

"My righteous-
ness I hold fast,
and will not let
it go."

—Job 32:4

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

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

Vol. VIII, No. 52.

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

PRICE 3 CENTS

David Dubinsky Reelected by Great Vote

Choice of 92 Per Cent of Voters

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

It was one of the most enthusiastic and orderly elections ever held by Local 18. Over 1500 members took part in the balloting, with the following results:

David Dubinsky received 1,890 votes, while his Communist opponent drew 155. Sam B. Shesker, assistant manager, polled 1,815 votes to 168 for the Communist candidate, Maurice W. Jacobs, got 1,775 to 220 votes for the opposing candidate.

The following were elected as business agents: Nagler, Fruhling, Parmitter, Fox and Fieischer. The highest vote for the successful business agents was 1,750, while the highest "left" vote for the same office was 148.

The following were elected to the executive board: Ostrow, Abramowitz, Fohrer, Stapelstein, Kopp, Stallier, Fohrer, Freidman, Gordis and Panken.

Cloakmakers Barred From Communist Garden Meeting

"Protest" Meeting of Deposed Officials Collapses—Only Faithful Adherents Admitted by Communist Guards and Police—Union Members Hail Sigman as He Is Denied Admission

The complete collapse of the Communist balloon occurred last Saturday at Madison Square Garden at a meeting which the defunct Communist leadership had hoped to turn into a demonstration against President Sigman and the International Union. The meeting had been wisely advertised as a meeting of cloakmakers and dressmakers. Quick to take up the challenge, President Sigman urged all cloakmakers to attend the meeting early 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 noon Saturday, and as early as 9:30 a. m. thousands of cloakmakers, aroused against the Communist misleaders, stormed the Garden seeking admittance. Despite the intense cold, they massed their forces waiting for the doors to open which took place at 10:20. But no sooner did the lines form, when cloakmakers began to find out that they were not wanted at this "cloakmakers' rally." They were picked out because they did not look like supporters of the dwindling Communist forces. Despite the fact that they waved union membership cards and protested that they had been invited, they were summarily hurried out of the line by policemen at the request of furriers, jewelers and other Communist Party members, posing as members of the committee.

In such fashion fully 15,000 cloakmakers were barred from the meeting which, outside the building, turned

Cloakmakers Gratified 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 Acclaim 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 "sell-out to 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 safeguarding standards obtained in previous years.

The award was issued 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 David Dubinsky, who presided, to an echo. Many hundreds could not gain entrance to the hall and had to be turned away.

Later in the evening the strike committee of the cloakmakers' locals met at Arlington Hall and wholeheartedly approved the award. The strike com-

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

Keeps Contact with N. Y. Situation

In reply to a recent letter by President Morris Sigman, which also included a copy of the declaration issued by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. on December 1, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor sent him the following acknowledgment:

"I have read the statement with extraordinary interest. It is a strong statement prepared and issued at the opportune time. I feel sure that your International Union will be successful in the execution of the policy which it has outlined in dealing with the Communist elements which seem to be bent on the destruction of your great organization. I have followed with unusual interest the press reports of developments from day to day in your work and in the activities of your International Executive Board."

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

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

Action similar to that taken in riding the Cloakmakers' Union of Communist party controlled officialdom, 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 16th 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 3,000. The International promptly notified all manufacturers, jobbers and subcontractors' associations in the trade that, hereafter, all union matters will be taken up with them by the International and that the defunct Communist Joint Board of Cloak and Dress locals no longer functions in that capacity.

While the dressmakers have not been so recently affected as were the cloakmakers in their strike lasting 25 weeks under Communist management, the dressmakers' agreements with their employers expire January 1st, and the International Union is taking steps to prevent the prospect of further demoralization in the dress union and trade at that time. Even without a strike, President Sigman stressed the point, the Communist controlled dress union, Local 22, in New York has become so weakened that open shop conditions in the trade are flourishing to an extraordinary degree. Union standards have been debased, and chaos has become widespread. Like the cloak locals, it has been forced by their Communist leadership into subservience to the orders of the Communist Party, instead of serving the workers' economic interests.

Warning Issued Against "Bond" Swindle

Simultaneously, President Sigman issued a warning to the rank and file of trade union movement against subscribing to a "bond issue" the defunct Communist officials are seeking to finance "the cloakmakers' strike."

"I have been informed," Sigman declared, "that our late Communist officials are running around, calling

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into an overwhelming demonstration of protest when they discovered that, inside, a handful of cloakmakers, together with Communist dressmakers, jewelers, furriers and other Communist Party elements recruited by the

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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 committees of the locals, in Beethoven Hall and Bryant Hall.

The call for registration was sent out by the G. E. B. last Sunday night following a meeting of all the executive boards and of the board of directors of the new general strike committee. The board of directors, acting upon the suggestion of the G. E. B. also decided 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 union on payment 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 "supreme question before the ladies' garment workers at this time is for them to determine whether they will remain with the organized labor movement of America, with their International Union and as part of the American Federation of Labor, or they want to trail along with the Communist outfit and be ruled by the Communist Party as they have been ruled by it during the last disastrous strike."

Several Thousand Cloakmakers
Already Registered

The General Office announced at press going time that several thousand cloakmakers, many from the largest shops in the industry, have already registered with the Union at Beethoven and Bryant halls.

Cloakmakers Elated With Award

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mittee requested President Sigman to issue at once a call to all cloakmakers to start returning to the shops in an orderly manner under the direction of the local and general managers appointed by the G. E. B.

WHAT THE ARBITRATION AWARD ACTUALLY IS

How big is the victory? How important are the changes secured through the award handed down by the arbitrators? The answer is made plain by a comparison between what the Communist misleaders conceded to the American Association, rather than accept arbitration, and what the International obtained through this method.

WHAT THE COMMUNISTS CONCEDED TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

1. The right of submanufacturers to displace 10 per cent of workers three times up to December, 1938. Granted to 800 shops—all members of the American Association.
2. Recognition of union designers (in dispute).
3. Admission of business agents to shops. (Conceded to Association).
4. Grants concessions on procedure in discharge—same as granted to the Industrial Council. Many grounds for discharge.

WHAT THE INTERNATIONAL OBTAINED THROUGH ARBITRATION

1. Only American Association members employing 35 workers, until June, 1938, and, thereafter, to members employing 40 workers; with further restrictions that shops must grant 33 weeks of employment, or its equivalent; and with further restriction that firms must be in business at least two years.
2. There shall be no change in the clause of the contract relating to the unionization of designers. (Recognition maintained).
3. There shall be no change in the clause of the old contract covering access to the shops of American Association members and providing for the investigation of complaints. Union retains free access at all times.
4. There shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering procedure in discharge. Only discharge permitted for gross misconduct.

It is clear therefore that in contrast to the sweeping concession on the question of reorganization, made by the disposed Communist leaders, the award obtained by President Sigman restricts the right of reorganization to an insignificant number of submanufacturing shops.

On the question of admission of business agents of the Union to submanufacturing shops the award of the arbitration completely sustains the stand of the International Union and continues in force the protection of the old agreement, allowing the business agent entrance to the shops of the American Association for the investigation of complaints, unaccompanied by clerks of the Association.

PRESIDENT SIGMAN ON THE AWARD

Interpreting the award of the board of arbitrators in the dispute between the American Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, President Morris Sigman declared:

"The award is a signal achievement for the cloakmakers. Under the defunct Communist leadership were ready to concede the whole ques-

tion of reorganization to the submanufacturers, or grant to all shops in the American Association the right to discharge up to 10 per cent of their workers, the International Union succeeded in modifying its application to only a small number of submanufacturing shops.

"In the first place, it applies now only to shops employing at least 35 workers up to June, 1938, and 40 thereafter. 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 sustained responsibility to their workers. Third, it is granted only to shops giving 33 weeks of employment. The great majority of submanufacturing shops average, according to recent investigations, only 27 weeks of employment each year. It is clear, therefore, that in contrast to the sweeping concession made by the disposed Communist leaders, the award of the arbitrators restricts the right of reorganization to a much smaller number of submanufacturing shops.

"On the subject of admission of business agents of the union to submanufacturers' shops, the award of the arbitrators completely sustains the stand of the International Union and continues in force the protective proviso of the old agreement, allowing the business agent entrance to the shops of the American Association for the investigation of complaints unaccompanied by clerks of the Association.

"The award also sustains the clause in the old agreement relating to the unionization of designers, namely their recognition.

"The award is a victory for sane trade union tactics. The Union was able, five days after entering negotiations with the American Association, to end the lockout and strike which the middle-headed Communists were incapable of resolving after six months of a costly struggle, and to obtain through arbitration terms far more favorable than the Communists obtained from only one-fourth of the industry, the Industrial Council, after 30 weeks of strike."

Cloakmakers Barred from Garden Meeting

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disposed Communist officials were holding "a protest" against Morris Sigman, President of their beloved International, for throwing Louis Hyman, Julius Portnoy, Sacha Zimmerman and Joseph Boruchovitch out of office following brutal mismanagement of the 25 weeks' strike.

President Sigman Barred

President Sigman, himself, was barred from the meeting when he arrived to demand that cloakmakers be admitted to the meeting. He received an ovation that rang through the entire theatrical district when he appeared on the scene. Thousands of cloakmakers shouted "We want Sigman, we want Sigman." They waved their hands and stormed the police lines, waving police on horseback who rode up and down, and, often, into their constantly reforming lines.

As late as 2:30 p. m. two and a half hours after the scheduled opening of the meeting, cloakmakers who could not satisfy Communist committees that they were "kosher" adherents of the discredited leadership were taken bodily and expelled from the meeting. Good Communists, opponents of "class collaboration" in industrial disputes, worked hand in glove with the capitalist police in violently expelling cloakmakers from a meeting advertised "for cloakmakers." For five hours, 15,000 irate cloakmakers in good standing seethed for blocks within sight of the Garden, while Communist trickled past the watchers and the police, regardless of membership in the cloakmakers' union.

In addition to Sigman, high officials of the International and the cloakmakers' unions were barred from the meeting when they were recognized. Salvatore Nino, International Vice-president and manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48, was summarily ejected. So was Vice-president David Dubinsky, who is manager of Cutters' Local 10. So was Vice-president Mollie Friedman, and Vice-president Greenberg. Entire executive boards of local unions vitally affected by the strike and general situation of the union were excluded to make way for Com-

munist with or without any sort of union affiliation.

When Sigman appeared on the scene and was barred from the meeting, he was greeted by a tremendous ovation from the barred cloakmakers, then the cloakmakers insisted that Sigman address them, despite their exclusion from Madison Square Garden, they paraded downtown to Beth oven Hall, Webster Hall and Arlington Hall, strike centers, where Sigman and other International and local union officials addressed them. Bitter denunciation of the Communists who retain only a handful of adherents among the cloakmakers, was expressed without reserve both in the vicinity of the Garden and in the strike hall.

"The incident at the Madison Square Garden," President Sigman declared, "proves conclusively what we have maintained right along, that the disposed Communists are afraid to face the members. In addition to those who were roughly handled and prevented from getting into the meeting, hundreds of our cloakmakers were put out by the 'Black Glove' commissars, though they were already in. The Communists employed their usual tactics by sending out an invitation to the cloakmaker members as a show of democracy and then only admitting their favorites who had been supplied with new black and red cards and little buttons.

"The Communists have dropped their masks and display in fact that, from the beginning of their seditious control, the voice of the rank and file was not to be heeded, but the voice of Communist Party politicians embarked on an insane and murderous course to wreck the most enlightened and progressive unions in the country.

"We admire the conduct and courage of our men who were roughly handled by the police. Despite the fact that they were kept out in the intense cold from two to five hours, the cloakmakers remained on the scene though driven in all directions by police on horseback. They showed their vital interest in the welfare of the Union they had so laboriously built up and to which they have consecrated their life and limb."

Great Conference of Labor Bodies Unites 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' Anti-Communist Campaign—President Sigman, Beckerman, Shipkoff, Feinstein Speak—Big Demonstration in Large Hall Planned

The conference held this Tuesday night, December 21, at Beethoven Hall under the auspices of the Organization for the Preservation of the Trade Unions, was attended by over 500 delegates representing 17 central labor bodies and 150 local unions. Brother A. I. Shipkoff, general manager of the International Pocket Book Workers' Union, presided.

Among those present were delegates from the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, the United Hebrew Trades of New York, the United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia and of Chicago, the Women's Trade Union League, the I. L. G. W. U., the Philadelphia Joint Board of the Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union, the Boston Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U., the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Joint Council of the Cap Makers, the International Furriers' Union, the International Pocket Workers' Union, Bakers' International Union, Laundry Workers' International

al Union, Amalgamated Trade Board of the Children's Clothing Industry, Trade Board of Amalgamated Pants Workers, Trade Board of Amalgamated Vest Makers, Jewelry Workers' International Union.

Pledge Unanimous Support to Cloakmakers

The conference issued a call to the labor movement to unite forces against the Communist invasion of the labor organizations, and decided to raise a huge fund to help the I. L. G. W. U. in its struggle against the Communist traitors. The first \$10,000 towards this fund were donated at the meeting by the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union.

The conference also decided to call in the immediate future a great mass meeting in one of the largest halls in the city in a protest demonstration of all workers against the Communist union-wreckers.

It was opened by Max Feinstein, the secretary of the New York United He-

brew Trades who stated in a few terse remarks the purpose of the conference. He was followed by Abraham Shipkoff who emphasized, amid a storm of applause, the urgency of immediate and united action against the "revolutionary" misleaders.

After a resolution committee had been appointed, Abraham Beckerman of the Amalgamated was given the floor, and in a eloquent speech stressed the importance of fighting the Communists to a finish. "No compromise with Communism and its tenets; we have come here to fight and we will carry the fight to an end, and we know well enough on which side victory will be. We know these snakes by this time, and we know how to fight them."

Sigman Calls for the Destruction of the Communist Mailed Fist

President Sigman, who received a long and stormy ovation, in which even the representatives of the press joined, reviewed in his speech the long, unfortunate cloak strike, protracted by the criminally incompetent Communist leaders, and its sequel the present determined campaign to root them out of positions of leadership in the ladies' garment workers' organizations. He wound up by saying "May this evening be a beginning of a new day in the labor movement, the day of emancipation of some of our trade unions from the misery and nightmare of Communist misleadership."

Sigman Warns Against "Bond" Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings in various parts of the country, to sell bonds on the pretext that the strike is still on in order to get money for dark Communist purposes, whose result can be to smash the unions, as he has in he has succeeded in doing in our industry. The strike is still on, according to these emissaries, despite the fact that only yesterday Louis Hyman, deposed man-

ager of the Joint Board, "ordered" the workers back to the jobs.

"As a matter of fact, these Communist traducers have no longer anything to do with our Union, strike or no strike. We must serve notice that the International Union repudiates this so-called bond issue and will not hold itself responsible for the use to which any money realized from it is put."

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS' MEETING AT WEBSTER HALL, SAT., DEC. 18th

We, cloak and dressmakers, who have been excluded from the Madison Square Garden Meeting for our loyalty to the Union and our International, while they have admitted and filed the hall with Communists of all trades and professions and scum of the community in general gangsters and strong arm men.

We, cloakmakers who have been starved and betrayed by the Communist leadership had were not admitted to a meeting that was supposed to be called by the Cloakmakers' Union for the workers of the trade, have assembled at Webster Hall and adopted the following resolution:

Considering that the leaders of the Joint Board have betrayed our confi-

dence, have broken their loyalty and fidelity to the workers and surrendered our Union to the enemies for the benefit of the Communist Party, be it therefore resolved:

That we do not recognize and will not recognize from now on the treacherous leaders, as officials of the Union.

That we will no more take orders from nor have anything to do with these betrayers and misleaders that dare call themselves the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers.

Be it further resolved:-

That we stand loyal by our International and are ready to protect it with our lives, and all we possess in its struggle to free the Union of the Communist domination.

Boston Italian Cloakmakers

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

Bro. Joseph Morabito, organizer of Italian ladies' garment workers in the Boston district, writes us:

"The executive board of Local 80, the Italian Cloakmakers' organization of Boston, at its meeting last Friday night, December 17, adopted a resolution declaring their united opposition to any political clique that tries to dictate to our organization in Boston or to any ladies' garment workers' union anywhere and emphasizing that Communist dictatorship must be done away with in our Union. The board also pledged its moral and financial support to the International Union.

"These 'saviors' of the working class are beginning to find out that they are

without anchor and without port. On Tuesday, December 14 the so-called 'Trade union educational league' called a meeting to slander and to besmirch the officers of the International, but they received a very warm reception from our workers that 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 Communists here have been sore and gloomy. They are saying terrible things about us, but we only laugh at them. We have got them on the run, the workers are with us, and the mud-slingers know it now."

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

The General office received this week the following communication from Local 53, the organization of the Philadelphia cloak and dress cutters: "Morris Sigman, President I.L.G.W.U., Greetings:

"To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board:

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

policy. We have never endeavored to press upon members any particular political faith or dogma. We therefore feel that the conditions in the New York Cloakmakers' Union, if permitted to go as heretofore, would result probably in its destruction.

"The American trade union movement will never allow itself to be dictated by Communists. We are therefore urging you to carry out in letter and spirit the resolution which we are herewith enclosing and wish you full success in your great enterprise."

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ALL CLOAKMAKERS OF LOCALS 2, 3, 9, 10, 23, 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.

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BEETHOVEN 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 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 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

UNION HEALTH CENTER COLUMN

On and after January 3 every worker desiring a medical examination at the Union Health Center must make a special appointment in advance. This change has been initiated to guarantee to the patient more of the physician's time as personal attention. The dif-

ficulty 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 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

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
240 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
COLLIS LOVELLY, General President
CHARLES L. BAINE, General Secretary-Treasurer



JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

Published every Friday by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
Office: 2 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2148

MORRIS SIGMAN, President A. BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer
MAX D. DANISH, Editor

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

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EDITORIALS

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, as part of the American Federation of Labor and with their International Union, or they would trail along with the Communist outfit and be ruled by the Communist Party as they have been ruled during the last disastrous strike.

This registration will place our workers definitely on record as members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union owing allegiance to no other group or party but 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 band of traitors which for a time has held in its grip their 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 dishonest maneuvers. We know well enough that our workers, the cloakmakers and the dressmakers, don't want their union to be controlled by outside usurpers. The cloakmakers and the dressmakers don't want their union to be run for them by Communist politicians from Chicago or by fake "educational" leagues in charge of "black glove" educators.

The cloakmakers and the dressmakers want a trade union that will mean something to them as a defender of their economic interests—not a windbag jammed full of bombastic "revolutionism." They want union meetings where they may freely speak their mind concerning union matters without being first censored by a Communist emissary or Communist strong arm artist. They want their organization reclaimed 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, where their shop and organization affairs will be taken care of properly should give our workers the final assurance that they are well on the way to obtain control of their own union. It will sound the knell of Communist usurpation in our Union and will clear the road for the elimination of these impostors from the whole trade union movement.

The Communist may yet 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 from their yoke. But their tactics of intimidation and abuse 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 and they will not be cowed or duped by them. They have turned away from these fake apostles of "revolution," and are looking for guidance and counsel to their International Union and to the loyal and active trade unionists who in defiance of Communist terror 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 "ushers" had charge of the admission arrangements at the meeting last Saturday afternoon at Madison Square Garden, why cloakmakers were 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."

The police officer's rejoinder sized up the character of the Saturday meeting to perfection. Whatever it may have been advertised to be by its Communist promoters, it certainly was not a union meeting. The cloakmakers, who ostensibly were "invited" to come to that meeting to "protest" against the International Union for having deposed Hyman, Portnoy, 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 of it in the fact that the thousands of them who came to that meeting were unceremoniously thrown out of the lines and barred from entering the hall.

The Communist band which hired the hall for the meeting, ostensibly arranged for cloakmakers, had made sure in advance that no cloakmakers enter the Garden. For this purpose they obtained the friendly and hearty cooperation of the police—and since the Communists have begun their nasty work of disruption in our union this affectionate collaboration between these "revolutionaries" and the police has become a matter of nearly daily occurrence. They also enlisted the full force of the furrier's permanent "black-glove" outfit which patrolled the gates of the Garden and allowed entrance only to such persons as could show special tickets issued the day before to faithful party followers and "leaguers" no matter whence they came. Inside the hall, another brigade of roving "red guards" was engaged for hours in combing the seats from "undesirables"—meaning cloakmakers—who managed to escape the vigil guard at the doors, and throwing them out bodily with the aid of the police and the Garden attendants.

The typical incident 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 before the meeting, the deposed leader of the Joint Board had sent a letter to President Sigman inviting him to come to the Garden and "challenge" him to address the cloakmakers—Communists always parade around with "challenges"—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 thousands, groups of dressmakers, "left wing" jewelers, painters, and a motley aggregation of Communist Party camp followers from every part of the city. It was this crowd that "unanimously" adopted a resolution condemning the International Union at the end of the meeting, while ten thousand cloakmakers, 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 fiasco staged by the Communists in a few terse words in a statement issued by him to the press right after the meeting. They follow:

"The incident at the Madison Square Garden proves conclusively what we have maintained right along, that the deposed Communists are afraid to face the members.

"In addition to those who were roughly handled and prevented getting into the hall, hundreds of our cloakmakers were put out by the 'black glove' committee, though they were already in. The Communists employed their usual tactics by sending out an invitation to the cloakmakers as a show of democracy and then only admitting their favorites who had been supplied with special cards and buttons.

"The Communists have dropped their masks and display in full light that, from the beginning of their nefarious control, the voice of the rank and file was not to be heeded, but the voice of Communist Party politicians embarked on an insane and murderous course to wreck the most enlightened and progressive unions in the country.

"We admire the conflict and courage of our men who, despite the rough treatment accorded to them by the police and despite the fact that they were kept out in the intense cold from two to five hours, remained on the scene. They showed their vital interest in the welfare of their union they had built up at such great sacrifice and to which they have consecrated their life and limb."

THE AWARD OF THE ARBITRATORS

Six days after entering negotiations with the American Cloak & Suit Manufacturers' Association, the conference committee of the International Union and of the cloakmakers' locals in New York City has succeeded in ending the lockout in the second submanufacturer shops and in obtaining, through arbitration, settlement for all the remaining "American" shops still on strike.

The award of the arbitrators is, by general recognition, a signal achievement for the cloakmakers and a victory for sane trade union tactics. After the defunct Communist leadership of the strike were ready to concede the whole question of reorganization to the submanufacturers, or grant to all shops in the American Association, without regard to size or length of time in business, the right to discharge periodically up to 10 per cent of their 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 right in "American" shops, under the terms of the award applies now only to shops employing 25 workers up to June 1938, and 40 workers thereafter. This limitation at once takes out from the operation of the reorganization clause the very large number of small shops in the sub-manufacturing field. Second, it covers only such firms as have been in business uninterruptedly for at least two years; it, therefore, excludes the fly-by-night shops that have no stability in the market and no sustained responsibility to the workers. Third, it is granted only to shops giving annually at least 32 weeks of employment; the great majority of submanufacturing shops average only 27 weeks of work each year.

It is clear, therefore, that in contrast to the sweeping concession made by the deposed Communist leaders, the award of the arbitrators restricts the right of reorganization to a much smaller number of submanufacturer shops, and offers besides a substantial incentive for the growth and increase of the larger shops in the trade.

This, however, is by far not all. On the subject of admission of business agents of the union to the shops of the American Association, the award of the arbitrators completely sustains the stand of the International Union and continues in force the protective proviso of the old agreement, allowing the business agents

Arbitration Award in Controversy Between Union and American Association

The full text of decision follows.

December 21, 1936

Mr. Morris Sigman, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Mr. Harry O'Neil, Manager, American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Ass'n.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned arbitrators, herewith render our decision on certain issues which were submitted to us by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Association of Cloak and Suit 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 December 17th, 1935. 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 present an elaborate report such as would be warranted by the importance of the issues involved, but shall content ourselves with an outline of our decision and the reasons therefor.

At the outset it would 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 may designate as the union, the inside manufacturers, the jobbers and the sub-manufacturers. The jobbers in this industry are not jobbers in the ordinary acceptance of that term, instead of merely being wholesale distributors they are indirect manufacturers they purchase their materials and give out the production to sub-manufacturers who follow the instructions of the jobbers as to style.

In June 1934, a serious strike in the industry was threatened. The union had made certain "demands" on the jobbers who were organized in an association called the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association. Governor Smith appointed a commission of five and instructed them to make a prompt study of conditions in the industry with a view to preventing the threatened strike. Extensive hearings were held at which time the so-called "demands" 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 grievous effects in increasing unemployment, breaking down union standards and in dividing production among hundreds of small shops which it was almost impossible to control.

The Commission in the summer of 1934 made a series of preliminary recommendations including, among others, the establishment of an Unemployment Insurance Fund, the adoption of a sanitary label and the creation of an impartial machinery 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 collective agreement between the sub-manufacturers and the union, and 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' associations.

The Commission emphasized the necessity of an impartial scientific investigation of conditions in the industry before it would be in a position to pass judgment on certain other important demands made by the respective parties. Accordingly such an investigation was made and the first of its kind in the history of this industry. The report of the investigators was made the subject of a series of hearings at which time all of the parties in interest presented their respective contentions. The report showed conclusively that the chief evils of the industry, excessive unemployment and a break down of labor standards, were in the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system which was responsible for 75 per cent of the total production.

Shortly before the renewed contracts expired in 1935, the Commission made another report in which it made certain recommendations to remedy grievances complained of by the sub-manufacturers in their relations with the jobbers, such as the provision of net yardage and the elimination of discounts. An impartial Bureau of Research was established. The Commission stated, however, that it was not yet in a position to make a final report on the subject and urged the

parties to extend the collective agreements for an additional year. Again all of the parties accepted the recommendations of the Commission.

It should be noted that during all this time the demands of the sub-manufacturers with the possible exception of reorganization (to which reference will hereafter be made) dealt solely with their relations to the jobbers and in no wise with their contract with the union.

In June, 1935, the Commission made its final recommendations. These recommendations maintained the emphasis that had always been apparent in hearings before the Commission and in the arguments of the union and of the American Association. The Commission recommended limitation of sub-manufacturers with the hope that this might stabilize conditions in the industry and do away with the evils existing in the jobbing-sub-manufacturing system. At the same time the Commission made proposals for the encouragement of inside production and for an increase in the size of manufacturing units. No one had denied the bad effects of the change from comparatively few large units of production in the industry, employing a large number of workers, to upwards of 1500 shops for the most part employing a small number of workers each. The Commission furthermore recommended no substantial increases in minimum wage scales and the strengthening of such institutions as the Unemployment Insurance Fund, impartial machinery and the Bureau of Research which had been established. The final report of the Commission was accepted by the inside-manufacturers and by the sub-manufacturers. It was rejected by the union and by the jobbers.

Although the undersigned were members of this Commission, we have as arbitrators endeavored to dissociate ourselves from our prior connection with the industry and have sought to arrive at our decision without in any way being bound by our prior rulings while serving on the Commission. We feel, however, that we should not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our appreciation of the action taken by the sub-manufacturers association and by the Industrial Council of Inside Manufacturers, along the lines of industrial peace and harmony and to deplore the mistaken policy of the union in allowing the opportunity to pass to bring about a situation which could have compelled a readjustment of the jobber-sub-manufacturer relationship from the evil effects of which the workers themselves were the greatest sufferers. It was inevitable, of course, that neither the sub-manufacturers nor the inside manufacturers who accepted the Commission's report should be entirely satisfied, but both showed an admirable spirit in desiring to continue the peaceful relations which had been maintained during the two years of the Commission's existence.

The result was that after a long and costly strike involving considerable loss to the employers and great hardship to the workers and their families, the Union finally concluded a separate peace with the inside manufacturers substantially along the lines which had been recommended by the Commission some months before. It is true that the manufacturers consented to a reduction in hours and to an increase in wages over the minimum scales recommended by the Commission, but from our knowledge of the situation, we are convinced that these concessions would in all probability have been secured if the Union had joined

with the inside manufacturers and sub-manufacturers in accepting the Commission's report as the basis for their negotiations. If the Union had followed this procedure, it would have accomplished the same results for its membership without jeopardizing the fundamental, constructive recommendations dealing with the jobber-sub-manufacturing relationship embodied in the Commission's report.

One of the Union's objections to accepting the report of the Commission was the proposal made that larger shops be permitted to reorganize. The settlement that was finally made between the Union and the Industrial Council gave a much greater degree of reorganization than had been recommended by the Commission. The principle that only larger units should be permitted to reorganize was given up. The result was that striking to prevent any reorganization at all, the Union was finally compelled to accept a much more extensive plan of reorganization than the Commission had recommended.

The immediate occasion for the present arbitration proceeding is the adverse policy that the Union is now negotiating with the sub-manufacturers. The position of the sub-manufacturers now is that the old agreement which it has had with the Union for the past eight years should be discarded and in its place the agreement just entered into between the Union and the inside manufacturers should be used as a basis. We have already pointed out that no such contention was at any time advanced by the sub-manufacturers during the several years that the jobbers' Advisory Committee functioned. During all that time the American Association was concerned primarily with the relations of its members with the jobbers. It was interested in limitation of contractors, minimum cost of production, net yardage, discounts, and the method of payment of unemployment insurance. The American Association presented to the Commission few if any differences that it had with the Union. It never argued before the Commission that its contract with the Union should be changed. It asked only for reforms which would strengthen its members in their relations and dealings with the jobbers.

The claim of the sub-manufacturers that early in the course of the present strike the Union promised them the same kind of agreement that it would negotiate with the inside manufacturers is denied by the Union and may therefore be dismissed from consideration. The contention of the sub-manufacturers that failure to receive the same kind of contract that the Union has made with the inside manufacturers would involve an unfair discrimination against the sub-manufacturers is very obviously untenable. No element of discrimination is involved because conditions of employment in the inside shops and in the shops of the sub-manufacturers are fundamentally dissimilar. Each form of production has its own peculiar problems which require different provisions for their solution. There is a difference between the two forms of production in the number and size of the shops involved, in the tenure and stability of employment afforded to the workers, in the extent and the ability to supervise and control labor standards.

It is argued that if the contract with the sub-manufacturers is to provide for a reduction in hours and higher minimum wage scales as stipulated in the contract with the Industrial Council of Inside Manufacturers, that the contract with the sub-manufacturers should embody certain advantages which shops of the Industrial Council have always enjoyed. Hours of labor and minimum wage scales, however, have always been and must necessarily

(Continued on page 7)

entrance to the shops for the investigation of complaints unaccompanied by clerks of the association.

On all the other subjects submitted to arbitration, the arbitrators fully uphold the attitude of the new conference committee, so fully presented by Morris Hilquit, that the old contract between the Union and the sub-manufacturers should be used as the basis for the new contract. They therefore rule that there shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering the procedure of discharge; that the old clause relating to the unionization of designers be retained, and that the reduction in hours and the increase in minimum wage scales stipulated in the contract of the "inside" manufacturers shall be embodied in the contract now being negotiated with the sub-manufacturers.

The award of the arbitrators brings now to a close the strike as far as the sub-manufacturers are concerned. Orderly and in systematic fashion, as becomes trade union men and women, the workers will now return to the American shops, after the agreement is signed by both sides. This, however, does not end the struggle. There still remains the fight against the jobbers which the former Communist leaders of the Joint Board have so shamefully neglected.

The International Union and the new general strike committee will now proceed with renewed vigor to bring the jobbers to terms. And despite the fact that the Communists have done and are still doing their worst to sabotage and destroy the fight against this vital employing factor in our industry, we hope that the new trade union forces which are now directing our cloak organization will in the end succeed in repairing the great damage done by the "revolutionary" disrupters and secure a reasonably satisfactory agreement with the jobbers.



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 530, Washington Irving High School

Lesson 1.—"Yiddish Literature—A Lively Invalid"

How Old Is 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. Most Yiddish is Hebrew-German. As for jargon—no language is jargon in which masterpieces can be produced — Bontse Schweig and Stempenu's Fidele.

How Long Will Yiddish Live?

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

Its Weakness

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 time and German in Luther's. The death 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, epic, history, psychology, philosophy, etc.

Its Great Names

Asch, Sholom Aleichem, Balak, Yehoshaf, Hirschbein.

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 underestimate their value?

S. 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 for discussion will be "The Difference Between Theatre and Literary Criticism."

Hundreds of our members in the Bronx turned out to attend Nieger's course on Yiddish Literature and Criticism, and we hardly need 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 Fichandler will start a course on "How We Can Learn to Think Straight." These will be given in the same place and at the same time.

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

COURSES TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Our members in Philadelphia may attend the Friday night classes arranged for them in the headquarters of Local 50, 62 North 10th Street. At 7:30 there is a class in intermediate and advanced English, conducted by

Bertha Gruenberg. At 8:30 Robert Morley gives a course in Labor Problems.

On Wednesday nights, at 8 P. M. Robert Kerlin is giving a course in "English Literature" at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust Street.

We hope our members in Philadelphia will take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them by our International.

For information apply to Sister Ada Rosenfeld, 52 North 10th Street, or Sister Beckie Stein, Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, 810 Locust St.

These courses are free to I.L.G.W.U. members.

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, 1926, and January 1 and 2, 1927. Classes will be resumed Saturday, January 8, at 1:30 P. M. in Room 529, when B. J. R. Stolper will continue his course on "Social Tendencies in Literature".

On Sunday, January 8, at 11 A. M. A. J. Muste will also resume his course in "Current Events in the Labor and Social World."

The special topics to be discussed at these lectures will be announced next week.

Admission to these courses 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. "Yiddish Literature a Lively Invalid."

Sunday, January 9

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 7

Subject to be announced.

EAST SIDE UNITY CENTER

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

Tuesday, January 4

Subject to be announced.

HARLEM UNITY CENTER

P. S. 72, Room 406, Lexington Ave. at 405th St.

Wednesday, January 5

8:30 p.m. Alexander Fichandler—How to Learn to "Think Straight".

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Friday, January 7

Local 50 Headquarters, 52 North 10th St.

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

8:30 p.m. Robert Morley—Labor Problems.

810 Locust Street

Wednesday, January 5

8 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 23, to Monday, January 3, 1927.

On Tuesday, January 4, 1927, 8:30 P. M. Dr. Theresa Wolfson will give a new course in the East Side Unity Center at P. S. 25, 330 East 5th Street, Room 410. Her subject will be announced later.

On Wednesday, January 5, 1927 at 8:30 P. M. Alexander Fichandler will resume his course on "The Necessity of Straight Thinking to Form Correct Opinions" in the Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 72, Lexington Ave. and 105th St., Room 406.

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

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

Gregory Matusiewicz, the English Concertina virtuoso, will give his third recital at Town Hall this Sunday, December 26, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Matusiewicz 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. He will be assisted by Leon Cortill, tenor, and by his well-known accompanist, Yasha Samos. A hope that as many of our members as can will take advantage of this opportunity and come to this concert.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Educational Department, 3 West 16th Street, 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 28-30, 1926. The largest public gathering of the Conference will be the Anniversary Dinner to be held in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, Fifth Avenue and 27th Street on Wednesday, December 29 at 6:30 P. M. on the "Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America."

On that occasion two representatives of progressive capitalism 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 Ham A. Lewishon, 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. Rorty, 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. Robert Morris Lovett, President of the League for Industrial Democracy and Professor of English Literature at the University of Chicago will preside. 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., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The other meetings of the Conference will be primarily for students from the colleges.

Executive Committees Appointed By G.E.B. for All New York Cloak Locals

Committee for Local 2

B. Kaplan
I. Goldstein
M. Feinberg
H. Weinstein
F. Kritzer
I. Smith
M. Hiller
S. Blum
S. Garalik
B. Lapidus
L. Deinenstein
L. Katz
J. Weisblath

L. Berliner
I. Cooper
I. Mergalska
I. Parber
N. Sackstein
A. Cohen
E. Sagman
M. Bague
H. Freid
B. Gutterson
B. Kaplan
A. Rosen

Ph. Katz
N. Feinstein
Z. Goldfarb
H. Zocherman
Nathan Poretz
J. Horowitz
Charles Nash
J. Friedman
M. Levy
M. Rothenberg
Philip Kuritsky
Samuel Orshitzer

Committee for Local 3

D. Rubin
S. Turansine
M. Berenstein
N. Brant
I. Saltzman
S. Sarback
I. Roush
H. Post
J. Yakovitz
M. Cohen

M. Bettlinger
S. Keren
M. Kamering
L. Teig
J. Hupelman
M. Michelson
A. Colouty
J. Reiner
I. Gottlieb

M. Schmetterer
M. Billig
E. Kalish
H. Beach
S. Schwartz
E. Lazawsky
H. Silber
M. Hillig
Hickstein
F. Klatzky

Committee for Local 9

S. Amislawsky
I. Schwartz
L. Pomerantz
S. Simon
Rosenberg
S. Lefkowitz
A. Cohen
S. Feinberg
G. Saltberg
Kravetz

B. Zuckerman
I. Kaufman
J. Portnoy
I. Wallach
A. Baczowsky
S. Berman
J. Berowitz
S. Weinstein
H. Sam

H. Blath
H. Wachter
H. Kipnis
S. Leitman
S. Sherman
A. Schwartz
N. Steinfeldberg
M. Freedman
N. Willenberg

Committee for Local 48

S. Ninfo, Manager
C. Agli
C. Abtinski
C. Biando
V. Catania
A. Yernial
G. Veltri
A. Valeri
S. La Russo
P. Nicita
H. Samperi
R. Mancuso
N. Castrovinski
R. Kespido

E. Kollisani
D. Bono
C. Dianna
A. Fallena
G. Palmara
A. Valeri
S. La Russo
A. Ligner
G. Spina
G. Licastro
S. Cannasol
A. Di Paola

Committee for Local 23

M. Konaky
A. Frumtschik
F. Teig
N. Reiss
J. Altman
M. Baum
L. Hahnwitz
W. Sugarman

N. Sadowsky
J. Mainaud
A. Hine
F. Miller
L. Goldberg
A. Sidellman
T. Blumengarden
L. Pinkowsky
S. Fremed

Committee for Local 10

Meyer Friedman
Louis Panken
Max Stoller
Max Gordon
David Karpner
Jacob Koppa
Samuel Kerr
Julius Quatt
Frank N. Lewis
Fred Kaitzer
N. Sapirstein
M. W. Jacobs
Philip Ansel
Harry Shapiro
David Dubinsky
Sam B. Shenker

Sam Masover
Joseph Fish
Samuel Perlmutter
Benjamin Backs
Isidore Karpner
David Fruhling
Philip Ansel
Jacob Fleisher
Philip Orshitzer
Julius Levin
Jos. Abramowitz
R. Astreft
Morris Feller
Samuel Sockol
Louis Brown
Michael Andasco

Committee for Local 35

M. Kimbarofsky
D. Belkin
S. Kadziorowsky
D. Baruch
H. Dorfman
H. Fraser
I. Isenberg
L. Cohen
B. Friedman
M. Glazer
J. Levenson
P. Leiner
J. Priko
A. Zaslau
M. Veprinsky

M. Katz
B. Berland
M. Margolin
M. Blat
B. Yellin
J. Friend
J. Nakhby
M. Schlichter
A. Weissman
S. Delich
L. Rief
J. Leiner
A. Kessler
M. Love
W. Wasilievsky

Arbitration Award in Dispute With American Association

(Continued from Page 5)

ly continue 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 Arbitrators, require changes in the other respects controlled for by the sub-manufacturers' association.

There is, however, the special question of reorganization. Periodical reorganization to a limited extent was recommended by the Governor's Advisory Commission to encourage inside production and an increase in the size of shops. That the Union in its 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 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 should contain a clause with reference to reorganization in substance as follows:

Members of the American Association employing thirty-five workers from the date of this agreement to June 1st, 1928, and thereafter a regu-

lar force of forty or more workers, who have been manufacturers or sub-manufacturers in the industry for two years, and who have given thirty-two weeks of employment, or its equivalent during the year preceding the reorganization date, shall have the right to displace, not to exceed ten per cent of their workers subject to the following limitations:

- (a) That workers displaced shall be replaced through the Employment Bureau.
- (b) That workers discharged in pursuance of such reorganization shall receive a week's pay.
- (c) That reorganization rights shall only be exercised in the months of June, 1927, June, 1928 and December, 1929.
- (d) That there shall be no unfair discrimination for Union activity in connection with such discharges.
- (e) That the new firms admitted to membership in the American Association shall not have the privilege of reorganization until they have been members of the American Association for at least six months.

With reference to the other questions submitted to the Arbitrators, the decision is that the old contract between the American Association and the sub-manufacturers should be used as the basis for the contract 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 unionization of designers.
2. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering procedure in discharge.
3. That there shall be no change in the 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 shall be embodied 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 contentions of their respective bodies and to say that if there is any further obstacle that the parties feel we can render in this proceeding, we shall be available for that 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 employees. It has been shown, we are convinced, that better results could be secured for all concerned by the peaceful methods and mediation and by resort to arbitration, not through compulsion but through the voluntary action of the parties themselves.

Respectfully submitted,
BERNARD I. SHIENTAG
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
LYNDAY ROGERS

РУССКО-ПОЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Последние события.

На заседании массового комитета членов Р.-П. Отдела был ознакомлен с решением Гевр. Озд. Бюро Интернационала, в котором говорилось, что Интернационал убежден в том, что последняя забастовка клеумкиеров велась легким криком Д. Р. под контролем и руководством коммунистической партии и не в интересах клеумкиеров, а коммунистической партии, в носю 20 недовольных истиннось всех фондов конюна, часть которых была испорчена клеумкиерскими на сылку нажмы своих агентов, а потому Интернационал решил свести конюна от разрушения его со стороны коммунистов в реликв иать под свое управление все дело забастовки, управлению от работы конюна составя. Дюбит Бюро этого крика.

После этого решения Интернационала приступил к коммунистическому приращению своих планов. Неисполнимо была созвана конференция с со-фабрикантами и армией и заключено ликвидировать забастовку посредством арбятриной комиссии, выделенной из губернского совета алетической комиссии в составе трех лиц: судья Б. Миланга, проф. Коуэбского Университета Роджера и Г. Лемана.

Сказано и сделано. Арбятриная комиссия вынесла решение, договор остается старый, ажи с поправкой — увеличение заработной платы, сокращение рабочих часов в организации, как и в договоре Интернационала.

Таким путем забастовка фактически вынесена.

Важно Интернационала решил, что в дело забастовки и конюна конюна, рабоче не в состоянии удержать членский конюна, а потому решил, что член не удерживать конюна с конюна по дубайа этого года могут получить конюна конюна за 5 долл. и 50 сен., а также приравнять всех членов репартированных в Интернационале. Эти решения были одобрены и приняты решением забастовочным конюна, состоявшимся Интернационалом.

В отделе.

В пятницу 17-го декабря, в Народном Доме, состоялось собрание Р.-П. Отдела. Самым главным вопросом порядка был вопрос о постановлении Гевр. Озд. Бюро.

Члены собрания серьезно выжили на этот вопрос, и так как считают этот вопрос очень серьезным, требующим тщательного разбора, прежде чем изложить решение, потому решил созвать конюна на субботу конюна и постановить прийти к более справедливому решению, которое пришлось бы конюна, а не вред рабочим клеумкиерам. После же собрание вынесло следующее решение:

Если на конюна в "Мад. С. Г." вопрос не будет конюна с обеих сторон в конюна, тогда конюна. Кон. Р.-П. Отдела обязан созвать массовый конюна всех своих членов и решить вопрос о постановлении Гевр. Озд. Бюро Интернационала.

Массовый конюна.

Во вторник 28-го декабря в 7 час. вечера, в Народном Доме, 315 Евр 10-ая ул. созывается массовый конюна всех членов Русско-Польского Отдела Женского Наркома.

Цель конюна — вынесение решения в конюна и в конюна, а также решение вопроса о постановлении Гев. Озд. Бюро Интернационала. Все члены должны прийти при себе конюна.

A. H. Сауван.

Masowe Zebranie.

Wo wtorek 28-go Grudnia, o godzinie 7-ej wieczorem, w Domu Narodowym, 315 East 10-ia ulica odbędzie się Masowe Zebranie członków Polsko-Ruskiego oddziału krawców damskich.

Mitng zwołuje się w celu omowienie sytuacji w unji. Wszyscy krawcy powinni być na tem zebraniu.

A. E. Saulicz.

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The Week In Local 10

By SAM B. SHENKER

By the overwhelming vote of nearly two thousand members of Local 10, endorsement of the policies of the administration of the Cutters' Union and condemnation of Communist disruption, dictatorship and enslavement was voted last Saturday, December 18, in Arlington Hall, when the annual election of officers took place. More than two thousand members actually participated. But due to a few walled beliefs the actual number of ballots counted was somewhat less.

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 mass meeting at Cooper Union on Monday, December 27.

Such prominent leaders in the American labor movement as Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and its New York Organizer, Hugh Frayne, both of whom were appointed by President Green as members of the special committee to aid the International in its fight against Communist disruption within the Union, will address the cutters. International President Morris Sigman will install the officers. The meeting is scheduled to take place at 6 p. m. And the members are required to attend immediately after work.

Reinstatement of "Left" Leadership Unmistakable

So outspoken were the cutters in their resentment against the tactics of the Communist leadership that the candidates who received the endorsement of the loyal element of the organization were elected by the greatest majorities ever secured by any candidates in the history of Local 10. Manager Dubinsky being re-elected by a vote of 1,589 against 155, which is a 13 to 1 vote.

How clearly this election was a demonstration of protest against Communist leadership and Communist disruptionist tactics was not only manifested by the overwhelming membership of the Union at the election. Never in the history of Local 10 did such a large number participate in an election, which aggregates in this instance about 90 per cent of the actual membership. For this wonderful army of members of Local 10, together with thousands of other cloakmakers gathered early Saturday morning for the purpose of attending the now disgraced Madison Square Garden meeting.

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

Good-Standing Members of Union Turned Away

The purpose, however, of the Communists was not to secure a deflection of the legitimate members of the Union with respect to their policies. These overnight revolutionaries, while addressing the call for the mass meeting to the clock and dressmakers, had in reality prepared long before the packing of this meeting by their henchmen.

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 to them, which was guarded by over two hundred policemen who helped the makers of the revolution vote out those who might be opposed to it. Not only were members of the Union of long standing refused admission but the puppets of the Communist party with the help of the police prevented President Morris Sigman from entering with the cloakmakers as well as vice-presidents of the International and such officers as Manager Dubinsky, Samuel Perlmuter and others.

If a cloakmaker or cutter did manage to gain entrance, even after he had found a seal he was hustled out with the aid of a police club, if he was recognized. A number of members told that they recognized machinists, furriers and others not connected with the cloak and dressmakers' unions, who were admitted upon presentation of a "striking card" and letters of the recruiting station for the Communist Party, the Trade Union Educational League. One member of Local 10 informed the writer that he had seen in front of the Garden the owner of a laundry whom he knows personally and that he wore a button labelled "General Strike Committee".

The Result of the Election

Undaunted by the refusal of the "democratic left" to permit them into

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.

the Garden meeting, the hundreds, to-talling by the time the polls were closed, more than 4,000 marched back to the halls and demonstrated their opposition to those whose main object was to dismember the Union, and participated in the election. Some of the novel and very unusual features of the election were the casting of 1,400 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 in which Brother Philip Ansel took charge of the Miscellaneous Division, is the fact that a higher vote was cast by the miscellaneous cutters in this election than ever before. The highest vote on record was 97 votes cast in the election of June, 1916, when this division in Local 10 had its own manager and business agent. Ever since the creation of the Miscellaneous Division the vote varied between 17 and 57. The Miscellaneous members, also, expressed their loyalty to the organization by voting 100 straight ballots for the administration candidates and casting a total of 120 votes.

It was a difficult task that confronted the election board. They began their preparations Saturday. The polls opened at twelve o'clock noon 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 Benj. Evers, chairman; Abr. Rolas, Samuel Rosen, Morris Levin, Harry Goldstein and Elias 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.

Vote	
President	
MATTHEW W. JACOBS	1720
HARRY BROWN	1715
Vice-President	
HARRY SHAPIRO	1710
DAVID TULSKIN	1701
Manager-Secretary	
DAVID BERNSTEIN	1700
FALK COHEN	1699
Assistant Manager	
SAM R. SHENKER	1698
BARB ELKOVITZ	1691
Inner Guard	
SAM HANCOCK	No count
2 Delegates to General Trades and Labor Council	
LOUIS BROWN	1504
MANUEL ONDAR	1502
SAMUEL BOKOL	1491
BARB ELKOVITZ	1481
CHARLES NEMEROFF	1476
3 Business Agents	
ISIDORE VANDER	1756
SAMUEL PERLMUTTER	1721
DAVID TULSKIN	1717
JACOB FLEISCHER	1711
BERNARD RICHES	1698
DAVID BERNSTEIN	1697
CHARLES NEMEROFF	1696
MOSE DIAMOND	1696
MORRIS ALON	1695
10 Executive Members	
LOUIS PANNIN	1725
MAX GORDON	1712
NATHAN SAFERSTEIN	1701
JACOB KOPE	1701
JOEL ABRAHAMOVITZ	1697
ISIDORE VANDER	1696
ISRAEL OSTROFF	1694
JACOB HOFFMAN	1691
ADAM ROSENTHAL	1691
MORRIS TULSKIN	1691
MORRIS STEINBERG	1691
ELIAS LITVINSKY	1691
WILLIAM SWERSON	1691
5 Executive Board Members (Miscellaneous Branch)	
FRANK O. LEVIN	104
FRED RATTNER	104
MORRIS SACKHEIM	10
JACK GERSHAID	9

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

However, at this hour it is the task of the International to reorganize the structure of the Union along principles of trade unionism so another task has been inflicted upon the Union by the Communists. And with the competent leadership 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 far the chaos created by the order of the "left" leaders for the cloakmakers to return to work has not affected the cutters. These cutters are instructed by Manager Dubinsky that before they return to work they should appear at the office of Local 10 for a working card.

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 WHOSE EMPLOYERS FAIL TO COMPLY 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 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.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AS WELL AS THE QUESTION OF THE INCREASE FOR THE CUTTERS IN THE CLOAK INDUSTRY WILL BE DISCUSSED, AND THE MEMBERS WILL ALSO BE FULLY INFORMED OF THE POLICIES AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.