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May 7, 1917.

STOPPAGE IN THE CUTTING AND TRIMMING DEPTS.

The Board is moved to express its strong condemnation of this unwarranted rebellion which is a violation of the agreement and strikes at the heart of collective bargaining. It is the more aggravated because it took place in the most highly paid, most skilled, and presumably the most intelligent and advanced group of workmen in the employ of the company. The Board regards this outbreak as the most discouraging thing that has happened during the life of the agreement; and one that reflects seriously on the working of the scheme as a whole, and especially on the capacity of the workers for democratic self government.

The occasion is of such gravity and magnitude that the Board feels that none of the ordinary penalties or means of discipline provided by the agreement are adequate. It accordingly feels it necessary to address the supreme authority of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to call its attention to this flagrant violation of its agreement, to the confessed inability of the local officials to control its members, and to ask the supreme body whether or not the organization is able or willing to maintain and enforce the agreements it has solemnly agreed to maintain. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America stands before the country preeminently as an organization committed to the maintenance of the principle of collective bargaining, and to the practice of scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of its obligations. The Hart Schaffner & Marx agreement is regarded as the most conspicuous and promising example of labor agreements in the country, one which is pointed to by the union, and by friends of peace in industry as an illustration of the possibilities of a pacific solution of industrial problems. This attack on the principle of collective bargaining in the home of its friends calls for prompt repudiation and correction on the part of the organization, and the Board of Arbitration submits to its officials the facts in the case of the cutters and trimmers and asks that they consider them, and prescribe the proper and adequate discipline and remedy.

J. E. WILLIAMS

W. O. THOMPSON

CARL MEYER

Arbitrators, Hart Schaffner
and Marx Agreement.

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J. E. WILLIAMS

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Page 3.

Arbitrators, Hart-Schaffner
and Marx Agreement.

May 22, 1917.

STOPPAGE IN THE CUTTING AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS.

A stoppage in the cutting and trimming departments is the occasion of representations being made by the Chairman of the Trade Board to the Board of Arbitration, which are as follows:

Statement of Trade Board.

Petition by company for discipline of trimmers and cutters for stoppage of work Monday, May 7th.

The facts relating to this stoppage are as follows:

On Saturday, May 5th, at noon, a trimmer, L. Keshner, was suspended for inefficiency, specifically for failure to keep up his production. The shop chairman took up the matter with the superintendent of the trimming room and was referred to the chief clerk for details as to the suspension. In the course of the conversation of the shop chairman and the chief clerk, the superintendent interposed and stated that if more information were needed than what the chief clerk had given, it would come out before the Trade Board.

Monday morning, about 8:30 o'clock, the trimmers stopped work. On the report of the stoppage, officials of the union both of the trimming room and cutting room attempted to get the people to go back to work. Shortly after the stoppage took place the company had started the foremen and examiners at work to get out the specials. The officials of the union made the suggestion that this work be discontinued and they believed they could get the people back to work but were informed that this would not be done. Feeling that their efforts were ineffective, these officials withdrew and waited for the regular deputy.

During the day repeated attempts were made by the deputies and union officials to get the trimmers to return to work but the efforts were not successful until about 4:15 or 4:30 in the afternoon. It is asserted by the union officials at one point they had the people ready to begin work but the appearance of the superintendent on the floor taking notes aroused the opposition of the trimmers again and they would not start.

In the meanwhile about 1:30 a stoppage of work took place among the cutters on the 8th floor where trimmers are also employed. The stoppage extended to the 9th, 10th and 11th floors before two o'clock. The cutters did not return to work until after the trimmers started. No serious attempt was made to get them back to work by the officials as they were concentrating their efforts on the trimmers.

Various reasons are given for the stoppage; the suspension of Keshner; the refusal of superintendent to recognize and deal with the shop chairman; the general feeling of hostility toward the superintendent.

In the course of the evidence the main stress was laid upon the suspension as the occasion for the stoppage.

May 22, 1917.

STOPPAGE IN THE CUTTING AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENTS.

A stoppage in the cutting and trimming departments is the occasion of representations being made by the Chairman of the Trade Board to the Board of Arbitration, which are as follows:

Statement of Trade Board.

Petition by company for discipline of strikers and address for stoppage of work Monday, May 21st.
The facts relating to this stoppage are as follows:
On Saturday, May 19th, at about 11:30 a.m., L. Keshner, was suspended for insubordination, specifically for failure to keep up his production. The shop chairman took up the matter with the superintendent of the trimming room and was referred to the chief clerk for details as to the suspension. In the course of the conversation of the shop chairman and the chief clerk, the superintendent intervened and stated that if more information were needed than what the chief clerk had given, it would come out before the Trade Board.

Monday morning, about 8:30 o'clock, the strikers stopped work. On the report of the stoppage, officials of the union body of the trimming room and cutting room attempted to get the people to go back to work. Shortly after the stoppage took place the company had started the foremen and examiners at work to get out the details. The officials of the union made the suggestion that this work be discontinued and they believed they could get the people back to work but were informed that this would not be done. Feeling that their efforts were ineffective, these officials withdrew and waited for the regular day.

During the day repeated attempts were made by the division and union officials to get the strikers to return to work but the efforts were not successful until about 4:30 p.m. when the strikers were advised by the union officials to go back to work. Had the people been to work at this time, the suspension of the strikers on the 19th would have been ended. The strikers again and they again refused.

In the meanwhile about 1:30 p.m. a stoppage of work took place among the cutters on the 2nd floor where strikers are also employed. The stoppage extended to the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors before two o'clock. The cutters did not return to work until after the strikers started. No serious attempt was made to get them back to work by the officials as they were concentrating their efforts on the trimmers.

Various reasons are given for the stoppage: The suspension of Keshner; the refusal of superintendent to suspend and deal with the shop chairman; the general feeling of hostility toward the management.

In the course of the evidence the union again said that the suspension was the occasion for the stoppage.

The cutters were unable to give any reason for stopping except that the trimmers had stopped and they stopped in sympathy with them.

The Trade Board having heard the evidence, finds

1. That there was absolutely no excuse or extenuation of the action of the trimmers and cutters in stopping work.

The suspension of Keshner was an ordinary suspension, and before the labor department had had time to take it up, the stoppage occurred.

The claim that the shop chairman did not receive proper recognition seems to the Board to have no foundation in the facts.

As to general complaints against the management, such complaints should have been taken up when they arose by the regular agencies and are no excuse for the occurrence on Monday, assuming there are grounds for complaint.

2. The Trade Board finds that the officials of the union worked diligently and faithfully to overcome this stoppage. Their efforts failed because of the breakdown in the sense of responsibility toward the organization and the agreement by the rank and file of the workers. It seems a curious and ridiculous contention that a stoppage took place because a shop chairman did not receive due and exact recognition, and the same workers should refuse to recognize the authority and intercession of their own officials. It is but fair to say that if any one else had shown one-tenth the disregard and disrespect for union officials as was shown by the cutters and trimmers themselves there would be a complaint lodged, and justifiably.

The serious nature of this stoppage is apparent. The slight excuse for the original stoppage; that the stoppage was carried out by two groups of workers, English speaking and assumed to be the best informed and most intelligent as to the rights, interests, and responsibilities involved in the agreement; that the stoppage was marked by a concerted and persistent action in the face of their own chosen officials indicating an immaturity and irresponsibility in the conduct and control of their own organization; and all this after some six years of experience under the present arrangement, makes the occurrence one of the most discreditable and discouraging events that has occurred since the agreement came into existence. Taken in connection with the stoppage in Factory J where there was a walkout of some three or four hundred people, it reveals a situation the gravity of which it is difficult to emphasize.

Holding this view of the occurrence, the Trade Board is taking the liberty to refer a matter of such serious concern to the Board of Arbitration to deal with, or to advise the Trade Board how it shall deal with it.

Statement of Arbitrators.

This statement being read at the hearing in the presence of a number of cutters and officials of the union was admitted to be true in fact. The only explanation offered was that the officials tried to control the situation, but for a time were unable to do it.

The outers were unable to give any reason for stopping except that the printers had stopped and they stopped in sympathy with them.

The Trade Board having heard the evidence, finds that there was absolutely no excuse or explanation of the action of the printers and outers in stopping work.

The suspension of Koshner was an ordinary suspension, and before the labor department had time to take it up, the stoppage occurred.

The claim that the shop chairman did not receive proper recognition seems to the board to have no foundation in the facts.

As to general complaints against the management, such as the planing should have been doing when they were on the regular schedule and the no excuse for the occurrence on Monday, no standing there are grounds for complaint.

2. The Trade Board finds that the officials of the union wanted diligently and faithfully to overcome this stoppage. Their efforts failed because of the breakdown in the sense of responsibility toward the organization and the agreement by the rank and file of the workers. It seems a curious and ridiculous contention that a stoppage took place because a shop chairman did not receive due and exact recognition, and the same workers should refuse to recognize the authority and intervention of their own officials. It is but fair to say that if any one else had shown one-tenth the disregard and disrespect for union officials as was shown by the outers and printers themselves there would be no complaint lodged, and justifiably.

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Noting this view of the circumstances, the Trade Board is taking the liberty to refer a matter of such serious concern to the Board of Arbitration to deal with, or to advise the Trade Board how it shall deal with it.

Statement of Arbitrators.

This statement being read at the hearing in the presence of a number of outers and officials of the union was edited to be true in fact. The only explanation offered was that the officials tried to control the situation, but for a time were unable to do so.

They also expressed the belief that such an outbreak would not occur again.

The Board is moved to express its strong condemnation of this unwarranted rebellion, which is a violation of the agreement and strikes at the heart of collective bargaining. It is the more aggravated because it took place in the most highly paid, most skilled, and presumably the most intelligent and advanced group of workmen in the employ of the company. The Board regards this outbreak as the most discouraging thing that has happened during the life of the agreement; and one that reflects seriously on the working of the scheme as a whole, and especially on the capacity of the workers for democratic self government.

The occasion is of such gravity and magnitude that the Board feels that none of the ordinary penalties or means of discipline provided by the agreement are adequate. It accordingly feels it necessary to address the supreme authority of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to call its attention to this flagrant violation of its agreement, to the confessed inability of the local officials to control its members, and to ask the supreme body whether or not the organization is able or willing to maintain and enforce the agreements it has solemnly agreed to maintain. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America stands before the country preeminently as an organization committed to the maintenance of the principle of collective bargaining, and to the practice of scrupulous fidelity in the discharge of its obligations. The Hart Schaffner & Marx agreement is regarded as the most conspicuous and promising example of labor agreements in the country, one which is pointed to by the union, and by friends of peace in industry as an illustration of the possibilities of a pacific solution of industrial problems. This attack on the principle of collective bargaining in the home of its friends calls for prompt repudiation and correction on the part of the organization, and the Board of Arbitration submits to its officials the facts in the case of the cutters and trimmers and asks that they consider them, and prescribe the proper and adequate discipline and remedy.

J. E. WILLIAMS	}	Arbitrators
W. O. THOMPSON		HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
Carl MEYER	}	AGREEMENT

They also expressed the belief that such an outbreak would not occur again.

The Board is moved to express its strong condemnation of this unwarranted rebellion, which is a violation of the agreement and strikes at the heart of collective bargaining. It is the mine aggravated because it took place in the most highly paid, most skilled, and presumably the most intelligent and advanced group of workers in the history of the country. The Board regards this outbreak as the most dangerous thing that has happened during the life of the agreement, and one that reflects unfavorably on the management of the mine and on the capacity of the workers for democratic self-government.

The occasion is of such gravity and magnitude that the Board feels that none of the ordinary penalties or means of discipline provided by the agreement are adequate. It is accordingly feels it necessary to address the mine workers authority of the management, drawing workers of America to call its attention to this flagrant violation of the agreement, to the confessed inability of the local officials to control the workers, and to ask the mine body whether or not the organization is able or willing to maintain and enforce the agreement. It has solemnly agreed to maintain. The management drawing workers of America before the country predominantly as an organization committed to the maintenance of the principles of collective bargaining, and to the practice of responsible behavior in the discharge of its obligations. The Board believes a heavy agreement is regarded as the most conscientious and responsible example of labor agreement in the country, one which is pointed to by the union, and by friends of peace in industry as an illustration of the possibilities of a peaceful solution of industrial problems. This attack on the principles of collective bargaining in the home of its friends calls for prompt reprobation and correction on the part of the organization, and the Board of Arbitration wishes to see officials and workers in the mine and elsewhere and to see that they consider these, and preserve the peace and adequate discipline and remedy.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT	{	SECRETARY
E. O. THOMPSON		MANAGER
AND OTHERS		

May 29, 1920.

PETITION TO THE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Prof. James H. Tufts, Chairman
Board of Arbitration.

Yesterday, May 28th, by preconcerted arrangement, the cutters in the Hecht Building, at Congress and Throop Street, perpetrated a strike to force the company to increase the minimum cutters' salary from \$43 to \$45 per week. The strike continued two hours and in addition, the cutters refused to work the full overtime as ordered.

Is this?
This strike was organized by cutters who knew the existence of the decision of your Board in which the change of minimum rate for cutters was contingent upon the enforcement of standards of production. The cutters are trying to force the company to give the increase without any standards of production. This may be part of the propaganda which has developed against Mr. Hillman, particularly in New York, against the action of the Convention in approving standards of production.

As is customary in these cases of discipline, the company asks immediate action, inasmuch as delay weakens the effect of any action taken by the Board to defend its rulings, and the integrity of the agreement.

E. D. HOWARD.

Since writing the above, a strike has broken out this morning (V. 29) on the 10th floor of the main bldg. due to the same cause. Can you take up the matter Tuesday morning?
EWH

Throop and Van Buren
5-28-20.

Subject: - Stoppage of Cutters.

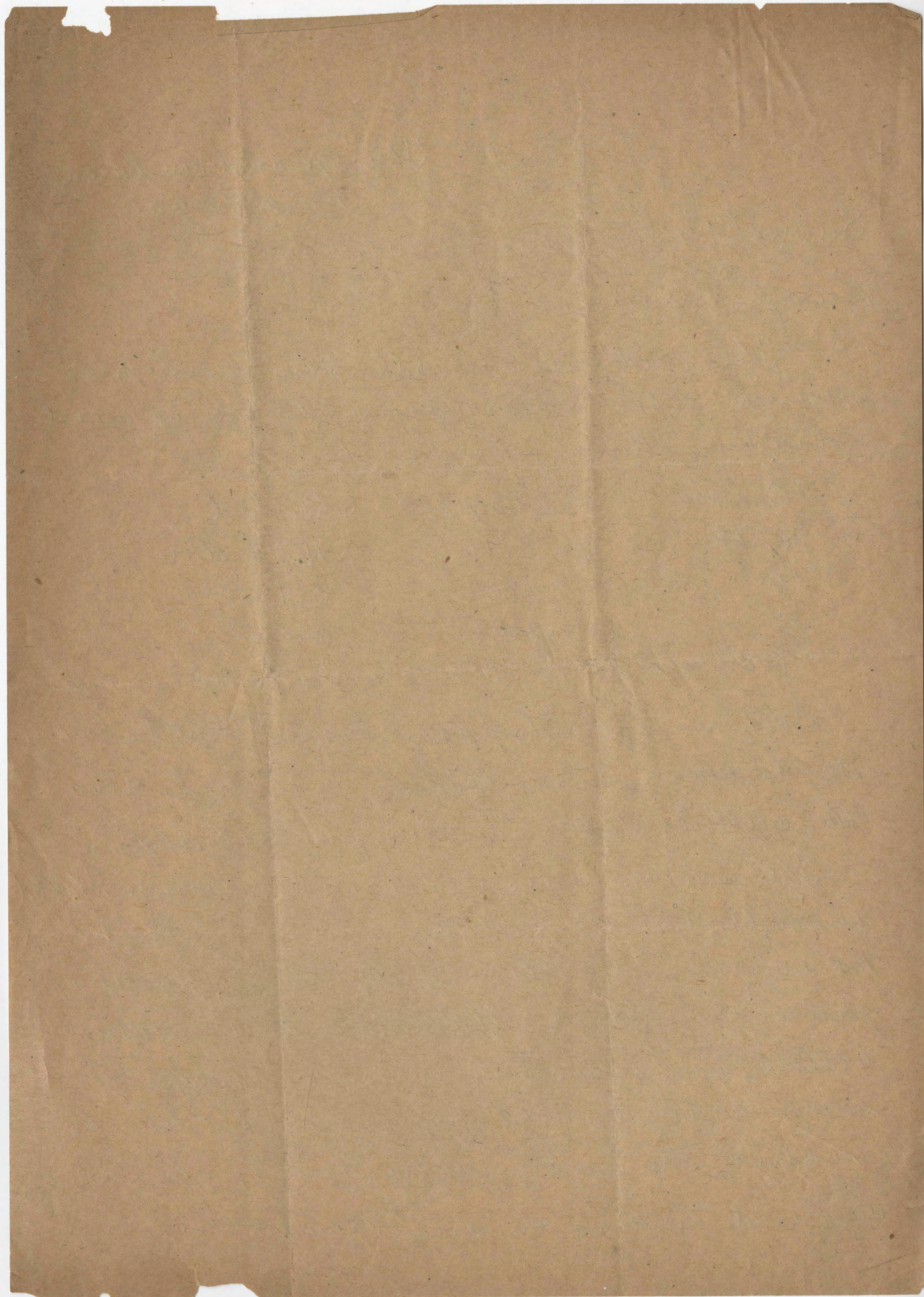
Prof. Howard: -

The cutters on all floors stopped work this afternoon. Stopping and starting time shown below: -

Floor	Stopped	Started
7th	2:10.	4:00 P.M.
6 "	2:00	3:40 "
5 "	2:08	3:50 "
1st.	2:15	4:00 "

When the stoppage began, the Labor Dept. was immediately notified. also the cutting dept. in the main building.

The shop union officials at once started an attempt to put the men back to work. No action was taken by Mr. Goldberg or myself beyond stopping a few noisy out-breaks and refusing to issue passes for some who wanted to go home. In the main, the men were quiet, standing around talking among themselves.

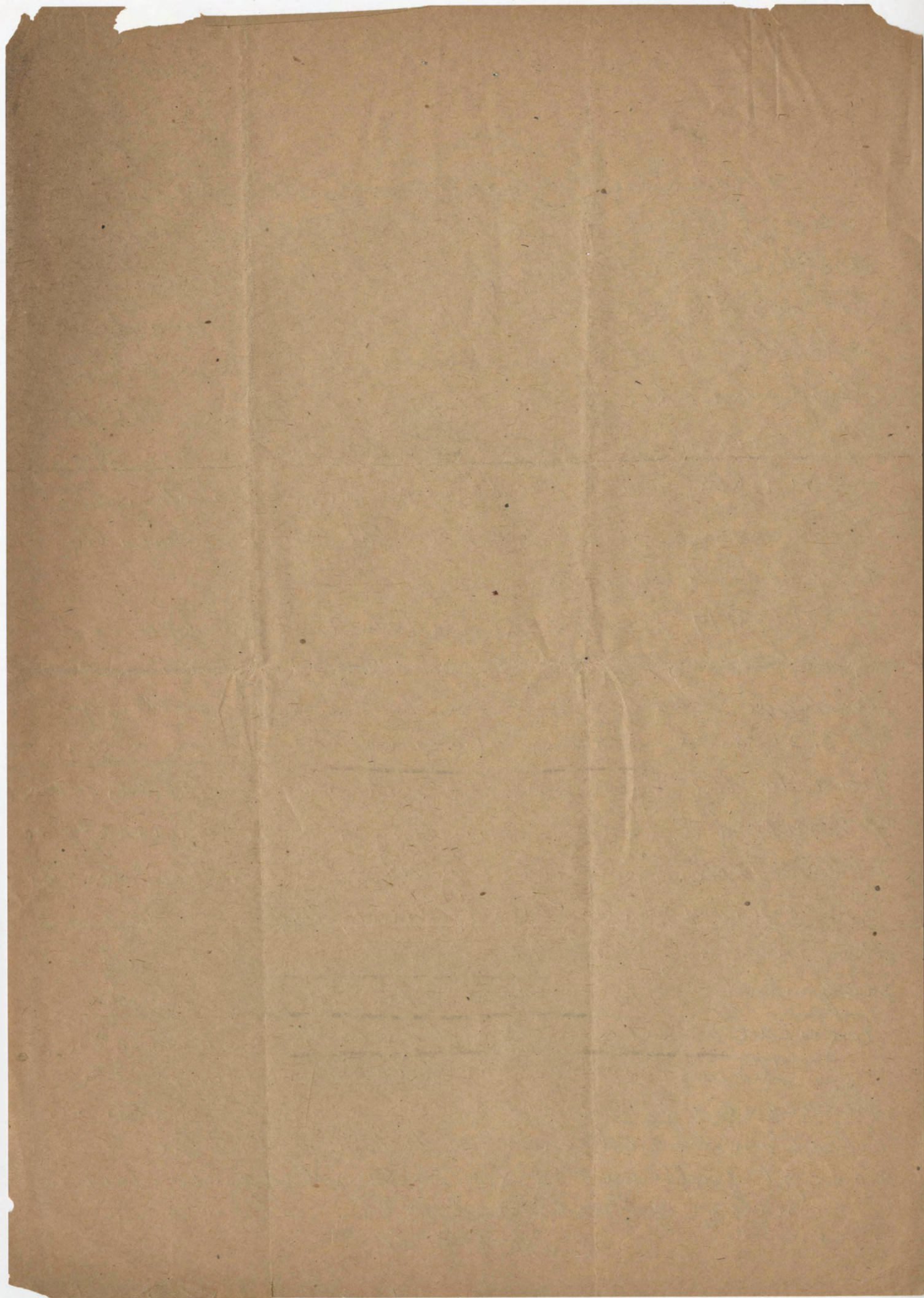


Mr. Geyer came on the scene a short time after the stoppage began, and at once tried to put the men back to work on the 6th floor. He made a speech to the men and then ordered them back. They refused. Then he and the chairman went to each man personally and ordered him back. It took some time before the men finally decided to work.

At 3:19, Brooks, Gunn (shop stewards) and Ginsburg started to work, but this seemed to have no effect on the men, so they quit at 3:21 and began urging the men again. Finally the men on the 6th floor started, when promised a shop meeting at the union office after working hours by Mr. Geyer. They wanted us to eliminate the overtime, last night, for the meeting, but we would not grant the request. The men all went out on regular time without overtime, however.

The cause of the stoppage was the increase of minimum granted by the arbitration board on condition that the union accept cutting room standards. As this is a familiar question I will not enlarge upon it.

Respectfully,
H. A. Dean.



JUNE 3, 1920.

SUPPLEMENTARY PETITION TO BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Re: Cutters stoppage on May 29th.

The facts show clearly that the stoppage was a demonstration against the ruling of the Board requiring standards of production before the minimum wages be raised from \$43 to \$45. This is the second time within a year that the cutters have shown a contempt for the board by attempting to influence its decisions by direct action. This practice was temporized with on the first occasion and the cutters actually given concessions as the result of the strike. The company earnestly petitions the board to stop this practice of stoppages just beginning to creep in after years of freedom from these violations of the agreement.

The company suggests that those cutters who participated in the stoppages be declared to have forfeited all claim to any benefit of the decision against which they rebelled and held in contempt. Those who do not accept the duties of the agreement should not participate in the benefits.

E. D. HOWARD.

JUNE 8, 1930.

SUPPLEMENTARY PETITION TO BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Re: Cutlers stoppage on May 29th.

The facts show clearly that the stoppage was a demonstration against the ruling of the Board regarding standards of production before the minimum wages be raised from \$43 to \$45. This is the second time within a year that the cutlers have shown a contempt for the board by attempting to influence its decisions by direct action. This practice was temporized with on the first occasion and the cutlers actually given concessions as the result of the strike. The company earnestly petitions the board to stop this practice of stoppages just beginning to creep in after years of freedom from these violations of the agreement.

The company suggests that those cutlers who participated in the stoppage be declared to have forfeited all claim to any benefit of the decision against which they rebelled and held in contempt. Those who do not accept the duties of the agreement should not participate in the benefits.

E. D. HOWARD.

Prof Howard:

List of cutters in stoppage main Bldg in
 " " " " Heat Bldg 5/28/20 to
 " " " " follow
 tonight

Names checked are either.

- Names checked
- (1) Receiving rate $\$45$ or or above, or
- (2) apprentices not yet graduated to minimum.

J. H. Harwood.

CUTTERS MAIN BLDG. 10th FLOOR

STOPPAGE--SATURDAY 5-29-20

402 Kravitz J.
 403 Hadisman J.
 405 Levin Joe
 407 Levin *IV*
 409 Hahn J.
 411 Cohn H.
 413 Farr F.
 414 Mrazek J.
 415 Frede L. ✓
 416 Katz M.
 417 Fisher F. ✓
 419 Goody W. ✓
 420 Cohn C.
 422 Dverak J. ✓
 423 Olson B. ✓
 424 Hartzman M. ✓
 427 Trapanese ✓
 432 Bednar R.
 435 Lieberstein A.
 436 Flerian J.
 437 Boettge P.
 440 Lipner R.
 441 Gratkowski F.
 443 Weinberg L.
 445 Block J.
 446 Vorwerch B. ✓
 447 Novak J. ✓
 448 Huth A.
 450 Birkland L.
out 6/5/20 455 Fritsch T.
 460 Fremgen C. ✓
 461 Fredericks J. ✓
 464 Paulson R.
 465 Kowalke Ed.
 466 Knudson S. ✓
 469 Rosenblum M. ✓
 470 Block I.
out 6/5/20 ~~471 [unclear] A. ✓~~
 474 Mac Donald J. ✓
 475 Villari J. ✓
 476 Seidel Chas.
 477 ~~Davidson M. ✓~~
 478 Bentel F.
 480 Nitka J.
 481 ~~[unclear] J. ✓~~
 485 Memtus Joe ✓
 486 Welna L.
 487 Honet E.
 488 Seigler Geo
 492 Bjerkland F.
 493 Marks Sam ✓
 494 Swanson S. ✓
 496 Davis C. ✓
 497 Schachter D.
out 6/5/20 498 Becker Jos. ✓

499 Kaufman A.
 500 Spalenka C. *out 6/5/20*
 502 Kahn P.
 503 Stvan Joe
 504 Weiss Max
 505 Allen N. R.
 506 Olson C. ✓
 510 Kopecky L.
 511 Peterson A. #1
 513 Wolff Wm.
 515 Polak Ed. ✓
 516 Abrams I.
 517 Brodersen A.
 518 Perlash H.
 519 Meers Roy ✓
 520 Lindstrom F.
 521 Berkman H.
 523 Fisher P. ✓
 524 Gezell P.
 525 Sirovatka Wm.
 526 Kletz Otto
 527 Moravec J.
 530 Miller H.
 531 Sobieski J.
 533 Spector Wm.
 534 Dellaringa J. ✓ *out 6/5/20*
 537 Hitzelberger A.
 538 Hussey D. ✓
 541 Keminski C. ✓
 542 Szymanski J.
 544 Redell Wm.
 546 Sebek Otto
 547 Taslitz Lee ✓
 548 Sonnenschien P. ✓
 549 Shalowitz M.
 552 Skoedepole G. ✓
 553 Silver M. ✓
 555 Golin Chas.
 556 Cohen M.
 557 Malecki B.
 559 Danvers O. ✓
 560 Mayer Joe ✓
 561 Meras B.
 564 Channon M.
 567 Novak J. ✓
 570 Osgood E.
 574 Johnson E.
 575 Caplan S. ✓
 577 Wilzewski H.
 580 Johnson C.
 581 Keuba Ed. ✓
 583 Tigerman J.
 584 Ferpanek W.
 585 Sandstedt A. ✓
 586 Gundersen P. ✓

587 Holtzman M. ✓
 588 Strauss A. ✓
 589 Welchinevsky M. ✓
 591 Felsen E.
 597 Abrahamsen A. ✓
 598 Krueger
 599 Newman L.
 600 Streit M. ✓
 400 Isel F. ✓
 394 Ferman H. ✓
 389 Malkin A. ✓
 442 Redermacher
 540 Houdak G. ✓
 509 Cannon M. ✓

503 Cannon M. J.
540 Hendek G.
435 Ledebosch
502 Melick A.
524 Norman E.
400 Teel F. J.
600 Strois M.
609 Newman L.
500 Krieger
627 Abrahamson A.
501 Polson E.
550 Weichinsky
608 Stuenkel A.
507 Helman M. J.

402 Krevitz J.
403 Nadman J.
405 Levin Joe
407 Levin J.
409 Han J.
411 Oshin H.
413 Rait P.
414 Wronski J.
415 Frode J.
416 Kala H.
417 Palmer P.
419 Goody W.
420 Oshin C.
422 Dvornik J.
423 Olson E.
424 Hartman M.
427 Thompson
428 Hedner H.
430 Alchobstein A.
431 Merlan J.
432 Hovette P.
434 Lipner R.
435 Grunwald V.
437 Weinberg J.
438 Block L.
439 Vorverch B.
441 Novak J.
442 Ruth A.
443 Rickland J.
445 Wilsh T.
446 Thompson G.
447 Fredericks J.
448 Paulson R.
449 Kowalski Ed.
450 Knudson S.
451 Rosenblum M.
452 Block J.
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455 Villard J.
456 Seidel G.
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Prof Howard:

Re - Stoppages in cutting room.

1. Cutters seem to be misinformed.

(a.) Union officials attempt to convey the impression that standards are recognized and cite cutters commission as indicating organization accepted standards.

(b.) Union officials claim this is the only house ~~that~~ where the \$5⁰⁰ is not being paid. State that Ruppenheimer is paid increase without raising any question as to standards.

2. Rumor has it that at last Thursday night's ~~meeting~~ the cutters in mass demanded to know why the increase to \$45⁰⁰ was not in effect, and the answers from the officials were not satisfactory.

3. The cutters are inclined today to gather in groups of 3 or 4 and discuss this question. Remarks and queries about the \$5⁰⁰ minimum are frequently passed from one to another across the boards.

Prof Howard

Re. Stoppage in cutting program.

1. Cutters seem to be misinformed.

(a) Union officials attempt to convey the impression that standards are recognized and city cutters commission is exhibiting organization accepted standards.

(b) Union officials claim there is the only house that when the \$2.00 is not being paid. But that happened in 1940. Government without removing any provision as to standards.

2. Program has that at last Thursday night meeting the cutters in mass demanded to know why the measure to \$2.00 was not in effect, and the measure from the officials was not satisfactory.

3. The cutters are scheduled today to gather in groups of 3 or 4 and discuss the program. Remarks and promises about the \$2.00 measure in frequently through.

4. Mr. Dean has reported to you on the Throp St. stoppage.

5. The stoppage on the 10th floor lasted from about 9.35 to 9.53. I would say about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the floor stopped work. The union officials were all in one corner apparently discussing the matter, when the stoppage took place. Reese and Rose had the men back at work when Geier arrived.

5. No one has any definite information as to who the leaders were.

6. In talking with union officials my position has been that the house would pay the \$4.50 minimum as soon as the Bd of arbitration ordered it upon the acceptance of standards of production by Mr. Kissman.

J. G. Harwood

Mr. [Name] has reported to you on
the [Name] at [Name]
3. The [Name] on the 10th floor located
from about 8.30 to 9.30. I would say
about 3/4 of the floor stopped work. The
union officials were all in one corner
apparently discussing the matter, when
the [Name] took place. [Name] and
[Name] had the men back to work when
their arrived.

3. No one has any definite information
as to who the leaders were.
6. In talking with union officials [Name]
[Name] has been that the [Name] would pay
the \$1.50 minimum as soon as the
[Name] ordered it upon the
[Name] of [Name] [Name]
[Name] [Name]

June 4, 1920.

Unfinished business before the Board of Arbitration.

The following cases have been presented to the Board of Arbitration, but as yet no decisions have been written. The delay in these cases has been very embarrassing to the deputies who find it very difficult to explain to their respective clients why decision should not be rendered. The deputies have agreed, therefore, to earnestly petition your Board to give some attention to this matter:

Case #1. Petition by the company for permitting lining cutters to be promoted to the cutting room. Filed April 7. Hearing on April 26th.

Case #2. Appeal by the company from ruling of the Trade Board in cases #966 and #967. Filed April 8th. Supplemented by petition on April 27. Hearing on April 26. No decision.

Case #5. Petition by the company for relief in the matter of cutting mixed fabrics. Filed April 6. Hearing April 26th. No decision.

Case #6. Appeal by the company from decision of Trade Board in Case #916, dated June 30th. Hearing by the Board Feb. 10. No decision.

Case #7. Petition by the company, dated Feb. 27th, asking for transfer from temporary force of cutters to the permanent list in order that any possible confusion and misunderstanding may be prevented. This petition has close relation to the apprentice question. No hearing or other attention has been given this petition as yet.

Case #8. Petition by the company, May 29th for discipline because of cutters' stoppage. Hearing June 3rd. Supplementary petition suggesting specific method of relief filed June 3rd.

E. D. HOWARD.

Case on Apprentice B/4 02

June 4, 1920.

Unfinished business before the Board of Arbitration.

The following cases have been presented to the Board of Arbitration, but as yet no decisions have been written. The delay in these cases has been very embarrassing to the deputies who find it very difficult to explain to their respective clients why decision should not be rendered. The deputies have agreed, therefore, to earnestly petition your Board to give some attention to this matter:

Case #1. Petition by the company for permitting lining cutters to be promoted to the cutting room. Filed April 7. Hearing on April 28th.

Case #2. Appeal by the company from ruling of the Trade Board in cases #386 and #387. Filed April 8th. Supplemented by petition on April 27. Hearing on April 28. No decision.

Case #3. Petition by the company for relief in the matter of cutting mixed fabrics. Filed April 6. Hearing April 28th. No decision.

Case #4. Appeal by the company from decision of Trade Board in Case #318, dated June 30th. Hearing by the Board Feb. 10. No decision.

Case #5. Petition by the company, dated Feb. 27th, asking for transfer from temporary force of cutters to the permanent list in order that any possible confusion and misunderstanding may be prevented. This petition has close relation to the apprentice question. No hearing or other attention has been given this petition as yet.

Case #6. Petition by the company, May 20th for discipline because of cutters' stoppage. Hearing June 3rd. Supplementary petition suggesting specific method of relief filed June 3rd.

E. D. HOWARD.

Prof. Howard:

Here is the list of
cutters involved in Hecht Bldg
stoppage 5/28/20.

Some of these have
quit, or been discharged
since that date.

T. A. Harwood

✓ = 45⁰⁰ or over and apprentices

CLOCK NO.

CUTTER

REG.

REG.

COATS

TROUSERS

VESTS

O'COATS

F1225 A15465 K4-27 50m

Cutters of Hecht Building
Stoppage - May 28, 1920.

601 Llaha Frank	681 Kluha Jos ✓
602 Stienki Stanley	686 Colodnry Chas.
603 Hornstein Lowis	687 Rosenbaum Leo ✓
604 Stack Geo. ✓	688 Johnson Albert
605 Behr Wm	689 Hershey Max ✓
606 Howell Art	690 Cohen Harry
607 Kahout Robt	691 Fuhiverk W. ✓
608 Gunansky Geo.	692 Paterski M
610 Friedman E	694 Smith John ✓
611 Friedman Joe	695 Kurtz Chas ✓
612 Berur L.	696 Stephen Peter ✓
613 Janas F.	698 David Edw.
614 Libanoff	699 Weinberg Dave
615 Kann Sol	700 Bender Leo ✓
616 Suben R.	701 Karnouski L ✓
617 Holub A	704 Goren Jacobs ✓
618 Berur J ✓	705 Wilke Harry ✓
619 Glickman B.	707 Levett Abe ✓
620 Cooperman S.	710 Feigil Isadore out 5/27/20
621 Klabanimck C	711 Patratry Chas.
622 Masovsky Joe	712 Bender Lowis ✓
623 Hlava Joe ✓	713 Berman Sam
624 Weiser P	714 Nelson Jack
626 Schlechter Albert ✓	751 Care Joe ✓
628 Stepanek Ed.	752 Weinstein J
629 Rosenthal Miles ✓	753 Henrikson Frank ✓
630 Steinnetz John ✓	754 Revelle Alex ✓
631 Applegate Oliver ✓	776 Dosch Fred ✓
632 Bowers Albert ✓	777 Baich Herman
633 Lidowsky Simon	778 Clamace Isaac
634 Miselman Sam ✓	779 Larson Jack
635 Green Henry	780 Freegin Daniel
636 Hlava Geo ✓	781 Harris Julius ✓
637 Minke Peter ✓	783 Miller Sam ✓
638 Nusser John	782 Hanus Frank
639 Nash Mach ✓	784 Brooks Morris
640 Weiss Jos ✓	785 Ginsberg Davis
641 Wieneih Stantery ✓	788 Rosenstein A
642 Present max ✓	789 Santino Frank ✓
643 Rosenberg	790 Balikor Abe
644 Magnus Julius	791 Wroblewski J.
646 Gerther I ✓	792 Apolsky Isadore
647 O'Connell J ✓	793 Birkner Nathan
648 Krejer Jos ✓	794 Dvorkin Isadore,
649 Lavender Leo	795 Hansen Hans
650 Cohn	796 Cardello N
651 Surderski John ✓	797 Neidorf
652 Lowenstein Morris ✓	798 Padore A
653 Kermanl Arthur ✓	799 Shangnessy
654 Spak Herman	800 Carlson Richard ✓
655 Carnovale Frank	801 Slama
658 Sianek Ed.	802 Katz Abe ✓
659 Eisenberg W	804 Braver S
660 Hoffman Dave ✓	805 Phillip Dan
663 Seboir I	806 Roctman J
664 Gootnick A. ✓	807 Malkin Wm
665 Rasin Theo.	808 Katzenberg ✓
668 Lander Lowis	809 Frank Henry ✓
666 London Ira. ✓	810 Dadsworth F
670 Reech Fred ✓	811 Flary Frank ✓
671 Libonate Thos.	812 Friedman
672 Kienek John	813 Green Joe
674 Kasl Edw. ✓	814 Halbourn Chas.
675 Breithart Abe. ✓	815 Flint John
676 Porter F.	816 Donahue ✓
677 Abraham ALIN ✓	817 Benland Henry
678 Davis D.	818 LeGros Henry
679 Lapice James ✓	821 ORT Carl
680 Thorirch Mike.	822 Slump Henry

Cutters of Hecht Building (Continued)

823 Gregalis A	937 Kollitz Harry ✓
824 Buckbinder Dave ✓	938 Rosen Sol ✓
826 Schultz Sol	939 Vozny Mathew
827 Nunott Stanley	940 Arneg Geo. ✓
828 Kerstein Nathan	941 Pantrs Wm
830 Manno Irwin	942 Abrahams P
831 Michaels Jos ✓	946 Chankin Hyman
832 Heidt Jacobs	947 Schultz Henry ✓
834 Stropnick I.	948 Nolley B
836 Perring Wm ✓	949 Tews A ✓
837 Kartz Nathan	950 Diamond Wm ✓
840 Mack Frank ✓	951 Sinetana Wm
841 Karlan Max ✓	952 Sowha S ✓
842 Gunn Frank	953 Snyder ✓
843 Schleck Wm ✓	954 Kreycik James
845 Mueller Wm ✓	955 Kadler James
846 Painter Wm ✓	956 Kerr Robt ✓
847 Cohen Samuel ✓	958 Casino Joe
848 Schlueter Albert	959 Schroeder John ✓
849 Induch Robt ✓	960 Shapiro Tom ✓
850 Corab	961 Smith Max
851 Rawhns Otto ✓	962 Shapiro Morris
852 Mender Abe	963 Mc Means J
853 Sugerman ✓	964 Cohen M ✓
854 Weiner Chas. ✓	967 Jacobs Henry
855 Brody Julius ✓	968 Burkley Chas.
856 Adleshold G. ✓	969 Miller Sidney ✓
857 Ruhl Peter	970 Brown D ✓
859 Koehler John ✓	971 Welmert E ✓
860 Baker Lewis ✓	972 Houston W
866 Rafferty D ✓	973 Burkey J
869 Corn Edw. ✓	974 Lutz H
873 Keller Gros	975 Raden B
901 Pailer L ✓	976 Kedl J
902 shephard ✓	977 Rosenfeld S ✓
903 Kleinhnhert F ✓	978 Alterson Max ✓
904 Platkin	979 Polloch Wm
905 Rudolph	980 Zenisch John
906 Stahl H	981 Tarre Hyman
907 Abrams ✓	982 Vrbn A
908 Gross S	983 Eskovitch Sam
909 Lincoln J ✓	984 Zalud Ed. ✓
910 Sictah Geo	985 Zaley R ✓
911 Smallman S ✓	986 Mendleson S ✓
912 Shafron H ✓	987 Culbertson f ✓
913 Berger Wm	988 Weinstein Sam
914 Davidson C	989 Levy Ed ✓
915 Ehilich M ✓	990 Regeh E
916 Friedman H ✓	991 Jablow B ✓
917 Kivate A.	992 Paul Lowis
919 Peller Joe	993 Garger Albert ✓
918 Nelson A	994 Mankus Stanley
920 Sirkin Abe ✓	995 Valenti Sam ✓
921 Stein M	998 Parkman H
922 Kollsch Henry ✓	999 Trotsky H
923 Hoder Ted ✓	1101 Schwartz I
924 Halperin A	1102 Walser W ✓
925 Forgne G	1103 Benes C ✓
926 Ciesielke S ✓	1104 Carnovale N
928 Mass Max	1105 Michal O ✓
929 Stottland Sam ✓	1106 Traock H
931 Silverman J ✓	1108 Kramer M ✓
932 Trieger Dave	1110 Wendt E ✓
933 Lucas C	1111 Reinchreiber J ✓
934 Jacobs L ✓	1112 Sibrava R ✓
935 Robinson M	1113 Panlin Jos
936 Feinglatt M ✓	1162 Morris R
	1169 Grossman Wm ✓

Cutters of Hecht Building (Continued)

1401 Kingstrand	1476 Appel Fred ✓
1402 Harris Abe ✓	1477 Kerman H ✓
1403 Harris Sam ✓	1478 Levitt Ben.
1404 Steinberg M	1479 Kutchin Meyer ✓
1405 Vanderberg A ✓	1480 Burssell B. ✓
1406 Blatt Jack ✓	1481 Sawker Ambrose
1407 Nelson Walter ✓	1482 Green Gustan ✓
1408 Goldberg B	1483 Gerson Jack ✓
1409 Kolar Ed.	1484 Sherman Ed.
1410 May Hugo	1485 Marensson ✓
1411 De Paul Tony ✓	1486 Paichiel Chas. ✓
1412 Neslove Morris ✓	1487 Haur Weiner ✓
1413 Brandes Sam ✓	1488 Blalk Ed. ✓
1414 Peterson Karl ✓	1489 Steiber Frank ✓
1415 Wuchterel J ✓	1490 Cauner Aug. ✓
1416 Robinson Abe ✓	1491 Bbder Edw. ✓
1417 Canzona Benny ✓	1492 Desmond Phillips ✓
1418 Weinberg Jacob ✓	1493 Salvary Sam
1419 Mark A ✓	1494 Brown Ed.
1420 McBride N ✓	1495 Feinabe
1421 Feldman Jacobs ✓	1496 Murphy James.
1422 Willinger ✓	1497 Brower Walter ✓
1423 Kritzeb Heyman ✓	1498 Packler Wm ✓
1424 Anderson Wm ✓	1499 Nuplinski Jos ✓
1425 Adams C ✓	1500 Deliner Henry ✓
1427 Freeman Jos	1501 Schad Walter
1428 Riff Sam ✓	1502 Sabit Jacobs ✓
1429 Inholz Fred	1503 Fabish Edw. ✓
1430 Kol Emil ✓	1504 Levy Wm ✓
1431 Prohasha James ✓	1505 Howland Bernard ✓
1432 Bulin John ✓	1507 Ehron Frank
1433 Barnich Jos. ✓	1508 Brown Soyal ✓
1434 Joseph Sol	1509 Manning Jos ✓
1435 Bernberg Nathan ✓	1510 Frank Lowis ✓
1436 Dallnig Fred	1511 Rafferty Phillips
1437 Drynan Hugh	1512 Driffy James.
1438 Cermak John	964 Cornell S ✓
1439 Goldman Albert	965 Price Leo. ✓
1440 Gilles Ernest ✓	645 Goldberg Julius ✓
1441 Skupniewariz Florian	756 Shender E
1442 Slais Conrad ✓	757 Shapiro P ✓
1443 Shala Frank	758 Ballard Edw ✓
1444 Summerfield Leonard ✓	759 Iskowitz Max ✓
1445 Bererner Edw.	760 Jacobson Ingnvent
1446 Skala Joe ✓	761 Whitman Jacob
1447 Smyth Robt ✓	762 Evans Morris
1448 Levy Peter ✓	764 Sueling Wm
1449 Smetana Joe ✓	765 Weisfield Frank ✓
1450 Loelmdorf Fred ✓	766 Jabert Jos
1452 Williams Thos.	768 Zimmerman Abe
1453 Newman Henry ✓	767 Grossman Irving. ✓
1454 Faunce Norman ✓	769 Rocklin M
1455 Schreiner Christ	770 Finkelman Max
1511 Rafferty Phillips	771 Cohn David
1512 Driffy James	772 Christell Vally ✓
1456 Michaels Harry ✓	774 Heller Harry.
1457 Beagdon Harry ✓	
1458 Zauns Jos ✓	
1461 Ruzha Frank	
1463 Tannenbaum Morris ✓	
1464 Roeff Sam. ✓	
1465 Cheney Edw.	
1466 Iavinelle Ralph	
1467 Ramond Joe	
1473 Penritz Jos ✓	
1471 Shaken Samuel ✓	
1475 Pliak Edw. ✓	

Category of Death Building (Continued)

1478 Appel Fred	1401 Finkland
1477 Kerner H	1402 Kertis Abe
1476 Levitt Ben	1403 Kertis Sam
1475 Kuchin Meyer	1404 Kuchinberg A
1480 Kuchinberg A	1405 Kuchinberg A
1481 Kuchinberg A	1406 Kuchinberg A
1482 Kuchinberg A	1407 Kuchinberg A
1483 Gerson Jack	1408 Gersonberg S
1484 Gersonberg S	1409 Gersonberg S
1485 Gersonberg S	1410 Gersonberg S
1486 Gersonberg S	1411 Gersonberg S
1487 Gersonberg S	1412 Gersonberg S
1488 Gersonberg S	1413 Gersonberg S
1489 Gersonberg S	1414 Gersonberg S
1490 Gersonberg S	1415 Gersonberg S
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