the American Association the right to discharge up to 10 per cent of their workers, it was legal and well within the power of the Association to modify its application for only a small number of suburbanizing shops.

"In the first place, it applies now only to shops employing at least 25 workers. Because the Union took all shops, all shops, after Second, it applies only to such firms as have been in business uninterruptedly for at least two years. It, therefore excludes shops that have no stability in the market and no sustenance among their workers. Third, it is granted only to shops giving 25 weeks of employment. The great majority of suburbanizing shops average, according to recent investigations, only 27 weeks of employment a year. It is, therefore, in contrast to the sweeping concessions made by the deposed Industrial leader, the award of the arbitrators restricts the right of suburbanization to a much smaller number of suburbanizing shops.

"On the subject of admission of business agents of the union to sub-

manufacturers' shops, the award of the arbitrators restricts the right of admission to a small number of suburbanizing shops.

"The award also sustains the clause in the old agreement relating to the elimination of designers, which is hereby abolished.

"The award is a victory for trade union tactics. The Union was able, under the old agreement, to enter into agreements with the American Association, to end the lockout and strike which was the result of the communal incapability of resolving after six months of a costly struggle, and to obtain through arbitration terms far more favorable than the Union was able to obtain from only one-fourth of the shops. The Industrial Council, after 20 weeks of strikes."

Great Conference of Labor Bodies United Forces Against Disrupters

Beethoven Hall Gathering of 500 Delegates Resolves to Wage War Against Disrupters of Labor Movement to a Finish—Funds Pledged to Aid Cloakmakers' Campaign—President Sigman, Beckerman, Shipkoff, Feinsteins, Spalding

Big Demonstration in Large Hall Planned

The conference held this Tuesday night, December 21, at Beethoven Hall under the auspices of the United Children's Clothing Industry, Trade Union, and the United Tailors, Workmen, Trade Board of Amalgamated Vest Makers, Jewelry Workers' International, and the International Furriers' Union, is the largest gathering of union representatives ever held in this city.

Among those present were delegates from the Central Trade and Labor Council of the United States, the United Hearw Trades of New York, the United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia and of New York, Union of Amalgamated Union League, the I. L. G. W. U., the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Union, the Boston Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workmen, the Joint Council of the Cap Makers, the International Furriers' Union, the International Pocket Workers' Union, Bakers' International Workers' Union, Laundry Workers' International Union, Amalgamated Trade Board of the Children's Clothing Industry, Trade Union, and the United Tailors, Workmen, Trade Board of Amalgamated Vest Makers, Jewelry Workers' International, and the International Furriers' Union, presented.

At the meeting, the United Children's Clothing Industry, Trade Union, and the United Tailors, Workmen, Trade Board of Amalgamated Vest Makers, Jewelry Workers' International, and the International Furriers' Union, presented a resolves to wage war against the disruptive union.
CLOAKMAKERS REGISTER!

ALL CLOAKMAKERS OF LOCALS 2, 3, 19, 23, 35, 44, AND 52 MUST REGISTER AND RECEIVE OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL UNION BOOKS AND WORKING CARDS

REGISTRATION BEGINS WED., DEC. 22 and thereafter—hours 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

REGISTRATION OFFICES:

BEETHEV HALL—210 EAST 5TH STREET
(All shops up to and including 30th St.)

BRYANT HALL—725—6TH AVENUE (at 42nd St.)
(All shops above 30th Street and all Avenues)

Official International Union Books will be issued as follows:

Members holding Pink Books will receive new Books only upon payment of Fifty (50c) Cents (35c for a stamp and 15c for the Book).

Those holding any other colored Books will receive New Books upon payment of Five ($5.00) Dollars (which covers all expenses).

BRING YOUR PRESENT DUES BOOK AND WORKING CARD OR STRIKING CARD
REGISTRATION BY SHOPS
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF CLOAKMAKERS

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

UNION + HEALTH + CREDIT + COLUMN

On and after January 2 every worker desiring a medical examination at the Union Health Center must make a special appointment in advance. This change has been instituted to guarantee to the patient more of the physician's time an epochal attention. The difficulty has been in the past that the general patients, applicants to the union, and special patients have been at the same time during clinic hours. It was impossible to treat twenty or thirty patients adequately during a brief clinic period.

The new appointment system will guarantee to the worker all the time he may need and want with his physician.

A special New Year's Calendar may be obtained at the office of the Union Health Center free.

BUY UNION STAMPED SHOES

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION

5444 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Subscription price, paid in advance, $1.00 per year.

Vol. VIII, No. 62.
New York, Friday, December 24, 1926

Entered as Second Class matter, April 12, 1899, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under Act of August 24, 1891.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 110, Act of September 30, 1917, authorized on October 15, 1917.
The Communist hand which fired the hall for the meeting, consequently arrived at the conclusion that no co-operators enter the Garden. For this purpose they obtained the friendly and hearty cooperation of the police—and since the Communist leaders had begun to press hard in our unions this affectionate collaboration between these "revolutionaries" and the police has become a matter of nearly daily occurrence. In the meantime they have budged the7 permanent "black-glove" outfit which patrolled the gates of the Garden and allowed entrance only to such persons as could show special invitations from the Communist Party or the International. The leaguers" no matter whence they came. Inside the hall, another brigade of roving "red guards" was engaged for hours in confining the seats from which the strikers had been ejected—who managed to escape the vigil guard at the doors, and throwing them bodily out of the way of the police and the Garden attendants.

The typical organization in connection with this meeting, an incident that is characteristic of Communist tactics and their lack of mental integrity, occurred when President Sigman was barred from entering the hall. A day or two before the meeting, leaders of the Joint Board had sent a letter to President Sigman inviting him to come to the Garden and "challenging" him to address the crowd. These leaders then informed the police chief that they would like to "challenge"—but when Sigman appeared at the Garden entrance and insisted that the Communists permit co-operators to enter the hall he was flatly denounced and barred.

The meeting advertised for "co-operators" was packed with forgers brought under Communist orders by the thousands, groups of dressmakers, "left-wing" teachers, painters, and a motley aggregate of Communist Party camp followers from every part of the city. It was this crowd that "unanimously" adopted a resolution recommending the immediate withdrawal of the International Union from the Madison Square Garden on the ground that the Madison Square Garden is a "champagne,"—but when Sigman appeared at the Garden entrance and insisted that the Communists permit co-operators to enter the hall he was flatly denounced and barred.

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President Sigman admirably summed up the beginning and the end of the Madison Square Gardeniasco staged by the Communists in Madison Square Garden records issued by him to the press right after the meeting. They follow:

The incident at the Madison Square Garden proves conclusively what we have been maintaining all along, that the present leaders are afraid to face the members.

"The men who were roughly handled and prevented from going into the hall, hundreds of our co-operators were put out by the police, and the police chief was personally present. The Communists employed their usual tactics by sending out an invitation to the dressmakers as a show of democracy and then only admitting a few co-operators to the meeting. The workers were turned away and the workers and their leaders are fully justified in charging that they were barred in order to get rid of them and to make the meeting a meeting of Communists, as it was, for which they had no permit."

The attempt to undermine the prestige and display in full light that, from the beginning of their antagonism to the control, the voice of the workers, the International Union, in the face of the organized Communist Party. If the International Union, so strong and firm, is not to bebossed and humiliated.

"The Communists have dropped their masks and display in full light that, from the beginning of their antagonism to the control, the voice of the workers, the International Union, in the face of the organized Communist Party. If the International Union, so strong and firm, is not to bebossed and humiliated.

The address of the arbitrators, a signal achievement for the dressmakers and a victory for the American trade union tactics. After the defeat of the Communist leadership of the纱eters were ready to go to the streets, the International Union, so strong and firm, is not to bebossed and humiliated.

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Arbitration Award in Controversy Between Union and American Association

The full text of decision follows.

December 31, 1924

Mr. Morris Bigwood
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mr. Manager, American Clutch and Slot Manufacturers' Ass'n.

Grades of Shirts and Undergarments.

We, the undersigned arbitrators, herewith render our decision on certain matters which have been submitted to us by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Association of Clutch and Slot Manufacturers. On the basis of our determination a contract will be entered into between the union and the sub-manufacturers.

We heard the parties in interest on December 16th and January 15th, 1925. At their request, and having in mind the desirability of a prompt resolution of peaceful relations between the parties and the immediate return to work of thousands of employees, we are not taking the time to present an elaborate report such as would be warranted by the importance of the issues involved. Our decision follows with ourselves with an outline of our decision and the reasons therefor.

A summary of what we shall be well to summarize the events that have taken place in the industry leading up to our appointment of arbitrators in this proceeding. There are four organized factors in the industry which for brevity we shall designate as the "inside manufacturers", the jobbers, and the sub-manufacturers. The jobbers in this industry are recognized as being of a different type of operations. Due to the extraordinary acceptance of that term. Instead of merely being wholesale distributors, the jobbers function as manufacturers, their customers purchase their materials and give out the production to subcontractors, that is the jobbers subcontract to the jobbing sub-manufacturers. This process was brought to the attention of the Commission. The report of the investigators was made, the report of the - the report of the investigators shows that the jobbers operate the factory system in which they act and are responsible for the jobbing sub-manufacturers and the jobbers.

In June 1926, a serious strike in the industry was ended. The union had made certain demands and the jobbers who were organized in an association known as the "American Clutch and Slot Manufacturers' Garment Association" had appointed a commission of five and instructed them to make a prompt statement of the facts relative to the conditions of the industry, with a view to presenting the threatened strike

The award of the arbitrators brings new to a close the strike as far as the sub-manufacturers are concerned. Ordinarily and in systematization, as becomes trade union men and women, the whole matter of arbitration is that the contract is made as final and the contract is made as final and completed as the contract is signed by both sides. This, however, does not end the struggle. There still remains the fight against the jobbers which is the fight of the John Q. Beare. The jobbers have no chance at all in this business because the manufacturers are the real employers in the industry and the jobbers are the sub-manufacturers engaged in the production of the goods.

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EDUCATIONAL COMMENT AND NOTES

Social Tendencies in Literature

By B. J. R. Stolper

Course to be given in our Workers’ University beginning Saturday, December 18th, 1:30 P. M.
Room 550, Washington Irving High School

Lesson 1—“Yiddish Literature—A Lively Invalid”

How Old is Yiddish Literature?

Since Mendele Mochor-Spharim created it, it is hardly seventy years since the beginning of Yiddish literature.

Is Yiddish a Jargon Or a Language?

Yiddish takes its color from those countries in which the Jews who speak it have taken root: German, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, etc. Yiddish has been introduced into no language as jargon in which masterpieces can be produced — Bontse Schweig and Stempena’s Fidele.

How Long Will Yiddish Live?

The question is often raised. Will it last, or only as long as the Old World ghettos feed the demand? Will the new Hebrew of Palestine replace it?

Is it too local? Is it based on too much confidential understanding between reader and author? Is its complicated background a handicap—mental, ritual, historical—to prevent its wider understanding, say, through translation?

Its Strength

It is a living, growing language. It is doing precisely what Italian did in Dante’s day. It is the wealth of a popular Yiddish writer — Sholom Aleichem in 1916 — evoked a demonstration such as no Henry James, no Joseph Conrad, no Anatole France can call forth.

Its Themes

In the beginning, only life within the Russian Pale. Today, every phase of life, every field of thought and emotion.

Its Forms

All forms: the novel, the short story, the essay, drama, lyric, history, psychology, philosophy, etc.

Its Great Names

Ash, Sholom Aleichem, Bialik, Yehoshaphat. How accurately can we judge those writers who live in our own time, and who describe our own lives and those of our neighbors? Do we exaggerate their importance. Do we underestimate their value?

S. NIEGER WILL LECTURE IN THE BRONX FRIDAY DECEMBER 24

McKinley Square Garden, 1288 Boston Road

S. Neiger will give the third of his series of lectures in the Bronx this Friday, December 24, at 8 P. M. in McKinley Square Garden, 1288 Boston Road.

The topic of discussion will be “The Difference Between Theatre and Literary Criticism.”

Yiddish and English: the author of our members in the Bronx turned out to attend Neiger’s course on Yiddish Literature and Criticism, and we had not heard that they enjoyed this distinguished lecturer and critic immensely.

These Friday night lectures will be continued in the Bronx throughout the season.

On Friday, January 7, 1927, Alexander Stolper will start a course on “How We Can Learn to Think Straight.” These will be given at the same place and at the same time. Admission is free.

WORKERS UNIVERSITY CLOSED FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

Will Re-open Saturday, January 8

The Workers’ University in Washington Irving High School will be closed Saturday and Sunday, December 25 and 26. Classes will resume Monday, January 7 and 2, 1927. Classes will be resumed Saturday, January 8, at 1:30 P. M. in Room 550. The students will, if they wish, continue his course on “Social Tendencies in Literature.”

Winter Conference of the L. I. D.

Unusual interest is being shown in the Seventeenth Annual Intercollegiate Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy to be held in New York City, December 23-26, 1926. The largest public gathering of the Conference will be the Anniversary Dinner to be held in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Fifth Avenue and 22nd Street on Wednesday, December 30 at 6:30 P. M. on the “Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America.”

On that occasion two representatives of progressive causes will give their reasons why, in their opinion, a modernized capitalism will persist in this country and two representatives of the new social order will tell why in their opinion American capitalism is bound to give way to a fundamentally different form of industrial organization. The representatives of the capitalist point of view are Sam A. Lewisohn, Vice-President of the Miami Copper Company; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Management Association; and author of “The New Leadership in Industry” and Colonel Malcolm H. Barry, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and former President of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Morris Hillquit, leader of the American Socialist Party and prominent New York attorney and author, and Dr. Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, will speak from the more radical point of view. Tickets at $5.00 each may be obtained from the L. I. D., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City. These other meetings of the Conference will be predominantly for students from the colleges.
Committee for Local 2
L. Berliner
L. Cooper
B. Goodman
C. Kahn
A. Cohen
H. Lewin
L. Novick
P. Kats
N. Freiman
R.Zuckerman
J. Horowitz
Charles Shaw
J. Friedman
M. Levy
M. Rechberg
Philip Kurinsky
Nematz Grachov

Committee for Local 3
M. Bettner
N. Snider
M. Bernstein
L. Golub
J. Hipschman
M. Mahfouz
J. Horowitz
E. Lavrich
H. Bovett
M. Billig
H. Berkowitz
H. Khatchy

Committee for Local 9
R. Zuckerman
L. Kaufman
J. Hardman
T. Wallick
A. Beavour
J. Horowitz
E. Lavrich
N. Steigbarg
J. Sam

Committee for Local 10
Mayer Friedman
Max Stoller
Frank R. Lewis
Fred Ratner
M. W. Jacobs
Harry Shapiro
David Dubinsky
Ben B. Sopher
Michael Andasco

Committee for Local 35
M. Kirschenbaum
D. Belkina
M. Pastkovitch
M. Daitz
M. Blatt
M. Daitz
M. Feinberg
H. Billin
M. Lemberg
M. Blatt
M. Friedman
A. Weisman
M. Stolberg
M. Levenson
M. Kirsh
J. Frick
A. Zaslav
M. Love
M. Vebercy
V. Wawlewski

Arbitration Award in Dispute With American Association

(Continued from Page 5)
y firmly continues to be uniform throughout the entire industry that the new contract with the sub-manufacturers will contain these clauses does not in the opinion of this Committee make the present contract in the changes in the other respects contended for by the sub-manufacturers' association.

There is, however, the special question of reorganization. Periodical reorganization in a limited extent was recommended by the Governor's Advisory Commission to encourage such production and an increase in the size of shops, but the present contract with the Industrial Council abandoned the second of these principles — the encouragement of large shops. In no reason why it should not now be applied so far as possible to sub-manufacturing shops, particularly in view of the different conditions existing in two systems of production, to which reference has been made.

We therefore decide that the contract between the American Association and the Union sub-manufacturers shall be used as the basis for the contract for the union which is now being negotiated between these two parties.

We therefore rule specifically as follows:

1. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract relating to the utilization of designers.

2. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering procedure in dispute.

3. That there shall be no change in this clause of the contract covering access to the shops of the American Association members and providing for the investigation of complaints.

4. That the reduction in hours and increase in minimum wage scales stipulated in the contract recently entered into with the inside manufacturers should be applied to the sub-manufacturers in the contract now being negotiated with the sub-manufacturers.

In conclusion, we desire to thank the representatives of the two organizations for the clear and forceful manner in which they present the context of the question and for their sincere efforts to say that if there is any further service that the parties feel we can render to the state, we shall do so as far as we are able for your purpose.

The conditions as they have developed in this industry have demonstrated that industrial warfare is not the most satisfactory solution of disputes arising between employers and associations. It has been shown, we are convinced, that better results could be obtained through the use of good will, conciliatory negotiations, and the healthy trend in the direction of arbitration and mediation.

Masowe Zebranie.

Wótek 28-go Grudnia, o godzinie 7-iej wieczornem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 19th utulce, przywitali 590 osób, w tym 28-e Zebranie członków Polako-Rosyjskiego oddziału kwarków damskich.

Miting zwołono w celu omówienie sytuacji w unii kwarków, której powiniene być na temeze. E. Szaulcz.
The Week In Local 10

By SAM S. SHENKER

By the overwhelming vote of nearly two thousand members of Local 10, endorsement of the policy of the administration and condemnation of Communist disruption, dictatorship and enslavement was given on December 15, in Arlington Hall, when the annual election of officers took place.

More than five hundred of the members participated. But due to a few voted ballots the actual number of ballots cast was

The unprecedented election naturally requires a fitting installation. For this reason letters have been sent out to the members of Local 10, informing them that the newly-elected officers will be installed at a special meeting at Cooper Union on Monday, December 27.

Such prominent leaders in the American movement as Mahon Welch, Vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and its New York Organizer, were appointed by President Green as members of the special committee to add the present to the full force against Communist disruption within the Union, will address the cutters. Internationally known, Sigman will install the officers. The meeting is scheduled to take place at 6 p.m. and the members are urged to attend immediately after work.

Resentment of "Left" Leadership Unmistakable

No outspoken were the cutters in the welcome reception for the candidates of the Communist leadership that the candidates who received the endorsement of the Communist organization were elected by the greatest majority ever secured by any candidate in the past. Sigman and Dubinski being re-elected by a vote of 1,898 against 155, which is a 13 to 1 vote.

How clearly this election was a demonstration of protest against Communist leadership and Communist disruption tactics was not only manifested by the overwhelming membership of the Union at the election, but also by the large trade unionists who in such a large number partake in an election, which aggregates in this instance, 69 per cent of the actual membership. For this wonderful显示, members of Local 10, together with thousands of other cutters gathered early Saturday morning for the purpose of attending the now disgraceful Mother Square Garden meeting.

What prompted the cloakmakers and cutters to troop down to the many halls with a view to attending the Garden meeting on mass, called by the Communists under the guise of the "general strike committee for cloak and dressmakers," was the very keen desire to make known their opposition to a leadership that is responsible for the creation of a chaos that will take years to unmantle.

Good-Standing Members of Union

The purpose, however, of the Communists was not to secure a decision at the last moment with the Union respect to their policies. Those overwhelming decisions, while showing the great force from the cloak and dressmakers, has in reality prepared long before the passing of this meeting by their hunchmen.

When the thousands of members of the International marched to Madison Square Garden and attempted to get in they found all doors except one closed this morning, which was guarded by over two hundred policemen who helped the makers of the revolution wound up the structure. For which it might be supposed. It might be supposed that only members of the Union of long standing refused admission but the puppets of the Communist party, with the help of the police prevented the candidate. Morris Sigman from entering with the cloakmakers as well as vice-presidents of the international and such officers as Manager Dubinski, Samuel Fennett and others. If a cloakmaker or cutter did manage to gain entrance, even after he had found a seat he was hustled out with the aid of a police club which was also recognized. A number of members tell that they recognized mask-binders, suitors and others not connected with the cloak and dressmakers' union, who were admitted upon the appearance of a "striking card" and letters of the registering station for the Communist party, the trade union of the Communist party.

One hundred and Local 10 informed the writer that he has been in front of the Garden the past couple of days personally and that he wore a button labelled "General Strike Committees." The Result of the Election Unbehaviorally by the fact of the "democratic issue" to permit them into the Garden meeting, the hundred, totalling by the time the polls were closed, more than 950, marched up to the halls and demonstrated their opposition to "thems" whose main object was to desensitize the Union, and participated in the election. Some of the novel and very unusual fashion of the march was that of casting ten ballots solely for the administration candidates. Or, as the Election Board commonly called it, "straight votes." Another interesting aspect of the election, which speaks for the very efficient manner with which Brother Philip Ansel took charge of the Miscellaneous Division, is the fact that a higher vote was cast by the miscellaneous candidates than by the "thems" ever before. The highest vote on record was 57 votes cast in the election. In 1925, when this body in Local 10 had its own manager and business agent. Ever since the creation of the Miscellaneous Division the vote varied between 11 and 17. The Miscellaneous members, also, expressed their loyalty to the organization by casting 316 straight ballots for the administration candidates and casting a total of 129 votes.

It was a different tone that confronted the election board. They began their preparations Saturday. The halls were stilled at twelve o'clock, and at six o'clock they were closed. After an hour's respite, the count began and was concluded Sunday morning at seven o'clock. The election board consisting of six members, was comprised of B. K. Barry, chairman; Syd. Simon, Russell, Morris Levin, Harry Goldstein and Elia Bar.

The following is the result of the vote as it will be officially rendered at the installation meeting in Cooper Union on December 27. The names printed in heavy (bold-face) type are the candidates who will be declared elected at the installation, having received the highest number of votes.

**Important Notice To All Cutters**

Cutters are informed that they must secure their working cards in the office of Local 10 only. Anyone who secures a card elsewhere without the signature of the office of Local 10 or of the International, will be considered as having cancelled his affiliation with Local 10.

Special For Dress Cutters!

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, in the dress trade, all dress cutters are entitled to pay at the thirty-six hour rate for Christmas, Saturday, December 25th. In other words, every cutter who has worked a full week is entitled to a half day's extra pay.

Those of the dress cutters who have worked only part of the week are to receive pay at the thirty-six hour rate. Cutters are employed fail. With this provision of the agreement should file complaints with Local 10 immediately.

Monster Mass Meeting and Installation of Officers

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1926, AT 6 P. M.

COOPER UNION, 8TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Matthew Well, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer, will be the main speakers. They are members of the special committee appointed by President Green of the A. F. of L. to assist the International in its present fight against communist disruption within the union. International President Morris Sigman will install the newly-elected officers.

Every member who participated in the past election should make sure to be present at the installation of officers, and such as did not participate should not miss this occasion, either. The present situation as well as the question of the increase for the cutters in the cloak industry is well discussed, and the members will also be fully informed of the policies and plans for the future.