

Demand Negroes Be Hired on Bus Line

Needle Union Offers Facts About N.R.A.

Asks Darrow Board To Hear Evidence To Hit Hillman's Praise

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has sent the following telegram to the National Recovery Review Board, of which Clarence Darrow is the chairman.

"Prepared to prove Garment and Fur Code resulted in wage reductions in some cases 50 per cent and otherwise worsening conditions. Code authorities controlled by individuals indicted for monopoly and racketeering. Special privileges and recognition granted to associations controlled by manufacturers oppressing small firms and particularly vicious toward labor and countenancing violations of section 7A. Prepared to furnish evidence. Please arrange hearing.

"Ben Gold, Secretary, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

"Louis Boudin, Attorney for the Union."

This is in contrast to the passionate defense of the N. R. A. made in Washington by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, when he attacked the Darrow board report and accused the board of conducting "worse than star-chamber proceedings."

Hillman, who is a member of the Labor Advisory Board of the N. R. A. accused the Darrow board of defending sweatshop employers.

"The N. R. A.," he stated, "is the workers' only protection against greed and exploitation."

POLICE PERSECUTION IN HARLEM

NEW YORK.—La Guardia's police are conducting a vicious police campaign in Harlem to drive Negro women out of the field of professional masseuses. Although licensed to practice their profession, the women are hounded by the police, periodically arrested, framed on prostitution charges, their homes illegally invaded and violated. White practitioners are not molested.

The latest case is that of Miss Carrie Davis licensed masseuse of 74 West 113th St. Although acquitted of a prostitution charge, her home is now occupied by police, who lounge on her bed, boozing and engaging in insulting actions, patting her on the buttocks, etc. Miss Davis, together with Dr. D. D. Lewis, masseur and conductor of a school for training in that profession, told the story of police persecutions to the "Daily Worker" yesterday, and were advised to report it to the International Labor Defense.

Miss Davis reported that Police Captain Patrick Curry had threatened her with revocation of her license, ordered her to move out of Harlem and to submit to police surveillance by keeping the police informed of her whereabouts.

Communist Logger Gets 8,637 Votes in Portland Ballot

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23 (By mail).—Seth Nordling, a logger, running on the Communist ticket for City Auditor in the primary elections here, received 8,637 votes, against two other candidates, the highest number of votes ever cast for a Communist candidate in Portland.

Louis Olson, a steel worker, and N. A. Mackrill, a railroad worker, nominated for the offices of City Commissioners, received 4,105 and 2,430 votes, respectively.

These votes were recorded with only 60 per cent of the voting population going to the polls.



TWO NEGRO WORKERS AND A WHITE WORKER, members of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, picketing the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. terminal, 125th St. and Seventh Ave.

Problems Confronting the Convention of the ILGWU

By ROSE WORTIS

TODAY the annual convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union opens in Chicago. It is therefore timely to estimate the developments in this union in the past year and the problems confronting the workers in the industry.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union was one of the first unions organized in the needle trades and has a history of militant struggle which dates back to the very early days of its existence.

Because of the persecutions and expulsions of the militant rank and file and the officials' policy of collaborating with the bosses, the union up to 1933 had been reduced to a skeleton. Discontented with the breakdown of union conditions, influenced by the mass agitation of the militant elements in the union and the struggle conducted by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the needle trades workers gave definite expression to their discontent through mass strikes involving tens of thousands of workers throughout the country.

The employers and the government, who in many other industries

are fighting tooth and nail against the recognition of the A. F. of L. unions understood that the situation in the needle trades was very different. Here there was a revolutionary industrial union steered in battle against the bureaucrats and the bosses, an industrial union which had secured great improvements in the conditions of the workers in the fur trade and in other sections of the needle trades. Therefore the N. R. A. and the bosses in the needle trades, in order to prevent the workers from going into the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union threw their entire support to the I. L. G. W. U.

Should Be Powerful Weapon

With this support, the I. L. G. W. U. became a mass union with a membership numbering more than 100,000. Such a union under militant leadership could have become a most powerful weapon in the hands of the workers to maintain the splendid gains that the workers have won through their struggle and an important factor in the entire labor movement.

How has this organized strength of these thousands of workers been

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The Garside Strike Opens Drive on Leaders of the Boot and Shoe Union

By N. LILIENTEIN

The strike in Garside's shoe factory is primarily a strike for the right of the workers in that shop to organize in a union of their own choosing, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, and against the compulsion of the firm to join the bosses' choice of a union, the Boot & Shoe.

For a period over a quarter of a century the shoe workers of New York and Brooklyn have constantly shown their contempt and hatred for the leaders of the Boot and Shoe Union and would never join this union.

This contempt and hatred was well deserved. All through its history, the B. & S. was nothing but a bosses union. Its chief functions have always been to serve the interests of the bosses, neglect and betray the interests of the workers, and regularly collect dues from the workers to supply the fat salaries of its officials.

It is because of this well deserved contempt and hatred that the shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., where the Boot and Shoe leaders held sway for over thirty years, made repeated

heroic efforts to drive this outfit out of the city and at last succeeded in that only several months ago.

Come to New York

Having lost ground in Brockton, the officials of this bosses' union came last summer to fish in the troubled waters of Greater New York. While ten to twelve thousand shoe workers were out in general strike and put up a heroic struggle for the recognition of their union and an increase in wages, and this in face of the combined forces of the government, injunctions, National Labor Board, Regional Labor Board and the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade, the B. & S. saw an opportunity to get a foothold in New York and Brooklyn, to the great satisfaction of the shoe bosses and infinite harm of the men and women on strike. In their usual way they signed contracts with some manufacturers and promised to supply them help. This was a clear strike-breaking act which the shoe workers of New York and Brooklyn will never forget. The Boot & Shoe leaders would never have succeeded in their traitorous actions were it not for the help given them by the National and Regional Labor Boards

and also for the fact that large numbers of the strikers were face to face with starvation and evictions. Thus the scab B. & S. has succeeded in temporarily establishing itself in several factories in Greater New York against the wishes of the workers in those factories. That this is so, is best proven by the fact that large numbers of workers refuse to pay dues to that scab outfit in spite of the threats of the bosses; and also by the fact that every once in awhile, some agent of theirs is being bodily thrown out of the shop by the workers.

Jim Crow System of Co. Is Challenge to All Union Workers

Unions' Reply to Bus Co.'s Jim Crowism Must Be Mass Action

"Every union affiliated to the Trade Unity Council of Greater New York must at once take up an active struggle against the discrimination against Negro workers by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company," said Andrew Overgaard, General Secretary of the T. U. U. C., in a call issued to the unions today.

"This question must be taken up immediately in all unions in Greater New York. The unions must not be satisfied with merely discussing the matter and then formally agreeing to support the fight, they must give active mass support and leadership on the picket lines."

First Appearance of Weekly Needle Trades Paper Off the Press

In the present critical situation that prevails in all the needle trades, the appearance of the weekly "Needle Worker" is of great importance to the hundreds of thousands of workers engaged in the needle industry. The first number which appeared Friday contains important material on the situation in the dress industry, fur trade, custom tailors, knitgoods workers, and men's tailors. There are also many letters from workers.

The paper will be sold on all newsstands. Single copy costs 3c. and a yearly subscription, \$1.00. Write to the Needle Worker, 131 W. 23th St., New York City.

Communists Must See to It That Unions Support Fight

THE continued discrimination against Negro workers by owners of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. is a challenge to every worker in New York, especially to every Communist.

This company which operates buses through Harlem, where 325,000 Negroes live, has categorically refused to hire Negro conductors or drivers. Among the 14,000 employees of the company there is not one Negro.

"It has been our policy not to hire Negroes and this policy will not be changed," Frederick T. Wood, president of the company, snapped at a delegation of workers and intellectuals who went to the offices of the company to demand that Negroes be hired on the same basis as white workers.

The campaign to force the Fifth Ave. Coach authorities to hire Negroes was initiated and led by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, 119 W. 135 Street, Harlem.

A picket line was set up in front of the company offices at 132 Street and Broadway. Members of the L.S. N.R., working in shifts, patrolled the office entrance of Coach Company. The action aroused great sympathy among the Negro toilers of Harlem.

Indeed, the picketing worried the company officials; for they quickly got in touch with the Police Department and secured a decision that no more than two pickets would be allowed to be on duty at the same time.

The L. S. N. R. decided to broaden and strengthen the fight. A mass demonstration of white and Negro workers was called in front of the 132 Street office. The trade unions were informed. All the working class organizations in the city were asked to support this struggle against jim crowism.

Here was a good fight. The unions of the Trade Union Unity Council agreed to support it.

Then came the demonstration. Only a few hundred appeared on the scene of action. And out of these only a few were white workers.

Unions Not Mobilized

Not one of the New York Unions had mobilized their forces for this

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Eleven Week Strike in Pipe Shop Won

Workers of the Knickerbocker Pipe Company of Brooklyn have successfully concluded their eleven week strike struggle for better conditions and increased pay.

The strike was led by the Independent Smoking-Pipe Makers Union of America, headquarters at 820 Broadway, New York City.

No discrimination.

Equal division of work.

Recognition of shop chairman and committee.

Recognition of outside representative of the men.

Increases ranging from 5 per cent to 30 per cent were won. The workers went back happy over their victory and resolved to keep their ranks solid and defend their organization, the Independent Smoking-Pipe Makers Union of America against any bosses' attacks.

The strike in Garside's is the first of a series of strikes that are sure to take place in the near future, to drive the scab B. & S. leaders from the shoe factories here.

Furriers in Drive on New Code of NRA

Mass Meet At Cooper Union to Open Fight on Overtime

By S. WOLLIN

Four months have elapsed since the fur manufacturers and their associations have combined with the Joint Council of the A. F. of L. in a renewed vicious attack against the Fur Workers Industrial Union. The fur bosses have decided to make another attempt to break the Industrial Union because the fur workers, under the leadership of the union compelled the bosses to live up to the agreement and fought for the maintenance of union conditions in the shop.

The union has collected from the manufacturers thousands of dollars in back pay for the fur workers for violating the agreement. The unemployment fund which was established in the industry whereby the manufacturers have to contribute weekly has completely enraged the bosses.

The militant struggles against contracting, against overtime, for the mobilization for a 30-hour week to be instituted in the fur trade, in the struggle for equal distribution of work which means the drive for the closed shop, conducted under the leadership of our union, haunted and robbed the bosses of their sleep.

Declaration of War

The fur manufacturers with the assistance of the Joint Council of the A. F. of L. have declared war against the fur workers, just as they did in 1926 when the left wing led the workers in the struggle for a 40-hour week and other improved conditions. It did not matter much that the Joint Council is completely barren of membership.

The bosses have thrown themselves very energetically into the drive for membership for the Joint Council by forcing the fur workers to become members of the Joint Council, threatening them with the loss of their jobs if the workers resist these instructions. The fur workers are answering with strikes against the firms which dare to mention registration. About 15 shops are striking at present against registration and for union conditions. The Joint Council of the A. F. of L. gets the full financial support from the bosses and the yellow "Forward" which slanders and lies about the militant activities of the fur workers. But the Joint Council has no moral support nor standing in the eyes of the fur workers. And so the Socialist Party and the Lovestonites are used as a "moral cover" to deceive the workers. The bosses also hope to suppress the militant struggles of the fur workers through underworld thugs who are hirelings of the bosses and the Joint Council.

Delivered Heavy Blows

However, the fur workers through their militant struggles have delivered heavy blows to the bosses and their Joint Council. The "Council" has completely failed to register the workers with their "union" in spite of their agreements with the associations.

The best example of the treachery of the Joint Council is seen in the signing of the "code." The code just signed permits contracting and overtime—the two main evils in the fur trade.

The Code just signed gives the bosses the right to determine which is first and second scale; there is no mention in the Code of the Unemployment Fund; not a word about equal division of work which gives the bosses the authority to discharge and discriminate against fur workers. This is the kind of a Code the Joint Council has helped to work out behind closed doors.

THE FUR WORKERS WILL GIVE THEIR ANSWER AT THE COOPER UNION MEETING, TONIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 28th.

ENGLISH DOCK-WORKERS BETRAYED

LONDON, May 27. — The dockworkers' strike, which had drawn out 3,000 men and threatened to tie up food supplies for London, ended Friday, when Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Dockworkers' Union, manipulated enough votes to call the strike off. Dissatisfied workers handed Bevin roughly as he was getting into his car.

Women in Unions Prepare for Anti-War Congress in Paris

Metal, Needle, Office and Furniture Unions To Elect Delegates

THE women in the trade unions here are swinging into action for the International Women's Anti-War Congress to be held in Paris, France, from July 28th to July 30th, this year. Progress towards participation by women has been announced by the New York Women's Committee, section of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Metal Workers Industrial Union: A Women's Metal Workers Industrial Conference will be held in Manhattan Lyceum on Monday, June 11th, 5:30 p.m., right after work. An Anti-War and Fascist Committee will be organized which is to elect a delegate to the City-Wide Conference on July 7th, where a delegate will be elected who will represent the women metal workers at the Congress in Paris.

Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Women's Committees have been set up in each department of the union.

The women's committee has agreed to raise \$40 and to order 500 copies of the special June issue of the magazine "Fight" which will be devoted to the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism. Several dress shops have pledged to donate funds to enable women delegates to go to the Paris Congress. The women's committee calls on all shops to follow this splendid example.

It is ordering a banner to be presented to the German women delegates at the Paris Congress.

A conference of women delegates from the shops is being arranged for June 16th. A thousand folders calling women to the Congress, issued by the American League have been sent out.

The union challenged the metal workers to organize a similar plan of activities and the metal workers women's committee accepted the challenge.

Furniture Workers Industrial Union: An active committee in the union is issuing a leaflet calling on the organized, the unorganized and wives of union members to a mass meeting which will take place the middle of June.

The women's committee is distributing collection lists and ordering copies of "Fight." The mass meeting will elect delegates to the City-Wide Conference on July 7th.

Nurses and Hospital Workers League: The League is issuing a call to the American Nurses Association and all alumnae associations to support the struggle against war and fascism and the Anti-War Congress. It is calling meetings in several hospitals through which shop delegates will be elected to the City-wide Conference. A mass meeting for those whom it is not possible to reach in this way is being organized. The League has prepared an article on the Role of Nurses in War which it has offered to the American League for publication in "Fight," and a special distribution of the magazine will be arranged.

United Shoe and Leather Workers Union: The General Executive Board has endorsed the Anti-War Congress and has selected a committee of five women to mobilize the women workers for the campaign. The committee has sent a letter to all shop chairmen enclosing the call to the Congress and lists are being distributed to women workers in every union shop.

A call has been sent to women workers in shops controlled by the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers Union and in open shops, as well as to shoe workers' wives. The call is linked up with discussion on ways and means of improving the eco-

All Women Called on To Take Up Struggle Against War, Fascism

conomic conditions of women shoe workers.

Laundry Workers Industrial Union: A mass meeting will be held in Harlem, jointly with the Needle Trades Union which will be addressed by a speaker from the American League. 70 per cent of the union membership is composed of women, with a large number of Negro women. Shop meetings will be arranged and leaflets will be issued calling laundry workers to the mass meeting.

Office Workers Union: The Anti-War Committee of the union is working out plans for a mass meeting and the July issue of the Office Worker will be given over to the struggle against war and fascism, pointing out the importance of the Anti-War Congress.

25,000 Leaflets

The New York Women's Committee is issuing 25,000 leaflets calling all New York women workers, professionals, housewives, intellectuals, Negro and white to support this Congress and take part in the full campaign. It announces that the main rally will be held Friday, on June 15th, 7 p.m., at Irving Plaza, admission 15c. All organizations are urged to order the leaflets at once for distribution. They cost \$1 per 1,000.

"All women are called on to take part in the preparatory work of this important action on the part of women," said Rina Evans, City Secretary of the Women's New York Committee, "the necessity of mobilizing women to carry on the work in the unions in time of war cannot be too heavily stressed, but let all women who are unalterably opposed to the destruction and horror of war and fascism, act now."

Taxi Drivers Meet in Fight On Co. Union

Conference Here Lays Base for National Fight on Issue

As we went to press, the Taxicab Drivers Union was holding a city-wide conference of drivers' delegates from many garages where plans are being laid for struggle against company unions.

The latest, but incomplete reports are that three delegates are present from each of the following garages: Manhattan—23rd St., 91st St., (Parmalee) and Willie Cohen, Levine, Katz, Arthur and 60th St., (Radio Fleet.) Brooklyn—Hyman, (Radio); Bronx—Rosenblock, Crown, Ben Gold (Radio); Harlem sent Negro representatives from Liberty and Charlie Gunn garages.

Sam Orner, president of the union, outlined the local struggles against the Company union and Joe Gilbert, organizer, spoke on the movement for a National Conference which would bring together the taxi workers of the United States. He declared that a local has been established in Boston and organizing committees in Newark, N. J. and in Albany are working towards the establishment of locals in their cities; contact with A. F. of L. locals in Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., has been started, and Opposition groups have been organized.

Plan National Conference

The National Conference will lay the basis for the unification of the taxi workers nationally, he said, for a concerted struggle against company unions and to establish a National Independent Taxicab Drivers' Union.

Stress Negro Demands

The Conference laid particular stress on the demands of the Negro drivers, because of special problems arising out of the discrimination and Jim crowism in the garages limits the Negro drivers to a few garages in Harlem where they can get jobs. The unity of the Negro and white taxi workers is imperative if conditions for all are to be improved.

The union today, it was shown, after cleansing itself of the Socialist misleaders, the Pankens, the Levys, the Thomases and their allies the racketeers of 42nd Street, is building the rank and file, militant, independent Taxi-cab Drivers' union as the only safe-guard against company unions and a powerful weapon in the struggle for improved working conditions and a high living standard.

Building Service Men Vote Down Wage Cut

At the last special meeting of local 32B of the Building Service Employees union it was reported that the contractors proposed \$1.27 per hour and the eight hour day. This proposal would mean a wage cut if accepted.

The membership of the union, however, hit the bosses' plan by instructing the local agreement committee (officials) to fight for the six hour day, 5 day week, and \$1.87 and a half an hour.

The dictatorship of the proletariat must be a State that embodies a new kind of democracy, for the proletarians and the dispossessed; and a new kind of dictatorship, against the bourgeoisie—Lenin.

25 Congressmen Sign Round Robin Motion on HR 7598

NEW YORK. — Twenty-five Congressmen have been forced to sign the round-robin petition on the Speaker's desk in Congress to release the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (HR 7598) from the House Committee on Labor and bring it onto the floor of Congress for vote. Workers throughout the country are preparing to hold mass demonstrations before the homes of Congressmen during the week of June 4 to 10, to force the necessary number of Congressmen (145) to sign the motion.

Carpenters Organize for June Election

By A. PETERSON

IN ORDER that the carpenters in the New York District of the Brotherhood shall have trade union democracy, and that their burning problems and needs shall have the real consideration and be acted upon, the Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York must first of all shape out a clear program of action, and then must have the right people in the leadership of the district council, and make them responsible to fight for this program of action, to report to their respective locals as to what steps they are taking in carrying out the mandates of the membership, what action they are taking to fight for the program adopted by the membership.

It is time for the rank and file of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the New York District to start at once the preparations for the June 1934 elections. Let the most active militant rank and file members in the locals come together to discuss the needs of the carpenters, to prepare a slate for nominations, and elections for the June elections.

It was especially the lack of building rank and file groups in every carpenters' local union that made it possible for the building of

clique rule in the locals and the district council.

Must Build Groups

The building of a group of the most active and militant members in a local union means to succeed in carrying out the wishes of the rank and file. Therein lies the reason why in locals like 1164 and 2090, the membership are ruling the local, and the needs of the membership are given full consideration.

A sample of what it means not to have an organized rank and file group in a local is Local 2163. This local has surely a developed and intelligent membership, and an honest officialdom; yet in the current fight against the N. Y. district council the few most advanced members in this local did not succeed to carry out their proposals; moreover, no clarity was developed among the membership of the local. Why? Because the few advanced members in Local 2163 did not as yet realize the importance of meeting together in a local union minority group in order to have a discussion on the current problems, and then come in an organized manner to the local union to defend their propositions.

The Program

Now as to the carpenters' program. The New York carpenters have a program to meet their prob-

lems and evils. On March 11, 1933, three thousand Brotherhood Carpenters adopted a complete program of action, and on March 13, nine hundred carpenters followed a delegation of twenty-five to demand from the district council the adoption of this program. But the D. C. officials met them with police and gangster force.

It is now up to those who are in possession of this written document to popularize the carpenters' program by printing as many as necessary in a leaflet form for distribution among the carpenters. If the Locals 2090 and 1164 cannot do this, the minority groups will have to do it.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York, by careful planning, have now a good opportunity to get rid of clique rule in their locals, and in the district council, and to break one of the backbones of the Hutcheson machine.

Win All Demands in Building Maintenance Strike on Fifth Ave.

A two and a half hour strike under the leadership of the Building Maintenance Workers Union was successful. The office force of the International Workers Order helped maintain a mass picket line in front of their building, 80 Fifth Ave.

Office Workers Union Votes to Participate in Youth Day Parade

The office workers union, composed primarily of youth, voted unanimously, at its membership meeting last Thursday, to participate in a body in the National Youth Day parade, with slogans, banners, and white caps. All office-workers and all sections of the office-workers will meet at headquarters at 12, noon, Wednesday, May 30.

Office Workers Union Wins Demands at Code Hearing

The Office Workers Union at 114 W. 14th St., New York City, has been instrumental in gaining several partial demands for book publishing workers last week at a recent code hearing in Washington, D. C.

Book-publishers, in coordination with the N. R. A. brought in a code calling for \$14 minimum for a 40-hour week, and 64 hours at peak, no paid vacations. The Office Workers Union delegation forced concessions of \$16 minimum for a 35-hour week and 48-hour at peak. Also two weeks vacation with pay

for those working 48 hours in any period.

This code now stands amongst the highest in wages, and the only one having a 35-hour week.

The Office Workers Union has already organized groups in over 15 of New York's book-publishing houses, with some houses being entirely organized.

The union is calling a mass meeting of book-publishing workers this Tuesday, May 29, at the headquarters of the O. W. U. at 8 p. m., where the question of the code will be taken up.

Trade Union Directory

STEEL AND METAL WORKERS UNION
Nominations will take place for all officers of the local. Elections will take place on June 1.

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Wednesday—Regular Business meeting.
Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.
Friday, 4 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.
Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p.m. Sunday, Open Forum.

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION

Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Slipper Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.

All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA

Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 490, every Monday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 848, every Monday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 892, every Monday, at 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N. Y.

Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at the Labor Temple, 84th St. and Second Ave., Room 7.

In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK

Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood

Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N. Y.

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at UNION Hall, 22 W. 15th St.

Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.

Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

Expose Vote For Co. Union In Smith Mill

TUUC, NTWU Urge Workers To Immediately Ask for Raise

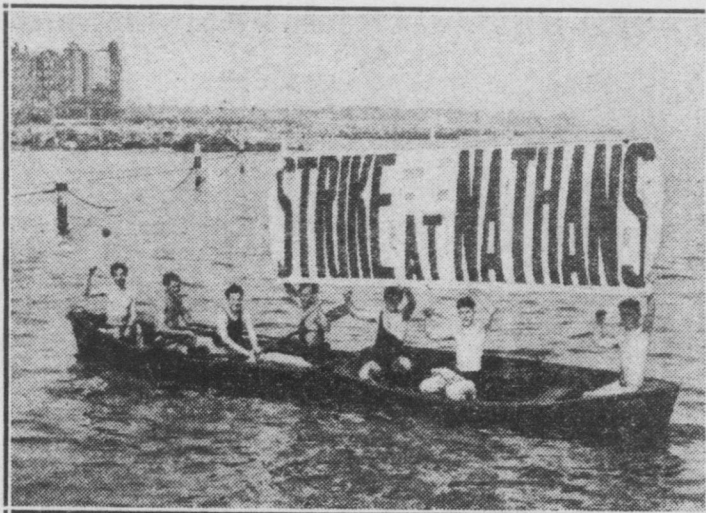
The Trade Union Unity Council and the National Textile Workers Union have issued a statement on the result of the vote in the Alexander Smith Carpet Co. shop in Yonkers.

The statement, signed by Andrew Overgaard, the general secretary, reads in part:

"In spite of the terrorization by company spies and open threats of wholesale firing, 688 employees of the Alexander Smith and Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, voted against the company union plan which the employers have forced on them.

"The company in the first place violated its promise for a secret ballot. Also hundreds of workers stayed away from the balloting in a protest against this policy of intimidation.

"Ninety out of 100 employees would have certainly rejected this vicious proposal which requires the company to be represented at all meetings, bars affiliation to any union and collection of dues, and only through intimidation and threats was this scheme carried through. Police cars were on hand before 9 a.m. when the voting was scheduled to begin, cruising the neighborhood of the mills. Many workers were told that the mills would be closed down for six months if the company plan was



PICKETING BY BOAT AT CONEY ISLAND. Workers of the Nathan Cafe continue their strike for union conditions under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union.

3 New Trade Union Papers Make First Appearance

By EDWIN ROLFE

NO LESS than three of the trade union papers issued in the last week or so are marked Volume 1, Number 1. This is a distinct achievement, the beginning of what soon will be first-rate educational work carried on among the memberships of our militant unions.

It's especially important to keep these papers going now, when the attacks against our class-struggle unions come not only from the bosses and renegades and counter-revolutionary forces, but from every anti-labor agency throughout the country under the N. R. A.

The three new union papers are the "Shoe and Leather Worker," issued by the N. Y. district of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union; the "Weekly Needle Worker," published by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and the "Textile Workers Voice," put out by the National Textile Workers Union at Paterson, N. J. The first two of these papers are edited in New York City.

The organ of the militant shoe workers is especially needed now, following the steal of the presidency of the U. S. L. W. U. from Fred G. Biedenkapp by the Zimmerman-Mackesy outfit in the March national elections. Biedenkapp him-

self writes on this fake election in the first issue, in an article entitled "The Results of the National Election," accompanied by a chart which gives the actual figures of vote-stealing and juggling in nine different locals of the union.

A few of the other outstanding articles in the "Shoe and Leather Worker" are "Problems in the New York District" by I. Rosenberg, local secretary-treasurer; "One Year of the New Deal" by N. Lilienstein; "Activities of the Shoe Workers Unemployed Council of N. Y." by S. Cohen and S. Zarchin; "The Young Workers in the Shoe Industry" by A. Burstein. There are several other items which deserve not only mention but full discussion which space doesn't permit right now. One feature of the new "Shoe and Leather Worker" which ought to score a sure-fire hit is the highly-important section printed in Italian, vitally necessary to a union which has in its fold so many militant Italian workers.

IRVING POTASH discusses "The Dressmakers on the Eve of the 'Weekly Needle Worker,'" which also includes such articles as "Jim Crowism in International Shops" by T. Holmes and other comments on youth and other centers of the needle industry as far west as Los Angeles. Ben Gold, in the first of what will henceforth be his weekly contribution to the paper, exposes the hypocrisy of the Lovestone scab, Joe "The Turk" Weiss, in an article called "A Traitor's Plea." The "Weekly Needle Worker" also has Italian and Jewish sections.

THE third "Vol. 1, No. 1" is the "Textile Workers Voice," edited by Martin Russak, of the N. T. W. U. It contains articles of A-1 importance by Ann Burlak, Moe Brown, Edith Berkman, Jim Reid, and other nationally-known textile workers' leaders.

The "Textile Workers Voice" also has something which the other papers lack—good lighter features in the form of a short story by Martin Russak and a plea to Southern workers—"Workers Unite—Join Hands"—by Don West. Daily Worker textile correspondents are urged to send frequent reports to this paper. Addresses such correspondence to the "Textile Workers Voice," P. O. Box 2021, Paterson, N. J.

Plan Medical Unit for Marine Workers

The medical Unit of the Workers International Relief has established a Seamen's Health Bureau, with headquarters at 140 Broad Street. The work of the Bureau will be carried on with the assistance and closest co-operation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union although its services will be available to all seamen and longshoremen, regardless of union affiliation.

The activities of the Seamen's Health Bureau will be inaugurated on Friday, June 1st 7 p.m. with a mass meeting and examination. Doctors, dentists and nurses will be present to examine the men and advise whether treatment is needed and where it can be obtained. Where clinics and hospitals have

refused to give treatment, the Health Bureau and the union will unite in backing up medical demands. There will be speakers from the medical unit and the union to discuss the work of the new organization. Not only should all members of the M. W. I. U. who have health problems come to the meeting Friday night, but they must spread the news of the Bureau among members of the I. L. A. and non-union men.

There will be absolutely no charges of any sort.

After the first meeting, the Seamen's Health Bureau will be open regularly twice a week every Friday night, and one morning every week, at the M. W. I. U. headquarters, 140 Broad St.

How Ladies' Neckwear Local 142 Is Managed By "Socialist" Tuvim

Members Demand That He Answer Them on Affairs of Union

By WILLIAM L. BELL

A FEW weeks ago a news-item appeared in the Daily Worker about a girl being fired from her job because she brought her grievances before the Ladies' Neckwear Union local 142. The forelady told her that the business agent Polakoff had called up the boss and informed him of the complaint and given him her name.

The complaint was that the workers were working seven days a week, from eight in the morning until 9, 10 and 11 o'clock at night. When she asked the manager, the "Socialist" Tuvim, whether Polakoff had the right to blackmail her in the shop, Tuvim told her that he would "investigate the case." The girl never got her job back.

Such a brazen blackmail "incident" seldom comes out into the open. But when one finds out who the manager of the local is, half of the story is automatically explained. The manager, the secretary of the Socialist National Labor Committee, was part of a machine in Local 28 of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, which was notorious for such stool-pigeon work. In one of the leaflets of the rank and file opposition against the old corrupt clique in Local 28, we find the following statement:

"Our jobs, if we still have them),

Phil. Seamen Again Picket Relief Buro

Demand Worker Control of Relief Project

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—Unemployed seamen threw a picket line about the transient relief bureau offices here Friday morning, and arranged to expose Miss Stewart, local director of the bureau, at a public trial next Thursday, when she refused to permit a committee to present demands for the running of their project to King, special federal investigator.

King had been sent here to investigate charges of graft made against the Seamen's Institute by seamen on relief there, and had announced conditions there as unbearable. He told the men that he had procured a building on Spruce St. as a Seamen's Relief Project, and had arranged for a conference with a committee to hear their demands for control of the project by a superintendent and a grievance committee elected by the seamen. This was obviously a move to stop the agitation and organization drive of the men on the waterfront.

The men are aroused and are talking of a mass march on Washington, if their demands are not granted in a few days.

are not protected, and union conditions are not enforced. Almost everyone who dares to come before the officials to complain, is blacklisted—and seldom gets his job back."

Folakoff is still the business agent and Mr. Joseph Tuvim is still "investigating" why the girl was fired.

The "Socialist" Tuvim never does anything when a worker is fired for complaining to the union about non-union conditions in any shop. He has too much experience in this field. Firstly, he knows too well how to serve the bosses. While a member of Local 28 of the Sheet Metal Workers Union, he was also the manager of a bosses' racket, the "Contracting Roofers' Credit Ass'n of Brooklyn, Inc." This racket was organized for the sole purpose of collecting defaulted money from bankrupt firms after they were reorganized.

Having had this valuable experience on how to serve the bosses, Tuvim is using it in Local 142 of the Ladies' Neckwear Union.

There are three bosses' associations in the ladies neckwear industry in N. Y. One is known as the Major League or the Big Six. It controls almost the whole industry. Tuvim takes personal care of this association's shops. No one else in the union has the right to step into his territory. Union conditions are not lived up to in these shops. Tuvim knows this very well, but somehow the bosses always like to deal with him.

Non-union workers are employed in these union shops. Wages are far below the scale. Union members are being fired while non-union workers are employed. It is in this way that Tuvim is taking care of the Big Six!

Here is what a member of Local 28 has to say about Tuvim in the Jewish "Forward."

"They (the members) point at him and say: 'This shows how you can trust a socialist, when he is being bought. He is as bad as the rest of the officials.'"

The membership of Local 142 was at that time not organized. The workers were ready for organization before the I.L.G.W.U. attempt to organize them. There were many shops where workers had formed groups on the Q. T. The bosses knew it. Fearing the possibility that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union might organize them, the bosses sent them to the I.L.G. W.U. instead. Dubinsky, who knew Tuvim's past activities, chose him to head the newly-organized local.

Local 142 has a membership of 2,500. The dues run from 50 cents a week for men, to 35 cents a week for girls. The members are not informed of what their officers are doing with their money and their organization. No financial reports are being issued. Tuvim's policy is the same as that of the old grafters of Local 28—the less the members know about the organization, the better off they are. When the members kicked out the old Local 28 grafters they discovered that \$35,000 had been "misused." The case is at present in the Supreme Court.

The newest cog in Tuvim's machine (which he is quite expert in building) is a new appointee, a business agent named Ernst Rathkoper, a man who was defeated in the last election when he received only 144 votes out of 2,500 members. But the Dubinsky clique wants this man, as it wants Tuvim. Both are supposed to be paid by the I. L. G. W. U.—but the members of the local have to pay back every cent which the International puts out for it.

Tuvim will have to answer the following questions of the members:

Why does he not call regular membership meetings? Why does he not issue quarterly financial reports? Why aren't shop meetings held regularly? Why does he support a big office force of his own friends and favorites? Why are workers being fired when they complain to the union? Is the union serving the workers or the bosses?

Mr. Tuvim, you will have to answer. If you don't, then the Daily Worker will do the answering for you. The members of local 142 are entitled to an answer, and they mean to get it!

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

"AS SKIRMISHERS! Guide right!"

A captain of the Ohio State Militia snaps the command. Troops move forward against workers of the Electric Auto-Lite Plant of Toledo.

Bayonets flash. A sharp crack of Springfield rifles rends the air, as poison gas bombs explode with a sickening thud.



Murder, terror stalk the streets of Toledo. Two fellow workmen are shot to death. Scores are wounded, their bodies mangled, maimed for life.

That's the New Deal of the Roosevelt government stripped of its liberal vestments.

The right to strike, the right to organize into unions to beat down the attacks of factory owners against the wages and living standards of the American working class is being fought by the capitalist governing forces with savage frenzy.

Only a mighty militant protest of the workers can halt this sadistic murder and terror campaign of the ruling class.

Demand the withdrawal of troops from the Ohio strike zone! Demand the arrest and punishment of the militia officers who led the attack! Demand the right to organize and strike!

All out in Union Square today in solidarity with our brothers in Toledo!

A MEMBER of Local 155 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union sends us the names of three scoundrels from Philadelphia, who have been doing quite a bit of scabbing in the knitgoods mills.

Here are their records:

I. J. Goldberg, Manager of Local 155—herded scabs in the Sachs Brothers Cloak Shop, Los Angeles, Cal.

W. Schaeffer, (Lovestoneite), Business Manager of Local 155, not only herded scabs for the Knitwear Knitting Mills, but also has a shady record as foreman in the Salta Knitting Mill.

Jack Steinman, Manager of Local 1793 of the United Textile Workers' Union, herded scabs for the Dorfman Knitting Mills.

These three boys are part of the

Dubinsky-McMahon crowd of labor misleaders.

Now, that the New York knitgoods workers are facing the expiration of their agreements and are preparing to fight for the minimum wage scale, the 30-hour week and other improvements in working conditions, they will have to keep a close eye on the Dubinsky outfit, and at the same time strengthen their opposition movement in the I. L. G. W. U. to smash all attempts of scabbery by officials of the union.

EDWARD M. RUTTENBER, who writes pep stuff in the Daily News Record for the hat and clothing manufacturers, struck on a happy idea last Friday that could ordinarily be developed only inside of a lunatic asylum.

A new type of leader is needed in the world to save the hat and shoe manufacturers, avers Mr. Ruttenber.

He suggests that the "straw hat men and sport shoe producers should employ a hired clique—to go into action slightly in advance of schedule."

"If a few men had appeared on the streets of New York wearing straw hats during the first week of May the season would have been approximately 30 days ahead of itself," says this new sage of capitalism.

Yes, the season might have been ushered in a little earlier by this group of public-spirited "leaders," but the crisis would not have been solved in the hat industry or any other industry.

Considering the fact that the capitalist system is a whirlpool of madness, it is not surprising that its supporters should give birth to such balmy ideas as the one expressed by Mr. Ruttenber.

IT WAS revealed yesterday that Nathan Strauss, Jr. and Sons, Incorporated, 6 W. 23rd Street, is working a form of the kick back with its employees.

Mechanics whose regular union rate of pay is \$56 have been getting \$40, while their pay envelopes are marked for the full amount, \$56.

A delegate for the Sheet Metal Workers Union discovered the fraud.

There is talk about calling a strike in the plant to force the company to cut out the racket.

The rank and file should at once form their own committee to lead the fight, and not rely on the leaders of the union, who will try to sidetrack the issue.

feast and drinking orgy at the expense of the dressmakers.

In many localities the delegates, most of them officials and their henchmen, will get \$15 a day. Arrangements have been made for the convention to spend four days at the World Fair. In the top bureaucracy this convention will be an occasion to plot further conspiracies to keep down the workers and to mortgage the union to the most powerful bosses' interests in the industry.

Despite all the trickery and persecution, a small group of rank and file delegates from locals outside of New York have found their way to the convention (if the machine does not trump up charges to unseat them at the last moment). This group of class conscious militant workers go to the convention with a real constructive program of fighting for maintaining conditions in the trade, the minimum wage scale, the 35-hour week, unemployment insurance, and for real democracy in the union as the best guarantee for maintaining these conditions. They will fight for a closer alliance with all militant forces of labor in struggle against the impending imperialist war, against fascism, and all other problems of great concern to the entire labor movement.

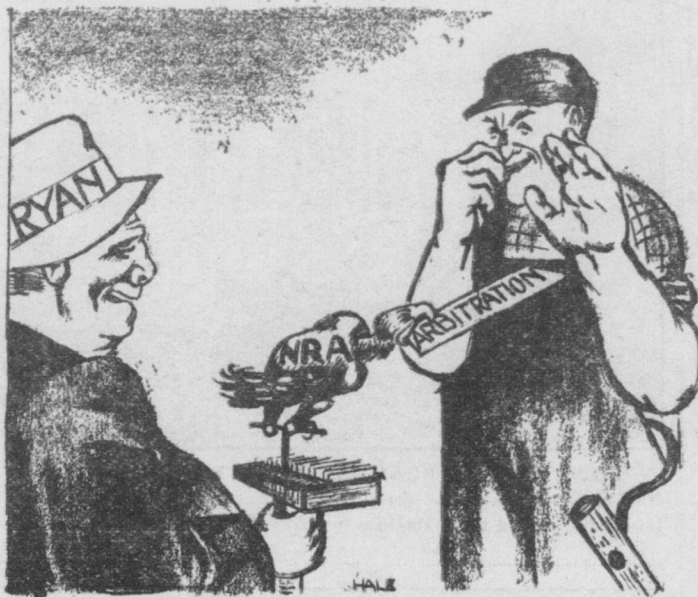
It is this small delegation that will have to unmask the phrasemongers and treacherous henchmen of the machine, the Zimmermans, who, while mouthing revolutionary phrases have carried through the same treacherous class collaboration policies in Local 22 and throughout the country.

Fur Workers, Attention

A special mass meeting of furriers will be held tonight at the Cooper Union Hall under the auspices of the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

This meeting will launch a drive against Saturday ~~work~~ wage increases.

QUIT KIDDING US, MR. FORTUNE TELLER



By Hale

Ship Owners and Their Agents

LONGSHOREMEN have a big fight ahead of them in the port of New York.

They must not only fight the shipowners, but the agents of the shipowners within the ranks of the longshoremen.

The cleverest of these agents is Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association and head of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council.

Ryan's activities are the crassest examples of the policy of class collaboration and arbitration.

During the wide-spread longshoremen's strikes Mr. Ryan has worked hard to exercise this policy. But his attempts did not meet with the usual success he has been accustomed to receive.

This was not due to any laxity on Ryan's part, but was brought about by the political awakening of the men on the docks—an awakening brought about by the refusal of I.L.A. officials to protect the interests of the men and the agitation and propaganda of the Communists and the left wing group in the I.L.A.

A good example of Ryan's class collaboration can be shown in the west coast strike, where he has been unsuccessful, and the Clyde Mallory strike in New York, where he was partially successful in putting over his strikebreaking plan.

On the west coast the longshoremen smashed the Blue Book system, a company union, and joined the I.L.A. Later a vote for strike was taken, and on the eve of the date set for the walk-out, Ryan and President Roosevelt wired the locals to call off the strike.

The orders were carried out by the lesser officials of the Association. But the longshoremen reacted to this very sharply. The rank and file smashed up one of the local headquarters and drove out the I. L. A. delegates.

They took the situation in their own hands, set up a rank and file strike committee and struck. Ryan is a bit sceptical about the reception he will receive from the stevedores on the Pacific. The boys mean business out there.

HERE in New York the situation was easier for Ryan. The men were divided. Those on the deep water piers were organized in the I.L.A., and the coastwise men were unorganized.

Also, there was no strong rank and file movement on the Mallory piers.

Ryan called, or rather forced, a strike on two Mallory piers by placing 25 thugs in front of the pier entrances. The men were not told at the outset why they were forced off the piers.

They were later informed that they were striking for recognition of the I.L.A. and that "the question of wages was of minimum importance."

Joe Ryan headed the strike movement in order to behold it. He smothered the wage demand. He refused to allow mass picketing. He pinned the hopes of the men on the N.R.A.

Ryan called off the strike on the basis of an N.R.A. plebiscite, where the men were obliged to vote for the I.L.A. or no organization. The Marine Workers Industrial Union was left off the ballots.

The men, quite naturally, voted for the I.L.A. Now they must build rank and file groups to lead the fight for better conditions on the piers over the head of Ryan.

Musicians' Union Leaders Attempt to Halt Elections

As the fight of the members in Local 802 (American Federation of Musicians), for self government, successfully advances, the officials resort to more stupid and repressive tactics. The members had unanimously decided to hold a special meeting on May 4, in order to consider the set of new by-laws, and also to hold a special election on June 4 to replace the seven appointed members of the governing board with people who were democratically elected and who represented the local membership rather than Mr. Weber, the national "Czar" of musicians.

The official journal of Local 802, coming out about May 20, has the following notice on the front page in bold type:

"Notice: To the members of

Local 802 in accordance with the directions of the International Executive Board there will be no meeting on May 4, 1934, and no special election on June 4, 1934. The holding of such meeting or election, and all attempts to bring the same about, are therefore prohibited.

"By order of the Governing Board."

This might have frightened some of the members if they didn't all know that the new by-laws (giving the members self-government) were ratified on May 4, at a splendid well attended meeting, which took place in spite of intimidations from the officials. This sharp notice, coming so late, must sound flat to the ears of the musician members of Local 802. Of course, the elections of

Jim-Crow System of Bus. Co. Challenges The Trade Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

important struggle, notwithstanding the fact that it was a struggle for one of the basic demands of the Trade Union Unity League, "for the employment of Negro workers on the basis of equality with the white workers on all jobs and at equal wages."

The unions agreed to support the fight, but did nothing about it.

This bus company situation is certainly a serious matter. If the Communists in the unions were carrying out the decisions of the Eighth Convention of the Party, masses of workers in the unions would have been rallied to picket the bus terminals.

"The revolutionary unions must set the example before the whole of the Negro masses in the struggle for the economic interests of the Negro Workers," says the resolution on trade union work adopted at the Eighth Convention of the Party.

But in the bus company fight the revolutionary unions surely set a bad example.

The situation must be remedied at once. If the unions back the L. S. N. R. in the fight or jobs for Negroes on the buses the demand can be won.

Unions Must Lead Fight

There must be an end to this underestimation of the Negro demands in the revolutionary unions. Every Communist must see to it that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company fight is given the utmost support in his union. The Unions must lead the fight.

Picket every bus terminal in the city!

Demand:

1. NO DISCRIMINATION. HIRE NEGRO DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.
2. The right of workers to organize in any union of their choice.
3. The immediate reinstatement of the 28 workers fired for union activity.
4. No more speed up and terror.
5. No suspension without a fair hearing before a committee of workers.
6. Six day week and six hour day.
7. Increase in pay for all workers.

A Logger Learns About the "Daily"

By a Farm Worker Correspondent
ASTORIA, Ore.—The farmer today is not getting enough from the farm to keep alive, so I work out at a logging camp nearby. But I find that the wages are very small and the expenses are large. Out in the Oregon timber a man needs good shoes that cost \$16, then other clothing, besides hospital fees and board, so the monthly pay check is not so much to boast about.

One morning I thought of taking the Daily Worker to the woods and see what the fellows would think about the workers' paper. I placed it on the table in the little lunch shack that is out in the woods for midday lunch. The first fellow read the paper over carefully from the first page to the last and then gave it to the next fellow, and said that this paper, the Daily Worker, is very interesting to read. He said that he likes to see more of it, because the paper comes out with the truth of real everyday life.

The A. F. of L. has many of these workers in the A. F. of L. union which was organized lately. But this worker found out what kind of a leader this Mr. Bill Green is, also he found out what the big Billy Pat Belly millionaires are up to.

June 4 are still in the future, but after the example of May 4, nobody in the union will take the intimidations and poisonous rumors of Canavan & Co., very seriously.

The governing board has finally slapped a fine of three hundred (\$300) on each member of the rank and file committee who helped organize the May 4 meeting.

Again the officials are just a bit too late since the committeemen have until June 7 to pay the fine or be expelled from the local. However, by June 7 there already will have been a successful June 4 special election arranged by these convicted committeemen.

Problems of The ILGWU Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

used by the bureaucracy of the I. L. G. W. U., the Dubinskys, the Zimmermans? What is the record that they are coming with to the convention?

The answer to these questions is given in the rapid decline in the conditions of the workers not only in New York but throughout the entire country where the bosses are rapidly reducing the standards of the dressmakers and the other needle trades workers to the level of the pre-strike period.

While the bureaucracy and their hand-picked delegates (with few exceptions) will be rejoicing at the convention and singing songs of praise for the wonderful leadership and achievements of the I. L. G. W. U., the workers back home in the shops and factories know the real truth as to how under the misleadership of this outfit, their precious gains won through struggle, have been taken back by the bosses.

No Rank and File Delegates

The delegation at the convention in Chicago will certainly not reflect the problems and the moods and needs of the tens of thousands of workers in the union. Not a single representative, a single spokesman of the rank and file from New York will be present. The same is true of many other localities where every left wing candidate has been eliminated from the ballot. This convention in the true fashion of the A. F. of L. conventions will be a