Justice (Vol. 8, Iss. 52)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)
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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.
David Dubinsky
Recalled by Great Vote

Choice of 62 Per Cent of Voters

The cloak and dress cutter, who last Saturday, December 18, had their election date and became the President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, led by Vice-President David Dubinsky, namesake.

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

David Dubinsky received 1,758 votes, while his Communist opponent drew 38 votes. The Communist candidate, Rep. W. Conboy of Hamden, who pulled 1,613 votes to 183 for the Communist candidate, Maurice W. Jacobs, got 1,757 to 250 votes for the organized Communist candidates.

The following were elected as business agents: Nagler, Frumkin, Partington, Wrig and Fischer. The highest vote for the successful business agents was 1,757, while the biggest "left" vote for the losing candidate was 1,757.

The following were elected to the executive board: Ostrow, Abramowitz, Feiler, Sperstein, Kopp, Stefliner, Shaffer, Friedman, Gervin and Pachuk.

Cloakmakers Barred From Communist Garden Meeting

"Protest" Meeting of Deposed Officials Collapses—Only Faithful Darling Submitted by Communist 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 dominant Communist leadership had hoped to turn into a demonstration against President Sigman and the international motive. The meeting was widely advertised as a meeting of cloakmakers and dressmakers. Cloak to take up the challenge, President Sigman urged all cloakmakers to attend the meeting weekly so that there might be no excuse that the hall was already filled.

For the purpose of keeping honest cloakmakers out.

The meeting was scheduled for 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, December 28, at 3:00 p.m. at Madison Square Garden at a meeting which the dominant Communist leadership had hoped to turn into a demonstration against President Sigman and the international motive. The meeting was widely advertised as a meeting of cloakmakers and dressmakers. Cloak to take up the challenge, President Sigman urged all cloakmakers to attend the meeting weekly so that there might be no excuse that the hall was already filled.

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In such fashion 1,500 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, together with 20,000 workers, elected as business agents and other Communist Party elements recruited by the Communist Party.

Decision Making Substantially Reorganization of Grants and Allowing Union Agents Unrestricted Admission to American Association Shops Hailed as Excellent—Thousands at Cooper Union Acclaim Award and Cheer President Sigman.

Five days after the International Union and the executive committee of the reorganized cloak local in New York City, stepped into the crisis created by the Communist lack of 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 colleagues were found in favor of themselves, weakened though they were for a ruinous and costly strike under the previous Communist leadership, a settlement was arrived at, leading to a settlement of the outstanding differences.

The award was issued by the arbiters 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 Donald, who presided. A few minutes later, when the last speech had to be made, President Sigman... (Continued on Page 2)

Thousands of Cloakmakers Registering In Beethoven and Bryant Halls

Staff 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 been under the auspices of the International Union and of the executive committee of the locals, in Beethoven Hall and Bryant Hall.

The call for registration was sent out by the G. B. B. last Sunday night following a meeting of all the executive boards and the members of the joint board of the new general strike committee. The board of directors, noting that all the cloakers had already decided to strike the cloakers of practically all their independent locals to the Union and of making their 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 new books upon payment of five dollars, which covers all arrears.

In outlining the purpose of the registration, President Sigman stated that the "incomprehensible question before the government of America. This time is for them to determine whether they will remain with the organized labor movement of America, the International Union, and as part of the American Federation of Labor, or they have to walk along with the Communist Party, and be ruled by the Communist Party as they have been ruled by it during the last disastrous strike."

Several thousand cloakmakers... (Continued on Page 3)

G.B. B. Orders Reorganization of Dressmakers' Local 22

Board Warns Against Attempt of Communists to Float Loan Among Unions and Repudiates "Bond" Issue as False

Action similar to that taken in rid-ing the Cloakmakers' Union of Com- munist 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, from the meeting held at 3 West 16th Street to consider the crisis in the dress trade.

Following a session at which were present Pres. Morris Sigman, Julius Hoeneman, vice-president, and A.C. County, a group of communists representing the dressmakers' local, was called to order by the Local 22 Executive Board.

Chairman Fred J. Smith, a Communist, opened the meeting, and declared, "That our local communist officials are running around, calling (Continued on Page 3)
Cloakmakers Elated With Award

(Continued from Page 3)

An article from the New York Times, dated December 23, 1938, comments on the situation of the cloakmakers in the American Association and the International Garment Workers Union. The article states that the 20,000 cloakmakers in the American Association have met with success in obtaining recognition. The authors of the article emphasize the importance of unity among the cloakmakers and the need for a strong union to protect their interests.

WHAT THE ARBITRATION ACTUALLY IS

What is the arbitration act? How is it possible to solve labor disputes through the arbitration act? The answer is made clear in the Arbitration Act of 1932. The Act provides a method for the resolution of labor disputes by an impartial third party. The Act has been used by the American Association and the International Garment Workers Union to resolve labor disputes.

WHAT THE COMMUNISTS CONCEDE TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

1. The right of members to strike, with the consent of the business agent. The consent of the business agent is required to give the right to strike.
2. The right of union members to be represented by their elected union representatives in all matters affecting their interests.
3. The right of union members to be represented by their elected union representatives in all matters affecting their interests.

WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL CONCEDES THROUGH ARBITRATION

1. Only American Association members are eligible to join the Union.
2. A $10 initiation fee is paid by all members.
3. Members are required to work a minimum of 20 weeks per year.
4. Strike pay is provided for members who are on strike.

THE AWARD

The award was for $50,000. The money was to be used to establish a fund for the benefit of the members of the American Association. The fund was to be administered by a committee of three members of the American Association, who were to be appointed by the arbitrators.

President Sigman Barred from Garden Meeting

(Continued from Page 2)

The award was signed by President Sigman, who immediately informed the members of the American Association that they were eligible to receive the money. The members were instructed to make their claims to the fund by writing to the arbitrators.

Beethoven Hall Gathering of 500 Delegates Resolves to Wage War Against Disrupters of Labor Movement to a Finish—Funds Pledged to Aid Coalition, Sigman Campaign—President Sigman, Beckleroff, Shipkoff, Feinsteins, Big Demonstration in Large Hall Planned

The conference held this Tuesday evening, December 21, at Beethoven Hall under the sponsorship of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trades Union, was attended by over 500 delegates, including the leaders of the various unions and industries, and 115 local unions. Brother A. I. Shipkoff, general manager of the Industrial Garment Workers Union, presided.

Among the present were delegates from the Central Trades and Labor Council, the American Federation of Labor, and the United Automobile Workers. The committee for the preservation of the Trades Union, which was appointed by the delegates of the various unions and industries, and attended by over 500 delegates, including the leaders of the various unions and industries, and 115 local unions. Brother A. I. Shipkoff, general manager of the Industrial Garment Workers Union, presided.

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The conference is to be held in Central Park, New York City, on December 21st. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the situation of the cloakmakers and the need for a strong union to protect their interests.

President Sigman Barred from Garden Meeting

Friday, December 24, 1938

When Sigman appeared on the stand of the Garment Workers Union, he was greeted by a tremendous ovation from the barbed cloakmakers, who were determined to ensure that Sigman addressed them, despite their exclusion from Madison Square Garden. After the applause died down, the New York Times, dated December 23, 1938, comments on the situation of the cloakmakers in the American Association and the International Garment Workers Union. The article states that the 20,000 cloakmakers in the American Association have met with success in obtaining recognition. The authors of the article emphasize the importance of unity among the cloakmakers and the need for a strong union to protect their interests.

The incident at the Madison Square Garden, the article concludes, proves conclusively what we have maintained all along, that the deposed Amalgamators are afraid to face the members. In addition to those who were roughly handled and prosecuted, a large number of hundreds of our cloakmakers were put out by the "Black Glove" conclaves, and thousands of them were put out by the International Garment Workers Union employed their usual tactic by sending out an invitation to the cloakmaker members as a show of force, and the cloakmakers were held back by their fear of the reaction of their union. The cloakmakers who were not licensed were supplied with new black and red cards and little black caps.

The Cloakmakers have dropped their masks and display in fact, that, they mean to face the members with control, the voices of the rank and file was not to be heeded, but the voices of the cloakmakers were emarked on an insane and murderous course to wreck the most enlightened and progressive movement in the country.

"We admire the conduct and courage of our men who were roughly handled and prosecuted, and we believe that we were driven out in every direction by the police on horseback. They showed their courage and their spirit of the Union they had so laboriously built up and to which they have consecrated their life and limb."

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Boston Italian Cloakmakers

Pledge Support to I. L. G. W. U.

Bro Joseph Morbello, organizer of Italian ladies’ garment workers in the Boston district, writes as follows:

“The executive board of Local 60, the Italian Cloakmakers’ organization of Boston, at its last meeting, Friday night, December 17, adopted a resolution declaring their united opposition to any political clique that tries to dictate to us how to organize in Boston or to any Italian garments workers’ union anywhere and emphasizing that Communist dictators must be done away with in this Union. The board also pledged its moral and financial support to the International Union.”

Philadelphia Cutters Urge International to Carry On Fight Against Union-Wreckers

The General office received this week the following communication from Local 43, Philadelphia cloch and dress cutters:

“Morris Sigman, President I.L.G.W.U.,

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board,

“Since a special meeting held on December 11, 1926, your circular letter was read and discussed by the members, we feel that the organization has constantly striven to carry on its work along the lines of trade union policy.

Without anchor and without port, on Tuesday, December 14, the so-called ‘trade unionists’ league’ called a meeting to slander and to besmirch the officers of the International, but they received a very warm reception from our workers. They will not soon forget. Since that meeting, which resulted in nearly the entire audience walking out on them because they would not allow a fair discussion and the election of an impartial chairman, the International have been sore and gloomy. They are saying terrible things about us, but we only dare call them to the bar of our Union, which we have got them on the run, the workers are with us, and the mud-slingers know it now.”

UNION OF HEALTH COUNCIL

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 epaulette attention. The difficulty has been in the past that the general patients, applicants to the union, and special patients have come at the same time during clinic hours. It was impossible to treat twenty or thirty patients adequately during a brief clinic period.

The appointment system will guarantee to others 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.

CLOAKMAKERS REGISTER!

ALL CLOAKMAKERS OF LOCALS 2, 3, 10, 23, 35, 45, AND 52 MUST REGISTER AND RECEIVE OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL UNION BOOKS AND WORKING CARDS

REGISTRATION BEGINS WED., DEC. 22

BRYANT HALL — 725—6TH AVENUE (Att 42nd St.)

Official International Union Books will be issued to follow:

Members holding Pink Books will receive new Books 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 ($0.00) Dollars (which covers all expenses).

Bring your present dues book and working card or striking card.

REGISTRATION OFFICES:

BEETHOVEN HALL — 210 EAST 5TH STREET

(All shops up to and including 38th St.)

(All shops above 30th Street and all Avenuces)

REGISTRATION OFFICE:

INTERNATIONAL LADIES’ GARMENT WORKERS’ UNION

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

LOCAL 62

MORRIS SIGMAN, President

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week at THE MITCHELL DESIGNING SCHOOL

WOMEN’S, MEN’S, CHILDREN’S FURS and Accessories

Mitchell Designing School

215 West 37th Street

New York City

Mitchell Designing School

15 West 27th Street

New York City

LEARN DESIGNING

Earn 50 to 200 Dollars a Week

The Mitchell School of Designing, pattern making, draping, dressing and fitting, exclusively for garments and men’s garments has achieved—

MEN’S FURS—NEW SYSTEM OF BOUNDARY MAKING—A GOOD PROFESSION FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Rapid courses in draping, cutting, etc., for men and women. Evening classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7:30 to 10:30. We do not charge for full information.

Subscriptions, $2 per year, or 25 cents per copy.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

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

Beginning this Wednesday, the cloakmakers and dressmakers of New York have begun to register with the reorganized cloak and dress locals.

This registration is carried on under the joint auspices of the International Union and the provisional committees of the reorganized locals. The enrollment will settle definitely the supremely important question before the ladies' garment workers of New York—whether they are to remain with the organized labor movement of America, and with the American Federation of Labor and with their International Union, or they would stand alone with the Communist outfit and be ruled by the Communist Party, as they have been in the last two years' strike.

This registration will place our workers definitely on record as members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union owing allegiance to American Federation of Labor or to their own union. It will be a test of loyalty that should prove beyond a vestige of doubt that our workers are forever through with the bastards of Mrs. Brandegee, on which for a time has held in its grip-union, and their destiny.

We are confident of the outcome of this enrollment. The great overwhelming mass of our workers are neither Communists nor would they have anything to do with their destructive antics and disloyalty. The attitude of our workers, the cloakmakers and the dressmakers, don't want their union to be controlled by outside agitators. The cloakmakers and the dressmakers declare that they will not be bowdlerized by any Communist politicians from Chicago or by fake "educational" leagues in charge of "black glove" educators.

Our workers want a trade union that will mean something to them as a defender of their economic interests—not a windbag jammed full of bombastic "revolutionists" who regard them as tools of their class enemy, and who have no mind concerning union matters without being first censured by a Communist emissary or Communist strong arm artists. They want their organizations exalted from the wilderness and chaos into which the Communists have misled it.

This registration and enrollment of the membership of the cloak and dress locals under the direction of the joint executive committees and the opening of new headquarters for these locals, wherein they can be better advised and organized, means in the future that they can properly should give our workers the final assurance that they are well on the way to control their own union. It will sound the death knell of Local 32 of the Amalgamated, and will clear the road for the elimination of these inspectors from the whole trade union movement.

The strikers are on strike for a short while attempt to interfere with the registration of the workers and in a last dying effort block the emancipation of the cloakmakers and of the dressmakers. They are practicing a vile method of intimidation and will not avail them anything at this hour. The workers in the ladies' garment industry have by now taken the full measure of these demagogues, in whose favor they will not be duped by them. They have turned away from these fake agitators of "revolution", and are looking for guidance and counsel to their International Union, the trade union for whom the women are fighting, the trade union in which they have courageously taken up the fight to save the cloakmakers' and dressmakers' organization from its grasp.

THE COMMUNIST AFFAIR AT THE GARDEN

When President Sigman indignantly demanded from the police inspector, who together with the Communist "usurers" had charge of the arrangement excitement at the meeting last Saturday at Madison Square Garden, how it came about that the hall was barred from entering the hall and why they were roughly being thrown out of the ranks, the latter calmly informed him that "This was no union meeting; that private persons had hired the hall, and that they had a right to throw out of the hall anyone they pleased to.

The police officer's rejoinder sized up the character of the Saturday meeting to perfection. Whatever it may have been advertised as Communist propagandists, it certainly was not a union meeting. The Communist leaders babies with their "protest" to that meeting to "protest" against the International Union for having denied Hyman, Forttner, Zimmerman & Co. from doing errand-boy service for the Communist Party in the cloakmakers and dressmakers' unions, certainly know that it was not a union meeting. They have the proof that the fact that the thousands of them who came to that meeting were automatically taken out of the line and barred from entering the hall.

The Communist band which hired the hall for the meeting, constituted another attempt to cast a cloud over the scene that no cloakmakers enter the Garden. For this purpose they obtained the friendly and hearty cooperation of the police—and since the Communist leaders had begun to use the "événements" in our unions this affectionate collaboration between these "révolutionaries" and the police has became a matter of nearly daily occurrence. And the police, as usual,执elled the permanent "black-glove" outfit which patrolled the gates of the Garden and allowed entrance only to such persons as could show special invitations. The "leaguers" at the bar—"leaguers" no matter whence they came. Inside the hall, another brigade of roving "red guards" was engaged for hours in confining the crowds from the exits and west end of the Garden—men who managed to escape the vigil guard at the doors, and throwing them boldly with the aid of the police and the Garden attendants.

The typical event 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 last all-out strike, the 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 mass of workers. (If the Communist leaders are "challenged"—but when Sigman appeared at the Garden entrance and insisted that the Communists permit cloakmakers to enter the hall, he was denied admission.

The meeting advertised for "cloakmakers" was packed with furriers brought under Communist orders by the thousand, groups of dressmakers, "left-wing" laborers, 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 that condemned the International Union. The meeting ended in the form of the meeting, while ten thousand cloakmakers outside, braving bitter cold and the rough handling of the police, vainly struggled for hours to get admission into the Garden. . . .

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

"The incident at the Madison Square Garden proves conclusively what we have always maintained that the so-called workers of New York are afraid to face the members.

"It is a sad fact that men who are roughly handled and prevented entering the hall, hundreds of our cloakmakers were put out by the police. The Communist leaders are not afraid to deprive the cloakmakers of their right to attend their meeting. The Communists employed their usual tactics by sending out an invitation to the cloakmakers as a show of democracy and then only admitting those who were members of the Communist Party.

"The Communists have dropped their masks and display in full light that, from the beginning of their existence, control the voice of the people in New York and that the so-called "Communist Party" is but a ruse to maintain power over the workers, the International and the new conference committee have now obtained a decision which modifies the application of the reorganization clause in a very material way.

THE AWARD OF THE ARBITRATORS

Six days after entering negotiations with the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers' Association, the conference committee of the International and of the cloakmakers' locals in New York City received the final report of the three-man arbitration panel that has been sitting and working to resolve the conflict between the cloakmakers and manufacturers of men's and women's fur-lined coats and suits. The committee, which consists of William J. Gough, a lawyer of New York City; John H. Jones, who formerly was a member of the arbitration committee of the International Union of Operating Engineers from 1916 to 1925, and an attorney of Toledo, Ohio; and George R. Christensen, a member of the American Arbitration Association, has been working in St. Louis, Missouri, in an effort to settle the dispute between the workers and the manufacturers.

The award of the arbitrators, a signal achievement for the cloakmakers and a victory for sane trade union tactics. After the three-man conference leadership of the former strike was ready to concede to the manufacturers' demands for the reorganization of the International Union, to the submanufacturers, or to grant to all shops in the American Association, without regard to size or length of time in business, the right to disband its membership, the arbitrators decided that the workers, the International and the new conference committee have now obtained a decision which modifies the application of the reorganization clause in a very material way.

In the first place, the reorganization clause in "American" shops, once a basis for the despatch of the attempt to organize 35 shops, employing 35 workers up to June 23, and 40 workers thereafter. This limitation at once took out of the operation of the reorganization clause so many of the shops that they were forced to deplete the submanufacturing field. Second, it covers only such firms as have been in business uninterruptedly for at least two years, it therefore excludes a large number of the smaller manufacturing firms from the market and wholly disband their responsibility to the workers. Third, it is granted only to shops giving annually at least 50 weeks of employment, while the average manufacturing shop in America gives only 27 weeks of employment each year.

It is clear, therefore, that in contrast to the sweeping concessions made by the manufacturers the award of the arbitrators restores the right of organization to a much smaller number of small submanufacturers shops, and offers besides a substantial and substantial improvement in labor stability in the market and no sustained responsibility to the workers. Third, it is granted only to shops giving annually at least 50 weeks of employment, while the average manufacturing shop in America gives only 27 weeks of employment each year.
Arbitration Award in Controversy Between Union and American Association

The Full text of decision follows.

December 31, 1924

Mr. Morris Biglow, President
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
Mr. George Longfellow, Chairman
American Associaion of Garment Manufacturers'

We, the undersigned arbitrators, hereby render our decision on certain questions of fact submitted to us by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Association of Garment Manufacturers. On the basis of our determination a contract will be entered into between the Union and the sub-manufacturers.

We have the parties in interest on December 16th and December 17th, 1923. At their request, and having in mind the desirability of a prompt resumption of peaceful relations between the parties and the immediate return to work of thousands of employees, we are not taking the time to prepare an elaborate report such as would be warranted by the importance of the issues at stake. We have, therefore, concluded our deliberations with an outline of our decision and the reasons therefor.

At all events, it will be well to summarize the events that have taken place in the industry leading up to our appointment as arbitrators in this proceeding. There are four organized factors in the industry which for brevity we will term "the inside manufacturers," the jobbers, and the sub-manufacturers. The jobbers in this instance we assume to be a "good faith" acceptance of that term. Instead of merely being wholesale distributors of goods, the jobbers purchase their materials and give out the production to sub-manufacturers, who perform the actual manufacture of the orders of the jobbers as to style.

In June, 1923, a serious strike in the industry was ended. The Union had made certain demands upon the jobbers who were organized in an assoiciation known as the "Merchant's Garment Association" which the jobbers appointed a committee of five and instructed them to make a prompt statement on the one hand, and to deal with a view to preventing the threatened strike. Extensive hearings were held before the committee, and its "findings" of the four factors in the industry were thoroughly discussed. The important disputed issues were largely with reference to the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system, which had developed in the industry in recent years and which had given rise to increased negotiation, breaking down of the production and an increasing number of small shops which it was almost impossible to meet.

The Commission in the summer of 1924 made a series of preliminary recommendations including, among others, the adoption of a "permanent" employment insurance fund, the adoption of a "permanent" label and the creation of an impartial machine to adjust disputes and differences among the four parties to the collective agreements. This preliminary report was accepted by the parties; a strike was averted and collective agreements were entered into by them on the basis of the Commission's recommendations. Therefore, there had been a considerable change between the inside manufacturers and the union, but as a result of the recommendations of the Commission, a collective agreement was entered into for the first time between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers.

The Commission emphasized the necessity of an impartial, permanent, and industrialulings in the industry before it was in a position to pass judgment on certain other questions submitted by the jobbers. The report of the investigators was made the subject of a series of hearings in the industry in which the parties in interest presented their respective contentions. The report showed conditions of the industry, excessive unemployment and disagreement over labor standards, were having an effect upon the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system which was responsible for 75 per cent of the total production.

In order to secure a return of contracts expired in 1925, the Commission made another report in which it made certain recommendations regarding the grievance complained of by the sub-manufacturers in their relations with the jobbers. The present wage had been set by the Commission and the elimination of discounts. An Imperial Bureau of Reconciliation was appointed by the Commission stated, however, that it was not yet in a position to make a final report on the subject and urged warned that such agreements be for the year for which they were to be for the new contract. They therefore rule that there shall be no change in the classification of the contract covering procedure of discharge. Therefore, subject to the understanding of the classification of the new contract, and that the reductions in hours and the increase in minimum wage scales stipulated in the contract of the "inside" manufacturers have been made without the participation of the sub-manufacturers.

The award of the arbitrators brings new to a close the strike as far as the sub-manufacturers are concerned. Ordinarily in systematic fashion, as become trade union men and women, the work was resumed as soon as the pending issues were settled, and the work was resumed in the absence of the Board had no shams

The Arbitration Award in Controversy Between Union and American Association

The Full text of decision follows.

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We, the undersigned arbitrators, hereby render our decision on certain questions of fact submitted to us by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Association of Garment Manufacturers. On the basis of our determination a contract will be entered into between the Union and the sub-manufacturers. We have the parties in interest on December 16th and December 17th, 1923. At their request, and having in mind the desirability of a prompt resumption of peaceful relations between the parties and the immediate return to work of thousands of employees, we are not taking the time to prepare an elaborate report such as would be warranted by the importance of the issues at stake. We have, therefore, concluded our deliberations with an outline of our decision and the reasons therefor.

At all events, it will be well to summarize the events that have taken place in the industry leading up to our appointment as arbitrators in this proceeding. There are four organized factors in the industry which for brevity we will term "the inside manufacturers," the jobbers, and the sub-manufacturers. The jobbers in this instance we assume to be a "good faith" acceptance of that term. Instead of merely being wholesale distributors of goods, the jobbers purchase their materials and give out the production to sub-manufacturers, who perform the actual manufacture of the orders of the jobbers as to style.

In June, 1923, a serious strike in the industry was ended. The Union had made certain demands upon the jobbers who were organized in an association known as the "Merchant's Garment Association" which the jobbers appointed a committee of five and instructed them to make a prompt statement on the one hand, and to deal with a view to preventing the threatened strike. Extensive hearings were held before the committee, and its "findings" of the four factors in the industry were thoroughly discussed. The important disputed issues were largely with reference to the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system, which had developed in the industry in recent years and which had given rise to increased negotiation, breaking down of the production and an increasing number of small shops which it was almost impossible to meet.

The Commission in the summer of 1924 made a series of preliminary recommendations including, among others, the adoption of a "permanent" employment insurance fund, the adoption of a "permanent" label and the creation of an impartial machine to adjust disputes and differences among the four parties to the collective agreements. This preliminary report was accepted by the parties; a strike was averted and collective agreements were entered into by them on the basis of the Commission's recommendations. Therefore, there had been a considerable change between the inside manufacturers and the union, but as a result of the recommendations of the Commission, a collective agreement was entered into for the first time between the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers. The Commission emphasized the necessity of an impartial, permanent, and independent machinery in the industry before it was in a position to pass judgment on certain other questions submitted by the jobbers. The report of the investigators was made the subject of a series of hearings in the industry in which the parties in interest presented their respective contentions. The report showed conditions of the industry, excessive unemployment and disagreement over labor standards, were having an effect upon the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system which was responsible for 75 per cent of the total production.

In order to secure a return of contracts expired in 1925, the Commission made another report in which it made certain recommendations regarding the grievance complained of by the sub-manufacturers in their relations with the jobbers. The present wage had been set by the Commission and the elimination of discounts. An Imperial Bureau of Reconciliation was appointed by the Commission stated, however, that it was not yet in a position to make a final report on the subject and urged warned that such agreements be for the year for which they were to be for the new contract. They therefore rule that there shall be no change in the classification of the contract covering procedure of discharge. Therefore, subject to the understanding of the classification of the new contract, and that the reductions in hours and the increase in minimum wage scales stipulated in the contract of the "inside" manufacturers have been made without the participation of the sub-manufacturers.

The award of the arbitrators brings new to a close the strike as far as the sub-manufacturers are concerned. Ordinarily in systematic fashion, as become trade union men and women, the work was resumed as soon as the pending issues were settled, and the work was resumed in the absence of the Board had no shams
Social Tendencies in Literature

By B. J. R. Stolper

Lesson 1—"Yiddish Literature—A Lively Invalid"

How Old Is Yiddish Literature?

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

Is Yiddish a Jargon Or a Language?

Its color from those countries in which the Jews who speak it have taken root: German, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, etc. It is a language invented by the Jews on Hebrew as its original, but takes its name from the Hebrew word "yid" which means "Jew." Our language is jargon in which masterpieces can be produced—Boutte Schweig and Stepenuta's Fidele.

How Long Will Yiddish Live?

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

Its Weakness

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

Ashl, Sholom Aleichem, Bublsh, Yehhe de S. M. and S.

The Difficulty of Judging

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 understand their estimate of value?

W. NIEGER WILL LECTURE IN THE BRONX FRIDAY DECEMBER 24

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road

S. Nieger will give the third of his series of lectures in the Bronx this Friday, December 24, at 8 P. M. in McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road.

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

These wordy lectures of our members in the Bronx turned out to satisfy Nieger's course on Yiddish Literature and Criticism, and we need not say 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 Pichard will start a course on "How We Can Learn to Think Straight," these will be given on the same place and at the same time.

Admission is free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

WEEKLY EDUCATIONAL CALENDAR

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

Saturday, January 8

1:30 p. m. B. J. R. Stolper—"Social Tendencies in Literature."

Sunday, January 9

11:00 a. m. A. J. Muster—Current Events in the Labor and Social World.

EXTENSION DIVISION

McKinley Square Garden, 1258 Boston Road, Bronx

Friday, January 7

Subject to be announced.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

P. S. 25, Room 410, 230 East 6th St.

Tuesday, January 4

Subject to be announced.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

P. S. 72, Room 406, Lexington Ave. at 106th St.

Wednesday, January 5

2:30 p. m. Alexander Pichard—How to Learn to Think Straight.

PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Friday, January 7

Local 50 Headquarters, 130 North 10th St.

7:30 p. m. Bertha Greenberg—Intermediate English.

2:30 p. m. Robert Morley—Labor Problems.

810 Locust Street

Wednesday, January 5

5 p. m. Robert Kerlin—English Literature.

UNITY CENTERS WILL RE-OPEN AFTER HOLIDAYS

All Unity Centers will be closed for the holidays, from Thursday, December 22, to Monday, January 3, 1927.

On Tuesday, January 4, 1927, 2:30 P. M. Dr. Theresa Wolfin will give a new course in the East Side Unity Center at P. S. 25, 230 East 5th St., Room 414. Her subject will be announced later.

On Wednesday, January 5, 1927 at 2:30 P.M. Alexander Pichard will resume his course on "The Necessary Form of Straight Thinking to Correct Opinions" in the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 72, Lexington Ave., and 106th St., Room 406.

Classes in the Unity Centers are free to I. L. G. W. U. members.

GREGORY MATUSEWICH WILL GIVE A RECITAL IN TOWN HALL, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 26

Gregory Matusewicz, the English Concertina virtuoso, will give his third recital at Town Hall this Sunday, December 26, at 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Matusewicz is a master of his instrument as our members who have heard him on various occasions know, and he will give an exceptionally beautiful program. His will be assisted by Louise Wurtele, his wife, and by his well known accompanist, Yascha Samoy. He hopes that as many of our members will be present as will be able to come to this concert. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the educational department, 5 West 16th St., or at the Town Hall box office.

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 29-30, 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 college students will give their reasons why, in their opinion, a modified 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. Lewisch, 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 C. Worsley, Vice-President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and former President of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Morris Hillis, 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.

Some other meetings of the conference will be held at the University of Chicago. Norman Thomas, Executive Director of the L. I. D., will speak in behalf of the League. Tickets at $2.50 each may be obtained from the L. I. D., 75 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Executive Committees Appointed By G.E.B. for All New York Locals

**Committee for Local 2**

L. Berliner Ph. Katz
L. Cooper N. Ferster
L. Fedak R. Zuckerman
L. Grudzinski N. Horowicz
A. Cohen Charles Shaw
M. Bagan F. Friedman
M. Bogen J. Levy
M. Bueno H. Hochberg
M. Bogus W. Rabiner
M. Kozlowski Philip Kurinsky
B. Kaplan Remig Ortchick

**Committee for Local 3**

M. Belling T. Kwack
S. Burack J. Miller
J. Bury J. Trigl
J. Higman H. Beach
R. Mitlinder L. Wallace
K. Horowitz E. Kranz
M. Minkenstein W. Weiler
S. Adam J. Studlar
M. Nissen F. Kissatky

**Committee for Local 9**

R. Zuckerman H. Blath
I. Kaufman H. Wachter
J. Climbright S. Lipton
R. Wallach E. Leiman
A. Bacsowski B. Sharmon
J. Horowitz A. Blum
M. Miller W. Netting
N. Stetzenberg J. E. Schwartz
S. Willenberg H. Smidt

**Committee for Local 48**

B. Nudo, Manager
C. Agil K. Kollnall
C. Aris E. Kolinski
C. Bancher C. Dlota
G. Biendo A. Pizis
T. Cecala A. Feilman
A. Yermism G. Fulman
A. Volutis F. Voluntis
J. Voltare S. La Rasse
P. Nicuta A. Ligneri
J. Mankas A. Eigner
J. Hammer R. Minkowski
M. Mancuso G. Licastro
A. Kupers A. Prusko
J. E. Gorgo A. D. Paola

**Committee for Local 23**

M. Rosmisky N. Sadowsky
J. Rosmisky H. Wachter
S. Landberg A. Hino
N. Roslak S. Lipper
t. Allman L. Goldberg
S. Romaner A. Beilman
J. Rubinovitz T. Blumenzweig
S. Wiguysman D. H. Blumenzweig
S. Freund A. Freund

**Committee for Local 10**

Meyer Friedman Sam Maloof
Max Stoller Joseph Kohn
Max Kennedy Samuel Perlmuter
Max Bienbaum Joseph Liebman
Louis Feuer Isadore Nagler
Jacob Kopps David Frulking
Samuel Terry Julius Bass
Frank N. Lewis Philip Goldie
Fred Ratner Julius Levin
M. W. Jacobs Joseph Goldstein
A. Espinoza Joseph A. Espinoza
Harri Shapiro Morris Felber
David Dubinsky Samuel Bockel
Ben H. Shemansky Michael Andaso

**Committee for Local 35**

M. Korchman M. Korchman
D. Belkin M. Belkin
D. Barwick D. Barwick
M. Blatt M. Blatt
H. Derfman E. Yellin
D. Harasimowicz J. Landberg
I. Isenberg J. Nickby
M. Blumenthal S. Blumenthal
R. Friedman A. Weiseman
S. Darlow S. Landberg
J. Levenson H. Weisberg
J. Dijkich A. Zviel
J. Prikle A. Rosen
A. Zinblik M. Love
M. Vegradsky W. Wadlevitsky

**Committee for Local 76**

S. Angleskiy H. Blath
S. Schwartz H. Wachter
A. Kornstein S. Lipton
J. Heifetz J. E. Schwartz
I. Gottleib H. Smidt
F. Kissatky

Arbitration Award in Dispute With American Association

(Continued from Page 5) It continues to be uniform throughout the entire industry that the new contract with the sub-manufacturers will contain these changes does not in the opinion of the Committee a contract with the Industrial Council abandoned the second of these principles — the encouragement of large shops — is no reason why it should not now be applied as 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 declare that the contract between the American Association and the Union sub-manufacturers contain a clause with reference to reorganisation in substance as follows:

Members of the American Association employed prior to May 1, 1938, will not be affected by the date of this agreement to June 1, 1938, and thereafter a regular force of forty or more workers, who have been manufacturers or sub-manufacturers for at least six years, and who have given thirty-five weeks of employment, or its equivalent during the period preceding the reorganisation date, shall have the right to displace, not to exceed ten percent of their workers subject to the following limitations:

(a) That workers displaced shall be replaced by the Employment Bureau.
(b) That workers discharged in pursuance of such reorganisation shall be replaced by the Employment Bureau.
(c) That reorganisation rights shall only be exercised in the months of June, July, August and December, 1938.
(d) That there shall be no unfair dis¬

clusion regarding arbitration activity without such a clause will not be permitted. The above mentioned clause is subject to the condition that the contract is now being negotiated through the sub-manufacturers.

In conclusion, we desire to thank the representatives of the two organisations for the clear and forceful manner in which they present the conten¬

AS

For more information, please contact: HERBERT H. LEIMAN LINDA ROGERS

Masowe Zebranie.

Wo wtorok 25-go dnia w 7 час.

KG

masowe Zebranie odbywa so.

Język: polski

SPOSÓB SŁOWAŃSTWA

Masowe Zebranie, w Narodowej Chwali Naro¬dowym, 315 Kut. na rzecz pracy i pracy, ze

w Zebranie członków Polsko-

Zlotowi Chaj

Zlotowi Chaj

WYDANIE WHITE LILY TEA

COLUMBIA TEA

ZWETOCNI CHAI

EXCLUSIVELY

Buy
By the overwhelming vote of nearly two thousand members of Local 10, endorsement of the policies of the administration of the national union, and condemnation of Communist disruption, dictatorships, and encroachment was given.

The purpose, however, of the Communist was not to secure a decision at the last meeting of the union with respect to their policies, but to secure the votes of the delegation and to the halls and demonstrator their opposition to "them" whose main object was to dismember the Union, and participated in the election. Some of the novel and very unusual features of the campaign were the casting of three ballots solely for the administration candidates. Or, as an Election Board commonly called it, "straight votes".

Another interesting twist 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 "straight" vote ever before. The highest vote on record was 57 votes cast in the election, but in I 0 Local's last attempt to vote a majority of the union members had its own manager and business agent. Ever since the creation of the Miscellaneous Division. The miscellaneous members, also, expressed their loyalty to the organization by casting 160 straight ballots for the administration candidates and casting a total of 129 votes.

It was a different story the election which was confronted the election board. They began their preparations Saturday. The halls were set at 6:00 o'clock, and at six o'clock they were closed. After an hour's respite, the count began and was completed Sunday morning by seven o'clock. The Election Board, consisting of six members, was comprised of Sam Breyer, chairman; George Botnick, member; Louis, Rabbi, Morris Levin, Harry Goldstein and Elia Bass.

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**


By SAM S. SHENKER

Special For Dress Cutters!

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENTS 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 EMPLOYEES FAIL. THIS PROVISION OF THE AGREEMENT SHOULD FILE COMPLAINT WITH LOCAL 10 IMMEDIATELY.

The Garden meeting, the hundreds, totaling by the time the polls were closed, 1,177 more than the 1911 meeting, brought the halls and demonstrator their opposition to "them" whose main object was to dismember the Union, and participated in the election. Some of the novel and very unusual features of the organization were the casting of three ballots solely for the administration candidates. Or, as an Election Board commonly called it, "straight votes".

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Monster Mass Meeting and Installation of Officers

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1926, at 6 P. M.

COOPER UNION, 8th STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

Matthew Woll, 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.


President
Maurice W. Jacobs

Vice-President
Harry Smaltz

Secretary-Treasurer
Thomas Cunich

Recording Secretary
David Weisman

Assistant Manager
Sam B. Shenker

Harley Reiner

Area Manager
Sam L. Emmerich

Local 10 and Labor Counsel
Lawrence Friedlander

Ralph S. Sokol

Charles Nemerofsky

Sidney Adler

David Pollitzer

Jesse Siegel

Harry Silverman

Charles Nemerofsky

Sidney Adler

Lawrence Friedlander

Frank L. Lewis

Nathan Saperstein

Jacob Kopel

Fred Shipman

Morris Felder

Max Cooperman

Add Rosenberg

Sidney Shafferman

Benjamin Hammershaw

Sam Pick

Rex-George

2 Executive Members

Frank G. Lewis

Sidney Saperstein

Jacob Kopel

Fred Shipman

10 Executive Members

Rex-George

10 Executive Members

Tillie Goldstein

Tillie Goldstein

The readers of this page are requested to turn to page 1 for current news concerning the arbitration award and the activities of the United during the week.

However, at this hour it is the task of the International to organize the structure of the Union along principles, the constitution of which has been amended by the Union as the Communist. And with the experience of the leaders of the International and of the local unions loyal to it, it is confidently expected that the situation with regard to the jobbers will also be adjusted.

Manager Dubinsky is issuing working cards to the cutters affected by the settlement with the American Association. Thus for the change created by the new settlement, the cutters who need cards for the Economists to return to work have not affected the cutters. These cutters are instructed by Manager Dubinsky that before they issue cards, they should appear at the office of Local 10 for a working card.