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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1934

SECTION 2

Call Unions To Support Hat Strike

Conference on July 5 Will Rally All Unions To Help the Strike

BULLETIN

It was announced late yesterday that representatives of the striking hatters will meet today with the bosses to present their demands.

By DAVID GORDON

The hat finishers of Local 8, and the trimmers of Local 7, affiliated with the United Hatters of North America, American Federation of Labor, are ending their fourth week of strike. During this entire period the national office, with Michael Green at the head, has refused to donate a single cent for strike relief

to the 2,000 that are out.

The strike is 100 per cent solid.

Every organized shop is out. The pickets have engaged actively in or-ganizing two of the unorganized shops. The Hat Manufacturers Association retaliated with bringing in of scabs in the unorganized shops and with the securing of an injunc-tion which limits the size of the picket lines to two persons.

The chief activity in giving spirit, enthusiasm and personal sacrifice comes from the rank and file leadership and membership. The hat bosses have refused to discuss prices with the men. The chief demand is for the \$9 day.

In this situation, with the strike entering into its fifth week the strike committee of Local 8 decided to issue a call to the labor movement of the city of New York to aid it by donating financial relief. This is the burning need of the 2,000 striking hatters today. The con-ference is being held at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th Street, on Thursday, July 5th, at 8 p. m.

The conference being called by Local 8 should receive the support of every A. F. of L. local union, every rank and file group within the A. F. of L. locals and of every A. F. of L. member in the city of New

York. The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemploy-ment Insurance and Relief located at 1 Union Square calls upon all the local union and rank and file group supporters to elect delegates to this conference and to come to this conference with substantial donations to the strikers. The A. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Re-lief also calls upon all locals of the A. F. of L. to support this strike This is an opportunity afforded the A. F. of L. locals to join with New York labor as a whole in not only giving relief to 2,000 striking A. F. of L. workers, but in so doing demonstrate its protest against the injunction issued against the strikers and help compel the hat manufacturers to come to terms in favor of the strikers' demands.

The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemploy-ment Insurance and Relief calls upon all locals and rank and file

groups to do the following:

1) Elect delegates to the Hatters' Strike Relief Conference, Thursday, July 5th, 8 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., New York City.

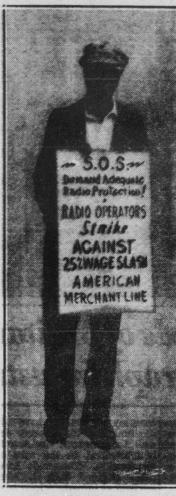
2) Decide upon a donation to give to help the Strikers Relief Fund, or (and)

3) Take up a collection in the local or in the shops where members of the local are employed.

Show the hat manufacturers that the labor movement is united to support the strike of the hatters. Show all the manufacturers that the labor movement will refuse to be split up in any of its struggles, that we will present a fighting front of unity in the interests of the workers in the fight for higher wages and against injunctions. The A. F. of L. ions must be in the front ranks

the rest of the New York labor nent to help organize a huge nce next week in support of tters general strike. st start at once.

RADIO MEN STRIKE



When radio operators of the American Merchant Line went on strike against a 25 per cent slash in pay, this operator put out an S. O. S. along the waterfront. Other operators quickly responded to his call.

Hear Confer, Report At Fur Meeting in Irving Plaza Tonight

A membership meeting of the Fur Workers Industrial Union will be held tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, where a full report of the recent National Furriers Conference will be given. The question of the election of officers and trade board members will be discussed.

UnityWins For Radio **Operators**

Fight With Seamen Against Shipowners, the Common Enemy

The American Radio Telegraphists Association is a union of the radio technicians working in the different parts of the radio communications industry. After suffering for ten years the discrimina-tion and unjust treatment given them by their employers, the radio men were compelled to come together in a union to protect their interests. Ten years of individual efforts to fight the steady drive of the bosses to lower wages and worsen conditions resulted in the inevitable lowering of all the standards of radio operating. Wages dropped as low as \$45 a month; men worked 16 hours a day; men were forced to assume duties that had never been a part of radio work, such as checking cargo on steamships, standing gangway watches, and acting as night watchman.

Formed Union

Forced at last by the rapacious greed of their bosses, the radio men, who had been supine for ten years, formed a new organization. From the date of the formation of this new association on, the radio men have fought back at their exploiters.

It required two years of organization work before they were strong enough to take strike action, although from the very inception of their union, the strength of the men had been felt. Here and there, little gains had been won. Concessions were granted by the bosses, who readily saw the danger of a successful union, and who employed all devices to break up the union.

The first strike called by the radio men was against the passenger vessels of the American Merchant Line, a subsidiary of the Wall Street-Morgan controlled International Mercantile Marine. sions were immediately made by

(Continued on Page 4)

JAILED AS PICKET



Corliss W. Lamont leaving the court in Jersey City, N. J., after elease on bail for picketing the Miller Furniture shop in violation of Mayor Hague's anti-picket edict.

100 Striking Caddies Learn All About NRA

The strike of 100 caddies at Bonnie Briar Country Club, which started on June 9, is another ex-ample of how the bosses use the collective bargaining clause to end strikes "peacefully" for their benefit. The boys demanded \$1 a round instead of 80 cents. No sooner did they go on strike than police and courts began their usual routine of "protecting public property" and "maintaining order," arresting three boys on "trespassing charges."

The boys were put on six months probation and sent back to their jobs for the same 80 cents. If by any chance the boys object to illtreatment or demand better wages or shorter hours, the owners of the club will threaten them with jail.

N. J. Mayor Railroads **Picketers**

Militant Union Fights Frame-ups as Hague's **Terror Methods Grow**

"If you don't quit making trouble for me I'll move my shop out to Jersey City and break your union with an open shop.'

This threat so often made by New York bosses to union workers, especially where the workers are organized into militant class-struggle unions like the shoe and fur in-dustries, will be translated into a reality—unless New York and New Jersey unions take immediate and emphatic measures to smash the at-tempts of Mayor Hague's political machine to make Jersey City an open shop town.

The immediate test of who will be supreme, the bosses and Mayor Hague or the workers, is the struggle of the Furniture Workers In-dustrial Union against the Miller Parlor Furniture Co., 261 Orient

Jailed in Two Days

So far every worker walking or standing in front of the open shop with a placard stating that the Miller Company is unfair to union labor has been arrested and railroaded to jail for 30 days. days last week, Tuesday and Thursday, seven persons were convicted of "disorderly conduct, interfering and obstructing" or something similar, and sentenced to 30 days.

Sentences are dealt out by Judge William McGovern, Mayor Hague's own little pet, like clock-work. Facts, evidence mean nothing to this judge. It looks exactly as if the sentence had been pre-arranged before the trial-even before the arrests.

Certainly this is a struggle for the elementary rights of workers to organize, strike and picket.

Certainly this is a fight against the anti-labor, corrupt political Hague machine bossed by Mayor Hague himself—Roosevelt supporter, N. R. A. extoller, member of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party—Roosevelt's Democratic Party.

Certainly this is a battle for the rights of workers to organize into the union of their choice-in this case, into a militant union, with none of the corruption, classcollaboration policies of the bureau-cratically-led American Federation of Labor

A study of the history of the case presents a typical example of how bosses have been able and will try in the future, to disgard the "re-straining bonds" of a militant union and cut wages and lengthen hours with the greatest freedom and en-couragement from the political grafters of the Jersey City administration.

Equally significant is the brazen enthusiasm shown by them and by disregard of this case by the Nathe unanimous decisions. Eight na-tional Labor Board which, after tionalities and 23 women were many complaints from the union that the Miller shop was violating the code, made a half-hearted at-tempt to call a "conference." When bosses failed to show up, the N. R. A. board dropped the case entirely and refused to render any decision.

On August 30. 1933, the Furniture Workers Industrial Union entered into a union agreement with the Maujer Parlor Frame Co. in Brooklyn, signed by Sam Miller, president of the company. About the same time the Union entered into a similar contract with the Junius Parlor Frame Co., also of Brooklyn, signed

> Demanded Back Pay omber, 1933, the Union W York De-

Conference Welds the Fur Workers Into A National Front of Struggle

Industry if N.R.A. Spurns Demands

By MEILECH EPSTEIN

For the first time since the split in 1926, the fur workers from all over the country convened at a national conference through elected representatives. One hundred twen-Trades Workers Industrial Union, own militancy to improve their on June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, to conditions. organize the struggle against the code recently approved by the President and to lay the basis for a National Fur Workers Industrial

The discussions and the decisions tremendous significance for all fur workers. The Conference struck a ringing blow for unity as against division; for actual living workers democracy as against demagogic phrases concealing contempt for workers' rights; for an aggressive united front policy for the vital shabby, tricky subterfuges of the N.R.A. and its agents, the A.F.L.

majority of the workers trade, through their egates thundered a against the code impr by the employe The and the A.

conference

General Strike Urged in in case the N.R.A. administration will refuse the just demands of the fur workers for a substantial revision of the labor provisions of the code, a national general strike should be declared.

In this manner the militant fur workers will defeat the code, that threatens to wipe out all the gains they won under a policy of clearcut class struggle. Here we witness the results of the ideological ty-four delegates representing 17,082 and organizational activities of the workers of all branches of the fur Industrial Union, which schooled trade met at the call of the Needle | the workers to depend only on their

> One of the most outstanding fea tures of the conference was the picture unveiled by the rank and file delegates from Detroit, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Los Angeles.

It was the same picture all overof the National Conference are of of workers betrayed, abandoned and sold out by the A. F. of L. leaders. Wherever the International Fur Workers Union has still some foothold in the trade, one betrayal followed another. The living conditions steadily went down.

2 A. F. of L. Locals at Conference Two locals of the International needs of the workers, as against the Fur Workers Union participated officially in the conference; Local 3 of the fancy fur dressers of Brook-National Strike to Defeat Code
For the first time since the V.R.A. International, was represented w seven delegates. Incidentally, lyn, one of the largest units of th local numbering 700 m

Two A. F. of L. Locals Are Represented at Conference

other A. F. of L. locals also took part in the conference.

All the discussions were marked by the active participation of the rank and file delegates, by the among the delegates. A considerable section of the delegation of fur dressers and dyers were Negro workers. No less than 30 rank and file delegates took the floor during the two day sessions. The delegates from the A. F. of L. locals emphasized the difference between this free, united conference and the conventions of A. F. of L. unions. For the first time, they had the full opportunity to speak their minds freely to their fellow workers.

A thorough analysis of the present situation in the fur trade was thes of Ben Gold, by Samuel Starr.

Conference **Against War** On July 7th

Women in Unions Are Active Preparing Anti-War Meet

The action that New York women are taking to put fighting sinews into the Women's International Anti-War Congress to be held in Paris, France, July 28 to July 30, is expanding rapidly. The following organizations are actively holding meetings both indoor and out toward the July 7 City-Wide Con-

The metal workers are preparing for a big affair and entertainment on July 7, 8 p.m., in Irving Plaza to raise funds for the delegates to the World Congress. Margaret Cowl and Lustig of the Metal Workers Industrial Union will be the main speakers at the Con-

SHOE: The shoe workers are calling a special membership meeting of women workers in the industry on Monday, July 2, in the union headquarters, 22 W. 15th St., 5:30 p.m., to elect delegates to the July Conference, to spread the campaign in their industry. They are also organizing a big affair to raise funds for the delegates on July 6, 8 p.m., at 8646 18th Ave., Brooklyn.

Mass meetings, parades, open-air meetings and conferences have been organized to take place during the coming week throughout the city, to elect delegates to the July 7 Conference, to raise funds and organize committees against war and fas-

A mass meeting called by the Women's Council in Williamsburg took place Wednesday at the Y. M. H. A. headquarters. The hall was packed to capacity with women, most of whom were housewives, attending a meeting of this kind for the first time. They showed determination to win women over to fight war and fascism.

The Williamsburg Provisional Committee is organizing a parade Friday, July 6, starting at Varet St. and Graham Ave. at 7 o'clock, expecting to have their final rally at South 2d and Hooper Sts. A band will lead the parade.

The provisional Women's Committee of the Bronx are organizing a parade on Friday, July 6. Watch the press for the route of march.

The Midtown Section is arranging a mass meeting for July 6. Margaret Schlauch will be the main speaker. Watch the press for the time and place of the meeting.

The Women's Provisional Committee of Williamsburg will hold an Anti-War mass meeting on Mon-day, July 2, 8 p.m., at the Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave. Charles Martel of the American League War and Fascism will

On Monday, July 2, four additional conferences will be held under the auspices of the I.W.O. in the Bronx, at 2800 Bronx Park East, 1013 East Tremont Ave., and in Brooklyn at 2910 W. 30th St. and

363 Sutter Ave. The New York Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism is calling a special up the campaign and send-off affair for delegates. All delegates and women interested in this work are asked to come to the meeting.

There are only a few days left to elect delegates to the July 7 Conference and very little time left to raise funds. We ask all organizations and sympathetic individuals to act quickly.

New Pamphlet Out by Anna Louise Strong

NEW YORK .- A vivid r of the meaning of th

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL FUR CONFERENCE



The T.M.U. Sows the Seeds of Militant Trade Union in the Telegraph Industry

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

The communications industry is one of the basic industries of this country. A great many large busi-nesses depend upon it, and were they deprived, even for a week, of its assistance, they would find themsselves seriously crippled. But it is the telegraph industry I want to write about first.

The telegraph industry is a very essential part of the war machine. During the last war, the U.S. Government lost no time in taking over all of the telegraph companies and placing them under strict censor-ship and control. With the advent of a new war, with the fascist mo-tivation of the Roosevelt administration, it is not surprising that the government is proposing, with the Dill Bill, to place the entire communications industry again under its centralized control.

The telegraph industry is a gigantic trust. With its millions it con-trols State Legislatures, and its power reaches into Washington. Because the telegraph companies convey the news dispatches to the press, they can be very easily used as a weapon of suppression. Witness the recent incident of the telegram about the terror in Birmingham, Alabama, which was sent by the Daily Worker correspondent, via the Western Union wires, but which did not reach the offices of the "Daily" because the manager of the Western Union office in Birming-ham took it upon himself to characterize the news story as "propaganda," and refused to send it.

The telegraph industry employs thousands of young workers. More than half the employees in the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are under the age These young workers are exploited in every way. Their hours they work under conditions that are long, they are underpaid, and young workers can be organized into militant unions. Some progress has already been made in that di-

Organize Unions

Fighting messengers unions are already organized in Detroit, Minneapolis, and Cleveland. Unions are being formed in Chicago and Philadelphia. In New York militant messengers have organized them-selves into the rank and file-controlled Telegraph Messengers, under the guidance of the Office Workers Union An excellent bul-letin, the "Telegraph Messenger's Voice," is eagerly read by hundreds of messengers. Contacts are being made in other cities and the foundation for a National Telegraph Messengers Union is being laid, This national organization is to be formed by the unification of all existing messengers unions and the setting up of locals in cities where no unions are organized.

There is a great need for the organization of revolutionary trade unions in the telegraph industry. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph together employ about 60,000 workers, many of whom work only part time, and are thoroughly disgusted with their conditions.

Many in Company Union

About 30,000 of these workers belong to a company union, the Association of Western Union Employees. This union was formed in 1918 by Newcomb Carlton, the then president of the Western Union, and was openly called a "company union" by Carlton.

At the present time, because of the betrayals of the union leaders, who work hand in glove with the

which the bands, dancing groups,

the rank and file in every dealing with the company, the Association is discredited in the eyes of its membership. Thousands have al-ready resigned from it. Meetings are held at infrequent intervals, and are poorly attended. Due to lack of interest on the part of the rank and file the same officers continue to hold their positions without any change.

Other Unions

The other unions in the industry are the Commercial Telegraphers Union, an A. F. of L. union, and the United Telegraphers of America, an independent union. The C. T. U. is a weak shell of less than 2,000 members, and offers nothing to the telegraph company employees to rally them to struggle for better conditions. The telegraph work-ers sense the need of a strong in-dependent union. They feel that through such an organization will their best interests be served, especially if the expected merger between the competing companies, the Postal Telegraph and the Western Union, goes through.

The United Telegraphers America, after a period of controversy to oust company elements, bids fair to become the representative union of all telegraph em-ployees. Already the response to it is wide-spread and it may well become a national organization.

The Young Messengers Show the

But it is the young messengers who are showing the way to the older workers in the struggle for better conditions. They have already won important concessions through their militancy.

Recently in Minneapolis the Postal Telegraph messengers, in a spontaneous strike which tied up

spontaneous strike which tied up the entire Postal Telegraph system, won a wage increase. troit, a few weeks later, the West-ern Union messengers struck and won recognition of their indepenwon some concessions.

In New York the tremendous growth and the great activity of the Telegraph Messengers Union, started in January of this year, resulted in the use of armed gangsters and thugs, to say nothing of numerous stool pigeons in an at-

tempt to break up the union.

The Western Union Company attempted to keep the exploited messengers from the T. M. U. by forcing them into the company union, where they would be stifled into meek submission. But they soon perceived that they could get nothing from the company unionthat their just demands for \$15 a

he company union, and join-

Office Union **Makes Great** Advances

Works Out Methods To Overcome Weakness in Organization

On June 10 and 17, delegates representing thousands of office and white collar workers from different. mulate a program for the establishing of a National Office Workers Union. Representatives from the largest department stores, offices and insurance houses in Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hart-ford and New York exchanged experiences in the organization and development of their groups and

C. Jenkins of Chicago reported the recent establishment of groups in Marshal Fields and the Chicago Mail Order, two of the largest employees of white collar workers in that city. In Philadelphia, the local has been concentrating on Sears Robuck, another large mail order house, where a group as large as 45 has been organized. In New Haven and Hartford we have the base for the organization of a large number of insurance workers.

Laura Carmen in a brief history of the New York local stated that the O. W. U. was an outgrowth of the conflicts and expulsions from the now defunct Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union in 1928. To date there are in New York 12 functioning groups the department stores, such as Macys, Gimbels, Wannamakers, etc., a number in book publishing houses and many miscellaneous groups in Wall Street, insurance firms and small offices. Within the past months these groups have been consolidated by the formation of a Department Store Section and Book Publishing Section of the Union. The discussion on the reports

brought forth a number of weaknesses in the locals which had pre-viously been experienced in New York City in the early stages of the Union's development. The Conference, however, succeeded in working out correct methods to overcome these organizational dif-

In the National Organization Report the tremendous organizational growth of the white collar workers in the United States was stressed and was substantiated by the report on Macaulay and Wannamaker actions in New York, the recent strikes of the telegraph messengers in Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, the struggles in department stores in the West and the numerous recoming in from different parts of the country asking for information on the Union and how to organize.

It was also pointed out that along with this organizational growth among this category of workers. there are springing up such fascist organizations as the American White Collar League in Pittsburgh, —to foster a spirit of class-collaboration. It is therefore imperative that we establish a militant Na-tional Office Workers Union to lead these workers in their struggles and not leave them as a potential force for fascism.

The Conference elected a National Committee with Ruth Paul as Chairman, Jenkins and Glass from Chicago, Jean Dunne from Philadelphia, Florence Mercer from Minnie Cohen from New York. The tasks of the Committee are:

1-To be responsible for the work of the existing locals.

2-To finance a National Organizer to be sent out into the field.

3—To establish union groups in the following cities, wherever we now have a basis for the Union, Buffalo, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleve-land and Detroit, before the calling the National Convention.

4—The calling of a National Convention in October.

ing the union of their own choice, the T. M. U.

The next article will describe the conditions and grievances of the messengers in New York City, and what the telegraph messengers have accomplished since its inception.

meeting for this Monday, July 2, at 6:30 p.m. sharp, in Irving Plaza, to take up the agenda for the July 7 To Be Held July 15 in Astoria increase. In Cleveland a strike for higher wages and better conditions

or their

and

Trade Unionists will gather at solidarity picnic July 15 at North Beach Picnic Grounds, Astoria, L. I. The annual gathering of trade unionists in New York City at the trade union picnic will be an outstanding summer affair.

In this year's trade union picnic, many of the unions in New York City will participate. The Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the Food Workers Uric al Workers ers Union

athletic groups from various unions will enter the Socialist competition. The committee also calls on all unions and sympathetic organizations who want to make special arrangements for tickets to report to the office of the T. U. U. C., 799 Broadway, Room 238.

We ask all workers' organizations, especially all trade unionists, to keep this date open so that they can join in colidarity with thousands of other workers. Let us make this trade union picnic on July 15th a real demonstration of the New York labor movement. Leading speakers week, a 40-hour week, vacation with from all unions will participate in the sport events as well as bring that their just definants for 515 week, a 40-hour week, vacation with from all unions will participate in the sport events as well as bring that their just definants for 515 week, a 40-hour week, vacation with from the sport events as well as bring that their just definants for 515 week, a 40-hour week, vacation with from all unions will participate in the sport events as well as bring the sport events as we

'oria on July

Taxi Union Meet Hits.

Militant Rank and File **Controlled Union Wins** Some Victories

The conference against company unions, which was held at Irving Plaza Hall on May 27, laid down the plan of action to combat the intimidation of the bosses in forcing the hackmen into these company unions.

The first struggle occurred in Arthur's Garage where Rabin was discharged because he refused to join the company union. Here the Taxi-Cab Drivers Union, through openair meetings conducted in front of the garage, has won a partial victory insofar as preventing the boss in forcing the issue and stopped the intimidation of hackmen into joining the company union. These open-air meetings stimulated the determination of the men to fight the company union and has won the support of the drivers to the Taxi-cab Drivers Union and its militant policies.

In the Bronx, Henry Tieger, an active union member in Bennie Gold's garage, was discharged be-cause of his activity in that garage in preventing the formation of a company union. The union immediately called a garage meeting at which over 65 workers of that garage were present, where Orner, Gilbert and Cantor of the union, spoke and outlined the importance of garage organization and the demand for the reinstatement of

The rank and file committee of the garage was elected to see the boss and demand the reinstatement of Tieger. Recognizing the solidarity of the men in the garage, Bennie Gold, the fleet operator, after listening to the demand of the committee, reinstated Tieger.

These struggles against the company union in the garages are the preliminary steps towards the mobilization of the hackmen in the city of New York for the coming struggle against the starvation wages and the deplorable working conditions as they exist today.

The union calls upon all hackmen to organize in the garages for:

1-A minimum wage of 40 cents with a maximum of 48 cents an hour per week, with the 40 per cent commission to remain in effect.

2-No knock-offs for low book ings.

3-Where the hackman is unemployed through accident, illness or lack of work, he shall re-ceive from the government and employer insurance as provided for by the Workers Unemploy-

ment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598. 4—That charges of hackmen shall be adjusted regularly with the rising prices of commodities caused by inflation so that there shall be no lowering of the standard of living.

5-That the right of a hackman

Form Novelty Workers Council at Union Meet

By HAL CARVELL
Novelty Workers Council was established at a conference of Novelty
Workers Unions hald State of Novelty Workers Unions held Saturday, June 23rd at Irving Plaza Hall, New York City. The organizations con-stituting this council are the Inde-pendent Celluloid and Plastic Novelty Workers Union, the Independent Smoking Pipemakers Union, the Novelty Metal Workers Section of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the Novelty Mirror Workers Union and the Novelty Leather Goods Workers Union. All these organizations represent proximately 2,500 organized workers.

The program adopted calls for the organizations participating to give to each other moral, physical and financial assistance on a voluntary basis in all struggles for higher wages, shorter hours and for union ecognition. Also that the council hall fight unitedly to secure jobs or cash relief for unemployed novelty workers and to work for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment and social Insurance Bill H. R. 7598 which provides for ade-quate relief for all unemployed workers without discrimination.

Trade Union Directory

Co. Unions

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.

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 LEAHER WORKERS UNION Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednes-

day at 6 p.m.
Shoe Grievance and Membership Com-

Shoe Grievence and Membership Committee 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.

at 8 p.m.

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

All meetings are held at the head-quarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECO-RATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA
Local Union 251, every Friday, at 210 E.
104th St., N.Y.C.
Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at
Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave.,
N.Y.C.

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

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.C.
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 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.

tective 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—Eevery Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue,
Brooklyn, Section Meets—Erecondered.

day (after work) at 1370 Myrele 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.

ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS
NEW YORK.—The Left Wing Group of
Local 22 will hold a Summer Ball and
Concert at Casa de Amore in Coney Island,
August 18. Organizations are asked not
to arrange affairs on that date.
On Sunday, July 8, the Group will serve
a seven-course dinner at the Brighton
Beach Center, from 12 noon until 8 p.m.
Adm. 45c.

to belong to a bona fide union be

6-The practice of finger-printing and photographing be aboland those taken be returned.

7-Open hack lines at all ter-minals, important buildings, theatres, hotels and main thoroughfares be established with no interference by the Police Department.

8-To abolish the blacklist system or any other method of dis-crimination by the operators.

These are the cardinal demands of the Taxi-Cab Drivers Union in its struggle against the company

At a stormy meeting of the Inter-national Knitgoods Local 155, last Monday at Webster Hall, Ninfo and

Goldberg, leaders of the union gave

the knitgoods workers a taste of

their "democracy." At the open-ing of the meeting Ninfo declared

that the meeting was called to hear

a report of the last International

Convention and of the jurisdiction agreement reached between the two

A. F. of L. presidents, Dubinsky

The workers demanded that the meeting should also discuss the ex-

piration of the agreement with the

manufacturers and the coming strike. Ninfo's reply was that the

workers don't have to discuss this workers don't have to discuss this Another worker asked for the membership to have its say on the jurisdiction decision, which splits the shop into three different groups disfranchises the workers and tablished ameliance that the shop into the same transfer of the same transfer and the same tra

tablished amalgamation of the cials only. This worker w

and McMahon.

United Shoe Union Issues Stirring Call to AFL Men To Support Garside Strike

Boot and Shoe Workers Union (A. F. of L.) to support the strike of the Garside Shoe workers in Long Island City, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Local 23, of the New York District, proposed in an open letter that the rank and file of the Boot and Shoe meet in working conditions. conference with members of the United Shoe for united action to improve conditions of the shoe workers.

The open letter of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union said:

"For eight weeks, the Garside workers have been out on strike fighting the firm and their 'Boot & Shoe' scab agents. The Garside strikers are out in struggle against the very conditions you are now facing in the shops under 'Boot & Shoe' control.

"The Garside strikers do not want bosses' agents, and strike-breakers to 'represent' them, nei-ther do you want such officials. The Garside strikers do not want officials to come into the factory and spy upon the workers, nor do you want such officials. The Garside strikers do not want officials who advise the bosses how to lower

Calling on all members of the wages and how to discriminate and discharge workers. Neither do you want such officials.

"The officials of the 'Boot & Shoe' help the Garside Shoe Co. to break the strike, so as to make it easier for your boss to defeat your struggle for higher wages and better

"You, fellow workers, and the Garside strikers have a common cause to defend. Defend the Garside Strike! Come and demonstrate with the strikers on the picket line. Help the strikers financially!

"Stop the bloody hand that strikes at the very heart of your existence!

the factory. They meet you with a smile, but they knife you in the back.

"Organize in the shops for action. Depend upon your own organized strength in struggle for better conditions.

"Work and prepare for a joint conference with our union for united action to raise wages and improve the conditions of all shoe

"Long live the unity of all shoe workers!

"Down with the strike break-

Conference Welds the Fur Workers Into a National Front of Struggle

(Continued from Page 1)

were clearly brought out by all the speakers.

The conference has shown the beginning of a break of the more backward workers, dressers, from the International machine. dressers are in fact the last position that the racketeers of the International have in the fur industry. For years, the dyers and dressers have been shamelessly mulcted of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the upkeep of the various gangs on which the rule of the Lucchis, Moe Harrises and Jack Shulmans rested. Under the pretext of organizing a shop or two, workers were assessed with heavy taxes. Now this machine, formerly so entrenched, is being driven out of the entire trade by the constant and persistent struggles of the N. T. W. I. U.

The conference has worked out a detailed plan for a National organization. A national committee of 23 members was elected. The National Committee will work in conjunction with the General Executive Board of the N. T. W. I. U. A tax of \$1 on every furrier was decided upon to finance the work of the National Committee.

Important Resolutions Adopted The most important resolutions unanimously adopted by the con-

ference are: For a joint board of the dressers

dyers, and for a system of handling all skins with the union seal.

For a referendum in the fur industry. For a 30 hour week, calling upon all

"Not you, will decide this, but me, and others like me, leaders of the A. F. of L."

When a worker who is striking 8

months for the Starr Knitting Mills asked for the floor, he was told by Goldberg that he couldn't get it

because he did not bring in any money to the union. This aroused the protest of all present, the mer'

stood their ground and answer that they will remove Goldberg and not the striker.

Aft the officials he by addings

ing went into an uproar and

manded the striker be allowe speak. Goldberg, the Los

scab ordered the remova

striker from the hall. Ninfo to bulldoze and shower upon the workers, but the work

Local 158 Choke Discussion

For particular support to the Chi-For an immediate campaign to

For special assistance for the fur

Condemning lynching and all forms of oppression and discrimination against Negroes in the shops, with special instructions to carry on a systematic campaign among the white workers.

Against injunctions and for the support of all locals that are fight-

Against company unions, condemning the legalization of such unions and pledging a fight to eliminate them.

endorsing the women's congress and the women's section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, calling upon every branch to organize a women's section.

defense of the 28 indicted union

In protest against the imprisonment of Thaelmann and Torgler. To help in the establishment of a training school for union leaders. Against imperialist war and fas-cism, with support for the League of Struggle

the struggle for equal rights for the Negroes.

For the release of Tom Mooney. In condemnation of deportation threats against foreign born

To take imme the unemp

the workers in the needle trades to begin action for a 30 hour week. cago market engaged in great struggles at the present time, with decision that Ben Gold be sent out there as soon as possible.

ing injunctions.

For special work among women,

Against police terror and brutality and pledging the moral and financial support of the union in the

To spread and help the growth of the Needle Worker.

Against War and

ers, and the dism

employm lize

With the Trade Union Papers

The Union Hackie, official organ of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York Vol. 1, No. 3; June 25, 1934 (published weekly)

Marine Workers Voice, official organ of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Vol. VI, No. 11 July, 1934, (published monthly).

Reviewed by J. A.

There are many things these two papers have in common, although different in both appearance and regularity of issue. In the first place these newspapers are pub-lished by two unions in the trans portation field—taxi drivers and marine workers. In the second place both speak the language of trikes at the very heart of your the men—direct, plain, straightrom-the-shoulder talk and both take up the vital issues that concern the bread and butter of the workers.

> But they differ in many ways too. And here I believe one paper can learn from the other to the advantage of both.

> Consider the "Union Hackie." Tabloid size—a favorite of the hackmen who must read within the confines of the cab. But no pictures. That would have been an improvement. Instead of asking, as Gandall does in his snappy column, "Did you see the picture of the Cleve-land Taxi Strike?' Why not show the picture itself? It could be done

> The "Union Hackie" has one feature, however, that the "Marine Workers Voice" could do well to mark—the light, racy style of reporting news that results in quick reading and yet tells the whole story and has the desired propaganda value. This is true in almost all of the stories.

Concerning Headlines

Especially the headlines. "Willie Has a Birthday," "Jimmy, the Boy Wonder, Makes Good," and others like that are provocative and interesting. Gandall's column 'Chiselin' Broadway" is also inorganize floor boys and shipping teresting. The editorial, "Reds" answers the red scare thrown at the drivers by fleet operators, company uinon and misleaders, squarely and effectively.

But why so little said about Negro taxi drivers? Many cabbies are Negroes and they face the open jimcrow terrorism by the fleet com-panies. Outside of a small story on the second page no mention is made of the Negro driver even though he is even worse off than the white driver. Certainly an attempt should be made to draw in the Negro.

In one thing the "Union Hackie" really stands out when compared with the Marine Workers Voice. That is advertising. Despite its size, which is almost twice that of the taxi drivers' paper, the "Voice" has only one ad while the "Hackie" has at least two full columns of paying And ads can provide some of

the much-needed funds for a paper.
The "Voice" is at the present
time an important paper. Marine
is a basic industry very important
in the struggle of workers against war. At the present time the entire West Coast is tied up by a strike of 25,000 seamen and longshoremen.

Strike the Keynote

The strike is, of course, the keynote of the issue. Here is the most complete news of the great seamen's Letters from strikers, sea-For participation in the movement to release the Scottsboro boys and the struggle for equal rights for as well as the fakers of the T as well as the fakers of headed by So

Typographical President Howard is attempting to impose upon them.

After more than six months of cloaked in N.R.A. dema-Howard discarded the degogy.

mands of the union and tried to put over a dictatorial set tlement a month The union 220. voted it down. Now he is re-submitting the same proposal with slight and Insignificant



Harry Raymond

voted on today. The union printers, under the leadership of the Amalgamation leadership of the Amalgamation Party, rank - and - file opposition within the union, will insist upon their original demands, and unite in defiance to the attempted dictatorship of the bureaucrat Howard.

This Howard deal is not a settlement but a "basis of settlement," meaning that it will be used as a maximum demand to be scaled downward in compromise or forced arbitration. By giving employed workers in the newspaper plants a slight increase, it attempts to dump the unemployed and partially employed workers. By giving up con-Howard is giving the employers finally got the floor unique.

Permission to throw out of their militancy, although we have noticed the same cutter had been retired the floor time and time again ber of workers required to get out the papers. It is estimated that at the local meetings. His splendid fight gained for him the right to the spoke as a member of some 1,500 newspaper workers, now getting from one to three days' work, will be absolutely dumped. Three hundred will be put out in the Hearst plants alone, 150 in the World-Telegram.

would not do away with the notorious "stagger system" of starting work at odd hours, imposed in a treacherous arbitration deal. It would attempt to divide the union, setting the employed against the unemployed; the bosses would take advantage of distress to break up the union.

Like all workers, printers are suf-fering through the fault of the capitalist system, and that system must be forced to take care of them through reduction in hours and increase in pay. Hearst and other publishers hypocritically talk about the 30-hour week, employing more men, etc., while they fight viclously against it in their own plants. At the same time the big newspapers are piling up surplus profits in the millions, Hearst alone making a net profit in 1933 of \$6,-

THE Typographical Union is strong and, with the new militant spirit that is beginning to grow within

it, the demands can be won.

Stand solidly together—employed and unemployed. Stand by the and unemployed. Stand by the original demands of the union; for the 30-hour week, the 1929 weekly wages, for rotation of the fifth and sixth days among the unemployed. Demand the 30-hour week — or Vote against the Howard betraval!

The Daily Worker pledges its support to the printers in securing demands.

corrupt Du-

EMBERS of Typograph- vention was the election of Manaical Union No. 6, the ger Perlmutter of Local 10 as a vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. men who get out the newspapers of the city, are rising
the removal of the convention from in rebellion against the in- one hotel to another because of the tolerable boss-dictated terms of Jim-Crowing of Negro delegates. scale settlement that International This moving of the convention was the result of the years of work that the Communist Party has been carrying on for the unity of Negro and white workers, which was so clearly expressed in the Scottsboro case, the Angelo Herndon case, etc.

"At the local meeting a number of significant occurrences took place; first there was shown the closeness between the Lovestonites of Local 228 and the rest of the reactionary officials. This was brought out by Perlmutter's praise of Zimmerman and Jay Lovestone.

"Secondly there was the continuance of Manager Perimutter's propaganda in favor of "piece" Here he tried to prove that where there is piece work the work-ers make more money than where there is week kork. He even went so far as to say, "Why should we force the operators to work under a week work system when they prefer piece work.' This was said in spite of the fact that the operators and other crafts have continuously fought for week work because they realize that piece work brings greater competition among workers and hence greater exploitation.

"Thirdly, there was a fight that a cutter made to get the floor. It was obvious to all of us that he was the first to ask for the floor, but the chairman refused to give him the floor until later. This cutter speak. He spoke as a member of the United Rank and File Cutters League, and was interrupted time and again by the administration. The manager even threatened to call him to the executive board for THE proposed settlement would call nim to the executive board for calling General Johnson a strikenot alleviate unemployment. It breaker when he spoke against the ould not do away with the notori- support which the I.L.G.W.U. has been giving the N.R.A.

"The cutters should attend every meeting of the local and fight for rank and file control and take up the fight for union conditions."

Unity Wins for Radio Operators

(Continued from Page 1)

the steamship line in an effort to head off the strike. But the men were not to be stopped once they were under way. The important demands for an eight hour day and increased wages were fought bitterly by the line, who had to resort to shanghaing their own scabs, so that they could man their ships and go to sea

Learned of Class Struggle

The militant union of the seamen and the longshoremen, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, participated in this strike, and gave to it the proper orientation. The radio men were quick to learn, and at once realized that the issue went deeper, that it was the class on March 15, Mr. Felix, the boss,

forced. The eight hour day and employment of a minimum of three R. A. Regional Labor Board in New operators on passenger ships has York, which said all men were to won.

"ar Lie strike was fought men forced to their

opera-

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO



N.J. Mayor Railroads **Picketers**

(Continued from Page 1)

run an open shop and break the union.

The same month Miller filed corporation papers in New Jersey and applied for membership in the Na-Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

Moved Plant

In March, 1934, Miller moved his plant from Brooklyn to Jersey City. At the time of moving he locked out all the workers of the Union and his new shop re-employed only certain of the former workers who were individually solicited by him to work. These workers were specifically warned that they must not belong to the union, that the factory must be an open shop and that in the future Miller would dictate the terms of employment

"If I catch anybody belonging to the union I'll fire him right out," Miller had declared.

Wages were cut far below the union scale, even below the N. R. A. scale. One worker, Sam Stockton, who had been making \$35 for a 40-hour week, was cut to piecework on a 44-hour week, earning about \$21 average. Stockton was so thoroughly disgusted that he decided to rejoin the union and join the strike for better conditions

struggle. Side by side with the men called in representatives of the of the M. W. I. U. the radio men Union and ordered a 30 per cent fought against their common enemy. wage cut and the workers to be Since that time the radio op-erators have won demands from a variety of employers. Vacations and wage nicreases have been to Jersey City.

The Union complained to the N.

the strike was fought it three man watch lay—and resulted were met by a gang of Mayor Met By Police Hague's police who escorted them to the tube station and threatened them that if they ever return they would "become hospital cases."

Brought before the attention of the National Labor Board at Washave ington, the whole matter was pigeon-holed after the bosses wrote that they had no labor dispute.

And Mayor Hague, great N. R. A porter that he is, had, accordg to the bosses' own statements, said that the "Mayor of Jersey City promises that no workers from New York who were employed in their the factories and who had agreements with them will be allowed to picked ke in their showin Jersey

to Jersey City to start these things again," said Chief of Police Daniel Casey, backing his boss' statement, when a committee of workers appeared before him.

When the workers brought up the question of the violation of the N. R. A. codes, Casey exclaimed:

"Can you find anyone who can tell me what all these codes and sections mean? We will not allow these things in Jersey City."

Thus began the terror of arrests. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union sent two workers to the Miller shop on May 10 to collect \$25 owed to them. They were arrested, found guilty of "disorderly conduct" and fined \$25.

On June 6 the union began to get into real action. Max Mort-mann and Frank Tomaschefsky, as pickets for the union, an observer for the American Civil Liberties Union and a newspaper photographer, approaching the plant, were immediately arrested, on charges of "willfully and unlawfully assembling at Jersey City to commit an unlawful act, to wit, to incite a riot.'

Since then about eleven persons have been arrested for the same "crime" of picketing, including Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas P. Lamont, banker, and Alfred Bingham, editor of "Common Sense," and Alfred Hirsch, secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners of Political Prisoners.

What rank frame-ups these trials re! What a travesty on justice!
A fat double-chinned judge sits

on an elevated bench and actually puts the words of slander against the workers and their union into

the workers and their union into the mouth of a nit-wit prosecutor. The Judge is William McGovern, Mayor Hague's bootlicker par excellence. The prosecutor is Assistant Corporation Council Lewis G. Hansen. Together with the bosses, Miller and Starr, they make an unbeatable team in the court of capitalist class justice. italist class justice

Called Outlaw

The furniture workers' union is union. "Outlaw" means illegal. The statement was made by Hansen while Mc-

Govern nodded approval. There is no strike. Those who are in the shop are not striking. Those who are striking are not workers o. _e shop and therefore have no right to strike. Therefore the strike is illegal and so is the

This is the line pursued at the trials. Both the Judge and prosecutor claim authority from the N. R. A., Roosevelt, and Mayor Hague.

picketing.

"The American Federation of Labor isn't picketing the Miller shop," says Hansen. "Why aren't shop," says Hansen. "Why aren't you affiliated to the A. F. of L.?" And Max Perlow, seecretary of the New York district of the union, answers:

Because the A. F. of L. leadership corrupt.

boration. Because it is built on guild, not industrial, lines.

This attack on militant unionism s an attack on all unionization by unions controlled by workers.

This attack must be smashed.

By Rico Nathan's Famous Coney Strikers Remain Out Solid

> Strike in 12th Week As Police Terror Fails

Undaunted by the brutal police terror and mass arrests, the strikers at Nathan's Famous, Inc., 15th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, stand as solid as the Rock of Gi-brattar, determined to win. They are struggling against the 84 to 98 hour week and for the 54-hour week and the recognition of the union of their own choosing, the Cafeteria Workers Union.

As soon as the strike was called— and the entire crew of 43 workers walked out—the misleaders of the A. F. of L. Local 325 signed a contract with Mr. Nathan, and ever since they have been supplying 100 per cent scabs. An A. F. of L. sign is conspicuously displayed on front of Nathan's to the effect that the place employs "100 per cent union men." The effective picketing, however, not only crippled the business of Nathan, but it exposed the treachery of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Alarmed, Mr. Nathan rushed to his proteges, the courts, for help, with the result that on the ninth day of the strike he succeeded in obtaining an injunction against picketing signed by the vicious Brooklyn injunction Judge Faber. This injunction prohibits the strikers not only to picket, but even to assemble within ten blocks of Nathan's place of business

12th Week of Strike

The strike, now in its 12th week, has resulted in over 50 arrests and in the death of Sternberg, a striker, who was abused and threatened by the Nathan's murderous gangsters until these threats and abuses bea mental torture against came which the striker, unable to stand any longer, became delirious and finally died.

Without a search warrant for his arrest, Patsy Augustine, the strike chairman, was pulled off his bed in his home and was dragged to the 8th St. Court. There he was burnt on the face and feet, and was brutally beaten with a hose until he fell unconscious with a cracked skull and a swollen blue body.

On Saturday, July 4, at 6 p.m., the food workers will answer the bosses' terror with a mighty protest demonstration in front of Nathan's. The demonstration will be led by the Cafeteria Workers Union in conjunction with the Brooklyn Section of the New York Trade Union Anti-Injunction Committee and the

Young Communist League.
Food Workers! Trade Unionists! Workers everywhere! Nathan's injunction is not only a slap in the face, but a stab in the back of the entire working class! Join the Food Workers' Demonstration July 4 and answer the bosses' brutal terror with your mighty mass strength!

Alteration Painters in Good-standing Drive

The Bronx Local 1 of the Alteration Painters Union brings to the attention of its membership that a membership good-standing drive is now going on. The membership committee will consider each men-ber who wants to become good-

A general membership meeting where the election of Union officials will take place will be held. Sunday, July 8. Only good standing members will be able to vote. It is therefore important to see the membership committee Monday, Wednesday or Saturday.

Mayor Hague and his machine must be shown that he cannot railroad and terrorize workers who are struggling for the very right

Bourgeois justice is a jokea method to facilitate the te

istic methods of the government Only mass pressure can s the bosses' machine. Only mil. mass picketing, packed courtro intensified protests can bre

strike-breaking Hague regime. It can be done. No boss, no gov-ernment official has ever willingly given the right to organize, strike and picket to workers. But these rights have been won many times. They can be won in Jersey City.