1-7-1927

Justice (Vol. 9, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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*.
New Joint Board Installed

Registration Keep Up at Top Speed

While chaos and despair were the order of the day in the camp of the New Joint Board and its group of followers and strong-arm supporters, the offices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were newly opened offices of the reorganized locals continued to hum with activity after the hot article liquifaction period of the week-end was over.

Monday and Tuesday of this week were celebration days in the Union. The registration booths—New York and Boston—were packed with laborers, and the enrollment in the reorganized locals. According to the figures given out by the International this week, 50,000 dressed and undressed workers have registered with the reorganized locals, 2, 9, 22 and 35. In addition to the New York workers already in the locals which never were under Communist domination—10, 22, 45, and 35, the locals, Local 13, who for a time were supposed to have been "Communized" and who during the past few years have been the center of the drive situation in New York City and have been the center of the drive situation in New York City and are managing the reorganized dressed local.

Agreement Renewed With Dress Jobbers' Association


A settlement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association, representing the jobbers in the dress industry, was virtually consummated this Thursday afternoon, January 3, when President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Julius Hochman, the negotiators working for these jobbers, employed 12,000 dressmakers. The settlement will provide for a wage of $5 a week for the agreement which expired on December 31, 1926. Eighty-hour contrato will be affected by the settlement. Signatures of both parties to the revised agreement will probably be attached within two days.

The International, acting through Vice-president Julius Hochman, who is in charge of the drive situation in New York City and is managing the reorganized dressed local, 22, announced that headquarters of the Union Square Hotel were opened this Thursday morning, January 3, when President Morris Sigman and Vice-president Julius Hochman, the negotiators working for these jobbers, employed 12,000 dressmakers. The settlement will provide for a wage of $5 a week for the agreement which expired on December 31, 1926. Eighty-hour contrato will be affected by the settlement. Signatures of both parties to the revised agreement will probably be attached within two days.

Communist "Peace" Camouflage Exposed

"Impartial" Shop-Chairmen's Committee Hard Picked By Communists—"Peace" Meeting Degenerates Into A Bedlam of Abuse of International—Threaten to Form Opposition Union.

If anyone among the cloakahaters and dressmakers doubted that the so-called Peace committee of the shop-chairmen was anything but a Communist maneuver, and the cry for peace was anything but a Communist maneuver to cover up their treasonous activities this time last year, they have disabused their minds of every vestige of delusion. It was obvious even to the most casual observer that the committee was a highly and skillfully engineered for the purpose of creating hatred and dissension in the ranks of the cloth and dress makers.

Assail Cloakmakers

25 Rowdies Led by Isidore Moscowitz, Vice-Chairman of the Defunct Joint Board's "Picket" Committee, Assault Two Cloakmakers At 7th Avenue and New York Hospital—Moxowitz Arrested On Charge of Felonious Assault and Held For Trial.

The Communists showed their true colors this Tuesday morning, January 1, when several men led by them made attempts to attack two clothmakers, Joseph Lappin, owner of a cloak shop, and Julius Hochman, who were at the meeting of the shop committee. The two were not molested and locked themselves safely away behind a door to avoid trouble.

The Communists stood their ground and never met the Communist charge that the picket committee of the Joint Board, two cloakmakers on their way to work at 7th Avenue and 39th Street and left them up in murder fashion. The two cloakmakers are Lewis Korn, member of Local 23, and Nicholas Korn, member of Local 25. Both were attended to in the New York Hospital. A third cloakmaker, named Joseph Laden, was also attacked by the Communist footbailiff but managed to escape.

The attack upon these two cloakmakers created a panic among the crowds of workers streaming to the factories, who gathered in all directions. Later in the day another mob of Communist footbailiffs attacked a group of cloakmakers and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs and dressmakers and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs and dressmakers and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs and dressmakers and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs and dressmakers and dressmakers and other Communist footbailiffs.

(Continued on Page 2)

Examiners Line Up Solidly With International

Over 300 at Meeting Vote Allegiance to Union—Opposition Meeting Draws 27.

The Examiners and Bakers' Local No. 82, which during the past year has voted with the Communist side, is now electing a new board of directors, and the number of members has increased from 27 to 300. The meeting was held at the International, and the vote was unanimous.

(Continued on Page 2)

Philadelphia Dressmakers

In Drive On Open Shops

Unionized Industry Chief Aim of Campaign

Opening up with an inspiring mass meeting, at which these, Vice-presi- dent of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were the principal speakers, the campaign to the Philadelphia dressmakers in an- nouncement of expiration of agreements between trade unionists and dressmakers. The dressmakers have been on strike ever since the first meeting at the Labor In- stitute, 28 Front Street.

The 24-hour strike was not renewed in the dress trade, and the leaders of the dressmakers have been on strike ever since the first meeting at the Labor In-

(Continued on Page 2)
**International Rejects Moscow Invitation**

(Continued from Page 11)

in the deliberation of an organization which is linked to a central body that is carrying on a ruthless campaign of agitation and subversion against the latter, stated. The reply in full follows:

**Letter to Moscow Union**

January 1, 1927.

Central Executive Committee,
Ninth Trade Workers’ Union,
M. Sokolinsky, Chairman,
Khrushchev, Secretary.
Soliaska, 12, Moscow, Russia.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Rejoicing to your invitation extending to the General Executive Board of our Union to attend the 9th congress of your union in Moscow on the 15th of April, 1927, we wish to state the following:

1. Our organization has nothing but good wishes for the workers’ organizations of Russia. It is in our sincere hope that their Union may grow continually in power and acquire full freedom for trade union activity for the protection of their economic interests in both town and country.

2. Our members, and our International Union, will always be found on your never-ending call, to help the garment and clothing workers of Russia, especially in their struggle against the unreasonably high prices for necessities.

3. We are not averse to sending a representative, but we cannot do it at this time.

Very earnestly yours,

General Executive Board
International Garment Workers’ Union

MORRIS SIGMAN, President,

EBNEZER BOGGS, Secretary.
**LEARN DESIGNING**

*Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week*

Take a Course of Instruction in

**THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL**

of Men’s, Women’s, Men’s and Children’sWearing Apparel and Ladi’s Garments

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern makers, grading, drooping and fitting of cloths, suits, dresses, and men’s garments has achieved NEW IDEAS—NEW SYSTEMS—BEST RESULTS.

Enrollment in the Mitchell Designing School means an Immediate Position—Bigger Pay.

**MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL**

15 West 27th Street, New York City

THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

EAST COAST SCHOOL OF RED LETTERS

EXHIBITORS’ TRADE SHOW OFFICE

EXHIBITION-SALE OFFICE

15 West 27th Street, New York City

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

LEARN DESIGNING

Monday, January 7, 1927

CLOAKMAKERS REGISTER!

ALL CLOAKMAKERS OF LOCAL 2, 3, 33, 35, 48, 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 OFFICE:

BEETHOVEN HALL — 210 EAST 5th STREET

(All shops up to and including 30th St.)

BRYANT HALL — 725—5th 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 upon payment of Fifty (50c) Cents (5c 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 arrears).

BRING YOUR PRESENT DUES BOOK AND WORKING CARD OR STRIKING CARD

REGISTER BY SHOPS

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF CLOAKMAKERS

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

Local 62 Ready To Negotiate

New Agreement with Employers

Committees Formed in Non-Union Shops

For some months past, the White Goods Workers’ Union, Local 62, has been conducting an organization campaign in an effort to organize the non-union shops in the undergarment trade, and the results are quite gratifying. The Union has succeeded in winning the interest of a number of girls working in non-union shops, and some cases, has even been able to establish committees in the shops to keep the office in touch with the non-union workers. These committees were organized through the efforts of the organization committee and promised to be of great help in the work of organizing the White Goods Workers. This work a special circular has been sent out to all the members of the Union, calling them to greater activity in the union shops and in the non-union shops, and urging them to pay their dues to the local.

Prepare for New Contract

On February 1st, the agreement between the Union and the employers expires and the office of the Union is busy making preparations to negotiate for a new contract. The Executive Board of the local is at present working out the new demands which are to be presented to the employer’s association. Preparations are also being made for the calling of the Organization Committee some time next week, and for a general membership meeting, as soon as the workers begin working full time.

In the meantime, the Union is ready upon every occasion of the White Goods Workers’ Local 62 to help in the important work which must be done at the present moment. The members are urged to meet their debts to the Union and thus help it to be prepared for any emergency. A special appeal is being made to all members who are at present employed in non-union shops, to get in touch with the office of the Union.
1926-1927

The cloakmakers of New York City will not so easily forget the year 1926 that has just gone into eternity—1926.

-Not since 1916, the year that saw the first appearance of the great cloakmakers' organization on the industrial arena, after a strike that the New York employers of women and women out of the thraldom of the sweat shop, did any single year affect so deeply the lives of our workers. It was a year filled with anguish and misery, a year of blasted hopes and crushing disappointments, a year which saw the defeat of the cloakmakers in a general strike—for the first time in seventeen years.

But 1926 also brought to the cloakmakers its reward, for it has emancipated, their Union from the yoke of the Communist charlatans, the directors of the ill-fated strike. Its closing weeks saw their days and dressing-room of New York, turning upon these misleaders and casting them out of office, which they had debauched and prostituted for their party schemes and aims.

1926 found our Union in New York under the rule of the Communist politicians who dominated every office of importance in a majority of the cloak and dress locals and controlled the Joint Board. Under the cloak of a "peace" arrangement, which was supposed to bring a semblance of justice to the Union and its leaders, acting as mere puppets in the hands of their Communist bosses, have constituted a reign of terror in the organization. They have had a mandate, a remnant of their enemies, and have to begin with, their shop-chairmen's committees, hand-picked at a meeting called last week by Communist ex-officials of the old Joint Board, and even a cursory examination of their personnel reveals their thorough Communist character. The leading members of this "impartial" committee, for instance, are either Communist Party members or willing followers of the Communist "team". And while there may be on this committee a few genuine shop chairmen, it would be farcical to even assume that a committee so constructed and so operated can succeed in this struggle to eliminate the disruptive elements from our Union.

In 1926, however, the retribution for this mad policy of divide and conquer came swift and merciless. The Communist "boys" in the cloakmakers' Unions, drunk with power, had forgot that the great majority of the cloakmakers were not Communists. They had forgot, under the hypnotic influence of their Chicago tutors, the prejudices like "no class consciousness," "no class struggle," that sound very much like the "peace" policy after they had become firmly entrenched in their jobs. For tolerance and freedom of discussion, they have substituted dictatorialism and the "impartial" committee. They packed the executive board with henchmen, stuffed ballot boxes to "win" elections, and have fostered gangsterism which the international organization has successfully combated and driven out of the Union—all for the glory of the Communist Party and for the advancement of its wild and fantastic theories.

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The Communist leadership of the cloak strike, for which the cloakmakers have suffered so much, will forever stand out in the annals of the labor movement as an example of monotonous blundering, unparalleled incapacity, conceived in purpose alien to the true interests of the workers and crowned with the inevitable award of defeat.

That much for the achievements of Communist rule in the cloak and dressmakers' organization, that much for their weird promises and dismal performances in the memorable year of 1926.

What of the future, what about the new year that is dawning upon us, what has it in store for our workers, for the masses who had paid so dearly for the Communist "experiment" in the past and are about to suffer the same fate again?

The new year begins under unfavorable auspices. The cloakmakers and the dressmakers, in their hour of distress, when the clouds above their heads are most dark, have broken away from these misleaders and turned for counsel and leadership to their international Union. And now, in their reorganized locals, they are working out a plan of recognition that will repair the mischief done by the Communists and will return the Union back into their own keeping.

1927 will be a year of building and of strengthening our organization. 1926 was one of the most unfortunate years in the lives of our workers, but out of this misery our workers have learned a bitter lesson that will stand them in good stead in the future.

1927 will be a year of hard work for the cloakmakers and dressmakers, but a year, nevertheless, of fruitful, hopeful activity. We all have but one goal in view—we must thrust all our energies to put back our Union to the high level of the great mass enrollment of all our workers in the reorganized locals. This must be done without delay and without regard to the insidious whispering of the Communist remnants who are still trying to obstruct the work of rehabilitation undertaken by the International Union. And the sooner this preliminary job is done, the sooner will the Union become realistic, and start fending the interests of the workers in the shops during the coming spring season which already is at the door.
Educational Work by Trade Unions in Europe

By M. H.

The organization of educational work by trade unions is a rule a sign of life and energy. When, however, trade unions are on the move, it is an entirely different matter. In Belgium, national workers' educational centres are no exception. The organization of other than voca-
tional education may be a duplication of the work of the centre, or may cut across it. Usually, the aim of trade unions is to give the workers education in the countries which have very comprehensive workers' educational centres the trade unions are not expected to do the same thing. In Belgium, however, the movement is different. I can hardly imagine the national workers' educational centre since 1921, which represents in a way the solidarity of the workers and is not independent. It is the national centre, which is the centre of educational activity.

In France, too, as there is no na-
tional centre for workers' education in the local labor federations which are the chief agents in such educational work as is done, it is not surprising to find that the organization of educational work in standardized through the two national bodies, the Workers' Educational National Council of Labor Unions, representing respectively the right and the left of trade unionism, and of the Workers' Educational National Council of Labor Unions, representing respectively the right and the left of trade unionism, respectively.

The Workers' Educational National Council of Labor Unions is a small body of men and women who work for the education of their own union members.

The Brussels Labor College has become a very important institution in the life of the workers. It is the only educational institution in Belgium which is not run by the government. It is run by the workers themselves.

The World Federation for Education in Industry, founded by the Workers' Educational National Council of Labor Unions, is an international organization for the education of workers in industry. It is not a government agency, but a voluntary association of workers who are interested in the education of workers.

The Workers' Educational National Council of Labor Unions has also taken an active part in the organization of educational work in other countries. It has sent instructors to Other countries, and has helped to set up educational centres in many parts of the world.

In 1932-1922, the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan was founded with the aim of popularizing the study of the Japanese language and culture. It has since become a very important institution in the life of the workers in Japan. It has a large library, a museum, and a school for the education of workers. It is an independent institution, and is not run by the government.

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Social Tendencies in Literature

Course Given by B. J. R. Stolper in the Workers' University, Room 530 Washington Irving High School

Lesson 2 Mendele Mochor-Spharin: The Satiric Ancestor of Yiddish Literature

Mendele—Mendele Mochor-Spharin (the Bookseller is the pen name of J. Abramovitz. Yiddish writers often refer to him affectionately as "the grandfather")

The Pioneer—Two remarkable achievements are his. No longer than seventy years ago he created Yiddish as a literary language. At the same time he created the first really great literature in that language. Knowing Hebrew thoroughly, he preferred to write in Yiddish.

His Outstanding Work—"Benjamin the Third," a long, good-humored satire of the Jews of the Russian Pale, after the manner of Dostoevsky, and quite as fresh and witty.


Translation—The author translated many of his own works into Hebrew. In addition he resumed writing in Hebrew, after having dropped it for Yiddish. Thereby he quickened the formal Hebrew and set it to the use of his own Yiddish style.

Characteristics—Humor, satire, a raucy, idiomatic Yiddish, stripped of the artificial "Germanisms" of his time. A love for nature, although an understanding of his own people even as he satirizes them. Ability to paint unforgettable pictures of places and moods. A magic power to make the vanished past live for us. Like Turgenev, the ability to see the real, poetic soul of his own people. Like Anatole France, the power to see his own people as humans, quite apart from their accidents of religion, costume, dress, etc., Finally the precious power to tell a gripping story.

The Second Term of Our Educational Department

The second term of our Educational Department will be resumed at the Labor Union Center, 1239 North 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday, January 5, 1927. All our members return to their work, appreciating the fact that behind all the events which our International is attempting to accomplish through our present, the activities of our Educational Department are being continued without interruption. Our International is in doing this is inspired by the fact that Workers Education is essential to the furtherance of the Labor movement, principally because it is the only opportunity to our members to express themselves and become more articulate and to set their minds to thinking. It is most important at all times, especially now, that workers should be capable of critical thinking and should not be carried away by hitherto-accepted opinions. This is the task we assign ourselves on during the first term of educational activities. We are only sorry that we were unable to start the course planned to be given in our L. O. U. E. building. This was impossible because the classroom was used for other activities of our organization.

But we still hope to carry the courses of the second term of our program before the end of the second term. We are especially eager to have our courses in "Social Psychology" and "The Economic Basis of Our Modern Civilization," as so many of our members have expressed a desire to attend them. Another phase of our activity has been to give such satisfaction in the purchase of books by many of our members this season through the Educational Department at reduced prices. Book reading can only broaden their outlook and give them a more realistic approach to the problems in which they are interested. We hope the second term of our educational program will be as successful in its aim as our first.

CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA

Course By: H. Rooff

In Our Harlem Unity Center, 532 72nd Street, Wednesday, January 25, 9:30 P.M.

Mr. Rooff will start a course on "CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA" this Wednesday, January 12, 9:30 p.m. in Room 532 of the Union Building, 72nd Street.

To understand the development of the civilization of a country we must have a knowledge of the growth and development of its industries, of its political institutions, social tendencies, and spiritual achievements. The object of this course is to acquaint the students with the cultural development of the United States.

Mr. Rooff is the author of this course, and we are sure his presentation will be interesting and educational. Need we emphasize the importance of our members to attend the course? It is necessary to understand the American mind, psychology and background. If we are ever to take part in the molding of a new America.

Weekly Educational Calendar

Washington Irving High School, 16th Street and Irving Place, Room 530

Saturday, January 15
1:30 p.m. B. J. R. Stolper—Social Tendencies in Literature. "Yiddish Literature a Lively Eldid"

Sunday, January 16
11:00 a.m. A. J. Muste—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, January 14
8:00 a.m. Dr. H. Lieberman—Literature: An Expression of Life.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

P. S. 25, Room 410, 330 East 5th St.

Tuesday, January 18
Subject to be announced.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

P. S. 72, Room 406, Lexington Ave. at 105th St.

Wednesday, January 12
3:30 p.m. H. Rogat—Civilization in America.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

Friday, January 14
Local 50 Headquarters, 52 North 10th St.

7:30 p.m. International English—Alex Cherry, Labor Problems.

10 p.m. Robert Koffin—English Literature.

1080 Linclut Street

Wednesday, January 12
8 p.m. Robert Koffin—English Literature.

What To Read

"AMERICAN LABOR AND AMERICAN DEMOCRACY," by Wm. Emmerich. Walling, is just off the press in this book, Mr. Walling takes up the following questions:

Volume 1

(1) Labor Extends its Polities in Its Own Way; (2) Political Results. The First Crop: 11 Labor, Law from Partis to the Public; (3) The Farmer Labor Estate; (4) The Non-Partisan Progressive Congress; (5) The La Follle Movement.

Volume 2

(1) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf; (2) The Non-Partisan Policy in Its Leaf Developments; (3) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (4) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 3

(1) The Non-Partisan Policy in Its Leaf Developments; (2) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 4

(1) The Non-Partisan Policy in Its Leaf Developments; (2) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The Normal Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 5

(1) The Non-Partisan Policy in Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 6

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 7

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 8

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 9

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 10

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 11

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

Volume 12

(1) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (2) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments; (3) The National Progression of Labor to Its Leaf Developments.

The study of English in our Unity Centers was resumed on Monday, January 5. Our members can get instruction in elementary, intermediate, and advanced English. Classes are held three nights weekly: Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN PHILADELPHIA

Several courses have been arranged for our members in Philadelphia. On Friday nights at 7:30 p.m., Bertha Gruenberg conducts classes in literature and advanced English at the headquarters of Local 58, 52 North 16th Street. At 8:30 p.m. in the same place, Herman Morby gives a course in Labor Problems.

On Wednesday nights at 8 p.m., Robert Koffin lectures on English Literature at the Labor Institute, 3101 Locust Street.

For information apply to Ada Brown, 52 North 16th Street, or Bessie Blake, 810 Locust Street.
The Situation In Chicago

BY M. RAPAPORT

The members of our International in Chicago, by which I mean the
members who have devoted years of service to the union and who have
watched their union grow from infancy to one of the greatest in the
country, only to be rocked to its very foundation by the
mismanagement in the recent closed-shop
members’ strike in the City of New
York by the bosses of the Communist
leaders, are beginning to realize what it means to
them to have a strong labor union led along the lines of the American labor
movement. There are still some, how-
ever, who have not yet gotten the
idea that the strike is a deadly
struggle for the members of the
Communist Party in their fight for
freedom and justice. The judges, who
were convinced by the Communists,
and who had to take up a candidate
against Brother Goldstein, the
election for this office will take place
Thursday, January 6th, 1923 and I am
certain that the members of our union
will elect our present secretary on
his past record.

Promises Not Fulfilled

The present leadership of the Chi-
icago Joint Board which rode into
power last year when the old officers
stepped out to give these “messiahs” a chance to practice what they preached,
having not accomplished one of their
promises, because, as in New
York, they are not capable of doing
anything constructive. These same
leaders a short time ago tried to get
rid of our present secretary—secretary-treasurer, Brother Goldstein, who does not
approve of their policies and who is not
sympathetic with the aims of the
Communist Party in their fight for
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A Lying Resolution

These leaders have openly proven that they are dictated by the Communist
Party when they adopted a resolu-
tion, a few weeks ago, condemning the President and General Executive
Board for having suspended the “mis-
named” of the New York of the sec-
tary-treasurer for having reorganized the locals. This resolution was sent to every member
of the union in order to make
it appear that it was done in their
name, without asking their approval,
their claims that they would do anything without the approval of the
members.

Well, Communist promises are
cannot be fulfilled in another. This
action on the part of the present
administration of the union and the
leadership is nothing but an
unbroken endorsement of the
Leadership of the present leadership of the Chicago Joint Board which rode into
power last year when the old officers
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sympathetic with the aims of the
Communist Party in their fight for
freedom and justice. The judges, who
were convinced by the Communists,
and who had to take up a candidate
against Brother Goldstein, the
election for this office will take place
Thursday, January 6th, 1923 and I am
certain that the members of our union
will elect our present secretary on
his past record.

A Lying Resolution

These leaders have openly proven that they are dictated by the Communist
Party when they adopted a resolu-
tion, a few weeks ago, condemning the President and General Executive
Board for having suspended the “mis-
named” of the New York of the sec-
tary-treasurer for having reorganized the locals. This resolution was sent to every member
of the union in order to make
it appear that it was done in their
name, without asking their approval,
their claims that they would do anything without the approval of the
members.

Well, Communist promises are
cannot be fulfilled in another. This
action on the part of the present
administration of the union and the
leadership is nothing but an
unbroken endorsement of the
leadership of the present leadership of the Chicago Joint Board which rode into
power last year when the old officers
stepped out to give these “messiahs” a chance to practice what they preached,
having not accomplished one of their
promises, because, as in New
York, they are not capable of doing
anything constructive. These same
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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

The past two weeks have seen the International proceeding with the reorganization of the Union, an activity that is being carried out in a manner that materially contributes to the desired leadership of the Communists.

New Joint Board Installed

On Monday night, January 7, the new Joint Board was installed by the chairmanship of President Morris Sizman in Beemoth Hall, at which were present Reuben F. Davis, the local union, including the reorganized Joint Board. In response to the lavishly spvx of the International, the reorganized Joint Board of Local 10 was sworn in.

Membership Returns to International

In the meantime, the registration of the members of the reorganized local is proceeding at a rapid rate, and those who have not yet registered are urged to do so immediately. The International is requesting that all members register promptly, as the reorganization of the Joint Board will be delayed until all members have registered.

These are the two remarkably well-attended meetings addressed by Manager Dubinsky, one of which was held at the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union in New York, and the other at the Boardwalk Hotel, at 523 West 22nd Street, New York City.

Meetings Called by "Lefts" Ignored

Dubinsky reported on these meetings at last Monday night's Joint Board's meeting. He told us that these meetings were frequently called by a group of so-called "leftists," members of the International residents of the Cosumel Islands. The usual practice of the International would be indulged in and lies about the International and its officers spread.

A group of trade unionists, however, members of the International, felt that these meetings of the "lefts" were not expressive of the true sentiment of the members of the Union. They arranged therefore an open forum under the auspices of the Trade Union Group of Cloakmakers of Boardwalk Hotel, last Sunday, January 6, at which several delegates addressed the audience.

Dubinsky speaks on the presentation of the Union. Cutters were also present to attend, as was announced in a notice on this page, and the audience.

Several hundred members were present at the meeting listening to the address by the manager of Local 10. The meeting lasted for four hours and at its conclusion a resolution pledging support to the International was adopted with one dissenting voice.

The Communists, upon hearing of the calling of the meeting by the trade union group, attempted to disrupt the meeting of the International members by calling a meeting of their own. They announced that they had come to the meeting in the capacity of speakers of that meeting of the officers who are in opposition as an acute struggle of money. But, about a score of persons appeared at the "left" meeting, the Communists were expected to come there and advise those present to go to the meeting of the trade unionists apparently in an attempt to be there. How successful they were in this has already been mentioned.

The meeting addressed by Dubinsky in the Italian Cloakmakers' building was that of the examiners of Local No. 10.

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The only one of the criticism of the Communist delegation.

In the famous "left" industrial problem, presented in the form of questions, before the examiners of the Communist delegation.

On the same day, the examiners were promised a heaven on earth. Of course, this phase of the Communist program was about as successful as all of their other undertakings, for when the agreement of the Communist council was finally concluded the examiners declared that they would be satisfied if they could save the agreement the old clause referring to them in the existing agreement.

However, the deposed leaders of the deposed Joint Board Industrial Council, the examiners promised a heaven on earth. Of course, this phase of the Communist program was about as successful as all of their other undertakings, for when the agreement of the Communist council was finally concluded the examiners declared that they would be satisfied if they could save the agreement the old clause referring to them in the existing agreement.

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