Read About Your Union In the Trade Union Section Each Monday

Daily Worker **New York Trade Union Section**

Union Members, Become Contributors to the Trade Union Section

SECTION 2

VOL. XI, No. 163.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934

Spread the Maritime Strike to the Atlantic Coast

Demand All Of BMT Cut **Taken Back**

Transport Union Calls Co. Union Agreement A Betrayal

B.M.T. company union repre-sentatives have recently concluded, against the will of the overwhelming majority of the employees, an agreement with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. which provides for the return of two per cent of the 10 per cent cut put through in 1932.

Negotiations between the company and the company union representatives were carried on in the utmost secrecy for the past few weeks. When the representatives returned to the workers with the proposal of the company to give them back two per cent, they took the position of being against ac-cepting it. At the same time they payed the way for the sell-out by refusing to call a meeting as de-manded by the men in order to give them an opportunity to vote on the question.

The question of the workers and their demand for nothing less than the flat return of the 10 per cent cut is based upon the report of the Transit Commission published recently. According to this report the B. M. T. after paying all its obli-gations for the year of 1933 still shows a clear surplus of \$4,737,-062.24, a sum equivalent to 48 per cent of its total payroll.

The Transport Workers Union, an independent union, issued the following statement in connection with the sell-out agreement signed by the company union representatives.

"It has again been proved that the transit workers can get back the 10 per cent cut, increased wages to meet the rising cost of living, only by organizing into a real workers' The B. M. T. employees union. won't accept the sell-out agreement signed by the company union reprepresentatives, which is an insult to their intelligence and a new blow to their sinking living standards. By joining in masses the ranks of the Transport Workers Union they do challenge the right of the transit trust to drive down their living standards when the stockholders are pocketing millions in profits and there is still a surplus of five mil-lion dollars for the year of 1933."

Help the "Daily's" Drive!



Secretary, Trade Union Unity Council

THE Daily Worker campaign to double its circulation and secure 20,000 new readers in two months should receive

the full and wholehearted support of the members of all unions of the Trade Union Unity Council. All leading organs of the unions (executive boards, trade boards, shop locals), should make all plans to have every new as well as old member become both readers and builders of the only working class daily paper in the English language.

In all strikes led by our unions, in all strikes led by independent unions, as well as strikes led by the American Federation of Labor, the capitalist press spreads its daily poison in order to demoralize and confuse the workers.

The Daily Worker in all strikes not only supports the demands of the workers and exposes the tricks of the employers, but stiffens the morale of the workers, mobilizes support, helps to organize mass picket lines. The "Daily" exposes all compulsory arbitration schemes, the injunction judges and the police as well as the N.R.A. and company union schemes.

The Daily Worker in its editorials and special articles gives concrete answers to all problems in strikes and other struggles only in the interest of the working class.

The special weekly New York Trade Union Supplement is of great assistance to all our unions, but with increasing struggles and development of the revolutionary trade union movement (T.U.U.L. unions, independent unions, A. F. of L. oppositions) there is enough news to bring forth a daily Trade Union Supplement.

However, the first step is circulation. It is necessary to bring the

(Continued on Page 3)

Sweatshops Continue Under N.R.A., Investigator Proves

N. R. A. codes is shown in evidence submitted by Grace Hutchins of the Labor Research Association in a letter to Nathan Straus, Jr., state director of the National Emergency Council under N. R. A. Mr. Straus called on Grace Hutchins to has give him the facts in specific cases bearing out the statements made in recent book, "Women Who her Work," that sweatshops for women survive under N. R. A. codes.

"Not only have sweatshop conditions continued under N. R. A., but the recovery act itself tends to reduce wages to the lowest possible minimum," declares Hutchins, in citing typical cases in this state. "Investigation of a large number of shops in different industries reveals

That sweatshops continue despite by the code becomes in effect the maximum. Wage provisions of the codes are almost universally applied in such a way that the lowest rates set forth are the highest rates paid.

> Wages under N. R. A. codes are stabilized at the low levels of \$10.50, as in the President's Blanket code just revived, or at \$12 or \$13 for a full-time week, she points out, but there is no guarantee that the worker will have a full week's work. Violations of the code regulations, moreover, are now so common that workers do not even earn the low wage stipulated.

made under the N. R. A. it was only by striking or by threats of that the minimum wage established striking that these gains were made.

Marine Union Calls For National Strike In Marine Industry

General Marine Strike Will Set All Workers On East Coast in Motion Against Companies

The wave of strikes taking place in the marine industry is the answer of the marine workers to the ship-owners' low wages and rotten conditions. The west coast strike has made history in the marine industry.

This splendid display of solidarity of longshoremen and seamen fighting together under a united program and leadership has shown the necessity of the unity of all marine workers on a national scale for national action.

The beginning of struggles in the marine industry took place first on individual ships around small demands during the period of the last two

Shoe and Leather Workers Hold 1st **Youth Conference Elect Official Body of 21** Delegates to Map Work

By N. NAMIROWSKY The first Youth Conference in the history of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union was held June 7, at union headquarters, 22 E. 15th St., for the purpose of or-ganizing the young workers in the various shops into youth committees. An official body of 21 delegates were elected whose purpose is to participate in all activities pertaining to youth in the trade, discuss these activities, and if they are practicable, bring them to the at-tention of the union officials. This body of the union, namely, the Executive and Grievance Trade. Boards, also includes the Unem-

ployment Council. There seems to be a lack of understanding among the younger workers in regards to organizational work in trade unions. Perhaps they do not know the proper method to build up specific demands, such as an increase in pay and better sanitary conditions, as was won by the where gains for labor have been roth shop a few months ago. It would therefore be our duty to form

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years. These struggles grew until a solid revolt took place on the west coast. The longshoremen came out over the heads of their fake leaders, who had previously refused to carry out the wishes of the rank and file

This started the ball rolling. The seamen were called upon to come out in support and responded 100 per cent

Ship Supported Strike

Attempts were made to spread the strike to the east coast. One ship's crew, the crew of the S. S. Texan, came out in support of the west coast strike and for their own demands for three watches and 1929 wage scale. Since this strike this company has installed three watches on all their ships and increased wages.

Talk Strike

Sedmen on the east coast ships began to talk in terms of strike. The shipowners were worried. Fearing the; similar action would take place on the east coast, the shipowners began to grant a few concessions. Oil companies raised wages to the former level. Another company raised wages, and rightly so, because nearly all the crews on their ships were members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

These wage increases are not accidents but are the results of organized action of the marine workers on the west coast.

Concerning Roosevelt Committee A committee was inaugurated by President Roosevelt consisting of a sky pilot, a shyster lawyer and McGrady, the notorious labor hater, to act as arbitrators in the strike.

The International Seamen's Union officials lovingly embraced this committee and declared that they this

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Police, Using Guns and Tear Gas, Attack Strik ing Dock Workers in San Francisco



Page Two

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934

Beat Relief Worker **Refusing To Take** Another Wage Cut Cop Aids Supervisor

Against Militant Union Chief

NEW YORK .- Because he refused to be fired from his relief job for not accepting a pay cut, Nick Sawchuk, militant president of the In-dependent House Wreckers Union. was brutally struck on the head Monday by his supervisor, James Markley, at the project, 11th Ave. and 37th St.

After being on Home Relief for three years, Sawchuck was given a job as a housewrecker a month ago. He worked alternate weeks, and his pay for this very dangerous work averaged \$14 a week.

This Monday Supervisor Markley told Sawchuk that his pay was to be cut. Sawchuk answered that he would not submit to having his already low wages slashed, and that the other workers on the job would fight against a cut. Markley thereupon removed the worker from his wrecking job, and made him do other difficult work, such as loading bricks on trucks.

The supervisor, bullying and threatening, tried to force Sawchuk to lift extra heavy loads of bricks. The latter refused, explaining that he could only lift three bricks at once, as they were very heavy and the truck was very high. Markley threatened to discharge Sawchuk. The worker retorted that he was on work relief, and Markley could not fire him.

Thereupon, taking advantage of the fact that Sawchuk was lifting a load of bricks and could not defend himself, Markley brutally struck him, and told him he was discharged.

The worker went to the nearby French Hospital, where his badly bruised head was X-rayed and treated. When he came out of the hospital, the union leader signed a complaint against Markley. Accompanied by a policeman, he went back to the job and served the supervisor with a summons. After Markley took the subpoena, he took the policeman to one side and spoke to him for some time. When the officer returned Sawchuk told him he wanted to get the names of other workers who had seen him struck. Instead of going with the worker, this officer, whose shield number is 7281, refused to allow Sawchuk to talk to the witnesses, and chased

him from the project. A delegate, Cassidy, from Local 95 of the A. F. of L., came down to the job to investigate the case, but left immediately when he learned that the worker was a member of an independent union.



Well-Known Speakers,

Local AFL Unions **Conditions Under Which Messengers** Work Led to Formation of T.M.U.

= By PHILIP RANDOLPH =

Last week I wrote of the importance of the telegraph industry, and the labor organizations now in it. This article will describe the conditions under which the New York City messengers work, and which led to the formation of the Telegraph Messengers Union.

The Western Union Company carries approximately three-fourths of the domestic telegraph business in the United States, and last year made a profit of \$4,364,882. The Postal Telegraph Corporation, controlling the remainder of the business, is a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which made a profit of \$694,-126 in 1933, in contrast with a loss of \$3,934,960 the preceding year.

These companies made enormous profits by forcing their lower-salaried employees to shoulder the burden of an economy program by back-breaking speed ups and wage cuts. But, in the face of published financial reports, they answer the demands of the underpaid and overworked telegraph workers for the return of the wage slashes and an improvement in conditions with the

statement that they cannot meet them because of their uncertainty concerning this year's profits. As a result of the company's de-

sire for more and more profits, the conditions of the telegraph messengers, always the most exploited, became increasingly worse. These young boys, one-fourth of them under sixteen, had to work harder in order to make at least the miser able sum of \$8 a week.

Work to Support Families

Most of these young boys are working to help support their fami-lies, who have suffered severely from unemployment and the rising cost of living. Their work, because of the constant speed-ups and the accidents resulting from the former, is very hazardous, not only to their present physical condition, but to their future health. Statistics prove that nine out of every hundred messengers throughout the country suffer injuries every year sufficiently severe to keep them from work.

Because the pay schedules for the delivery of telegrams are so low, these boys are forced to deliver messages with the utmost speed so that they may return to the tele-graph office for another message. This has caused many boys to suffer from pulmonary diseases and heart trouble. Because of the continual strain on their legs, some of them suffer considerably with swollen ankles, flat feet, and other foot and leg ailments.

In the boys' haste to deliver messages they are frequently struck by automobiles and street cars while crossing busy thoroughfares. The number of messengers injured by automobiles has mounted considerably.

Paid on Piece Basis Messengers are paid on a piece basis according to zone schedules. The zone furthest away from the telegraph office receives the highest scale and the closer the zone to the office, the lower the rating. If a particular office becomes busy and

One of the worst conditions with bicycle, but must replace it himwhich the messengers have to contend is the burden of "idle time." The boys must sit in the offices and wait for their turn to deliver a message. Many times, when business slackens, the messages come in very slowly, and the boys are forced to wait for hours without making a Although they are wearing cent. their uniforms, and are therefore supposedly working, they do not receive even a minimum wage. If business happens to be slow for a week, the messengers' salary for that week is drastically lessened. When it is considered that the boys barely average \$8 even at best, what the problem of "idle time" means to them can well be imagined.

Messengers work on the average between 46 and 48 hours a week During busy periods they must work overtime regardless of their wishes. During holidays, boys are sent out to solicit holiday greetings, for wihch time they are not paid. They are used to canvass and solicit these greetings in order to secure business for the company. This disagreeable task is forced on them with the threat of being put on the "reserve" list or being transferred, if they fail to obtain the messages. The Western Union messengers

must buy brown, high-top shoes which can be used on the job only. These shoes are not practical for other wear. If a messenger works but a short while, he has on his hands a pair of shoes which he paid for out of his own meager earnings, and for which he has no further Boys who use bicycles must use. buy them out of their own wages and pay for their upkeep themselves. No provision is made by the companies for the protection of these bicycles, and many are stolen. In case of accident the messenger is not compensated for the damaged

self. In most cases compensation for injuries is inadequate to cover kospital and medical expenses.

Very Few Get Vacations Messengers are not entitled to vacations with pay unless they are over 21 years of age. Since the majority of the messengers are under that age, very few of them receive any vacation. This lack of any rest is not conducive to the health of young boys who work the year round in all kinds of weather. These are some of the conditions under which thousands of messengers throughout the country work. When the boys rebel against their exploitation, they are intimidated and threatened with firing. When they begin to organize for better conditions, they are transferred to other offices

Despite this sort of intimidation, the messengers, disgusted with their conditions, have formed their own organization, and their militancy has already gained certain concessions for them from the companies. The Telegraph Messengers Union is constantly growing, and is rallying the messengers in the fight against the terrible conditions. At present messengers are picketing two Western Union offices, one at 1440 Broadway, the other at 37th St. and Eigth Ave., and are demanding a minimum wage of \$15 for a 40 hour week, the recognition of the union, and the reinstatement of all messengers fired for organizational activities.

The next article will describe the fight of the messengers to organize their own rank and filecontrolled organization, their delegations to the code hearings in Washington, and the strike situation in which they participated.

Reply To Jobless Insurance Group Aim To Assist Unions Financially and in Struggles

Credentials from local unions are already coming in to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief from local unions which have elected delegates to the conference on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which the Committee has called for Saturday, July 28, 1 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St., New York City.

Boilermakers Local 24, Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1, and Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, have elected their delegates. Many other locals have discussed the Workers' Bill and the sending of delegates and are to communicate with the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief as to their decision.

The conference call was addressed to A. F. of L. locals, members and shops of New York and vicinity. Prior to the conference on July 28. a conference of A. F. of L. locals in Westchester County will be held. From this conference a delegation will be sent to the New York conference.

Railroad lodges are also being covered for the July 28 conference. The members of the railroad lodges are much interested in the Workers Bill and good support can be expected when representatives appear for the purpose of securing delegates.

Conference calls have also been sent to a number of local unions in Jersey City, Union City, Bayonne and Paterson, N. J., at the invitation of rank and file members of the A. F. of L. The committee arranging the

conference has called particular attention to the minority groups in A. F. of L. locals in New York to send delegations from shops to the July 28 gathering. The basis of representation is one delegate from three to five workers and two delegates from six or more workers in a shop group. The groups need not be formally organized. If they get together for the purpose of sending a delegate to the July 28 conference alone, they will be recognized as regular delegates.

The conference will discuss the question of pushing the fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, for relief of the unemployed in the A. F. of L., for dues exemption for the unemployed and other matters of interest to the membership of the A. F. of L. The aim of the conference, in ad-

dition to the above, as stated in the conference call, is to present all resolutions adopted before the 54th convention of the American Fed-eration of Labor, which is to be held in San Francisco in the fall.

All A. F. of L. locals are urged to elect delegates to this conference whether or not they have received calls. All A. F. of L. members are urged to get in touch with the Com-

Tells How Owners of Summer Camps Exploit the Workers

By a Worker Correspondent BROOKLYN, N. Y.-I tried to get a job in a camp in the country, by answering an advertisement in the Morning American. Before I got the job, the boss, Mr. Feder-man, questioned me a lot; he asked me if I was an agitator, Communist or I. W. W. He said he had trouble with his men last year, but didn't say why. Mr. Federman has his office at

59th St. and Broadway. He owns Camp Navajo and Camp Bryn Mawr, the former a boys' camp and the latter a girls' camp.

The boss, Federman, makes a contract which says I was to receive \$30 a month with good meals and laundry, clean bedding, and I was supposed to work in the laundry but when I got there it was a dif-ferent story. He broke the contract, didn't keep any of his promises. Mr. Federman's son wanted me to use a blood stained blanket to cover myself with. I made a kick against these conditions, so he asked me if

were served a plate of goulash which stank. They serve you slop and expect you to stand for it. Then if you kick they call you an agitator or a troublemaker, when you fight for your rights.

Five of us got together and decided on a plan of action, and they made me the spokesman. We tried made me the spokesman. We tried to organize the men. The five of us struck. It was a spontaneous affair; we tried to get the rest out, but we didn't succeed. I heard some of these people, a German element, were picked up from the Bowery. They have no fight in Bowery. They have no fight in them, they are the lumpen prole-tariat, and they crawl on their bellies and are satisfied to live on slop.

Hamilton Federman, who is the boss's son, planted a stool-pigeon alongside of me, and this stool pigeon said he was not satisfied with the food, so this rat says we have to burn up the cottages and shoot the boss, cut the telephone wires particular office becomes busy and these conditions, so he asked me if the boys have an opportunity to I was an agitator, and called me a didn't agree with him, and it won't New York City, if they wish fur-

Many Events	make a trine more because there	trouble maker, and said I wanted	get you anywhere. I know the Com- munists don't believe in individual-	New York City, if they wish fur- ther information.
On July 15, trade unionists of	immediately lowers the zone	me a clean blanket, and I thought	istic terrorism so I had nothing	Providente Small O
New York, irrespective of union al-	schedules and the rate of pay per	everything would be O. K. That	more to do with this fellow. When we kicked about the food the boss's	Browder to Speak On
gather at the mass solidarity picnic	In this way the companies keep the	served the men with some chopped	we kicked about the lood the boss's	Strike Wave At Irving
at North Beach Picnic Park, As-	wages of the messengers very low.	meat and spaghetti. The meat	the grounds of the camp	Plaza Hall on Friday
oria, L. I. A very interesting pro-	The conditions in the various	tasted bad, so I only ate the spag-	We called in a state trooper who,	
has been arranged by the committee	boys must come to work in their	netti. They served us with oleo-	by the way, was sympathetic to the workers, because he told us that	The significance of the Toledo
n charge. This will include the	street clothes and put on their uni-	smell so T went to bed hungry	the food that was served the state	strike, what happened in the Min-
workers Laboratory Theatre, and	forms in the wardrope. In many	The cots were crowded in very	troopers was had so they kicked	situation in the start is destant the
an sorts of sport games in which	cases the once where the boy	close together, there were no decent	and then they got better food The	longshowen and studies and the most
he terms from the various unions	works is situated quite a distance	places to wash yourself. The tollets	state troopers get \$50 per month in	coast-all these important questions
will engage in socialist competition.	from the wardrope, but the mes-	and sinks were filthy; all the men	WAGES	will be discussed by West Deceder
Fred Biedenkapp, Louis Hyman.	which he spends travelling between	were dissatisfied, but they seemed	The boss Federman paid me a	general secretary of the Commu-
will speak.	them.	Saturday morning we had to get	dollar for two days work, the other fellows received two and five dol-	nist Party at Irving Plaza, Friday,
All trade unions that have not as	In order to save money, many	up at 5:45 a. m. They served us	lars in proportion to the days they	The meeting will be held under
yet secured their tickets should do	messengers bring their lunches with	breakfast: oatmeal which was start-	worked The state trooper eccorted	the question of the Thed. The
so at once. I rade unionists and	them and are forced to eat them	ing to get black, and they gave us	us out to the highway, some of the	Unity Council of Greater New Vork
sympactizers are urged to keep the	in the wardrooe, since there are no	some eggs, which tasted terrible, and	fellows didn't have enough money	the second s
wher affair Let us make this oic-	ing This makes it necessary for	they only allowed us on the aver-	to get back to New York. I had just enough money to get back. I	
nic a real mass demonstration and	them to walk to the wardrobe and	margarine We had to work on an	write this to tell other workers to	A membership meeting of the
united mont of labor. Admission	back to the omce, all in the 45 min-	empty stomach in the hot sun from	keep away from this place. Camp	will be held tonight at Invine Plane
Sc. Get your tickets at your union.	utes they are allowed for lunch.	12 to 14 hours. At lunch time we	Navajo is in Honesdale, Pa.	Hall.

Don't Miss the Trade Union Picnic at Astoria, Next Sunday

Page Three

Trade Union Directory

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 Note:

Was near the structure of the structure Open Forum.

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-mittee meets every Monday at 6 p.m. Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m. Storday 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 head-quarters of the union, 22 W. 18th St. BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECO-DAMPORE AND CARE

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECO-RATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA Local Union 261, 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.

Local Union 848, every Monday at abor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave.,

Labor N.Y.C.

Indoor Temple, oth 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.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 2nd Ave., Room 7.
In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File
Protective Association.
in your neighborhood
Brownsville-Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
BHOE REPAIRERS MEET
Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Well 22 W. 15th St.

Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St. Brooklyn Section Meets-Every Wednes-day (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue,

Brooklyn Section Meets-Every Wednes-day (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Bronx Section Meets-Every Monday (af-ter work) at 1532 Boston Road. Teil 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. ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS

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TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop NEW YORK

Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Execu-tive Committee meets Friday. All meet-ings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood.

Shoe, Leather Workers **Hold First Youth Meet**

(Continued from Page 1)

an educational course consisting of 15 to 25 young workers, who will learn the proper methods to get an improvement of the conditions of young workers in the shops. This body of youths will be a nucleus to help spread the propaganda to make our union stronger in all its branches. The only way that the union could aid the young workers is through an organized memory is through an organized manner.

As we all know that the union is publishing a monthly magazine en-titled the "Shoe and Leather Worker," wherein are discussed various problems arising in the shoe industry. It is proposed to have an entire page devoted to problems confronting the youth, in future copies. Young workers are urged to write articles for this publication. We must not forget the eventful day of August 1, when our agree-ment with the bosses expire. It is necessary to be prepared for any tactics that the bosses might have; and it is therefore our plan to make specific demands now, in order that we may retaliate for anything the bosses may have in store for us. It is of utmost importance to keep the spirit of organization alive. That is by means of sports activ-We wish to know the sport ities. which seems to interest the youth most. Let us get together and or-ganize groups in our shops in such a sport as baseball. Help form a baseball league. Games will be ar-ranged to play teams in our union and other trade unions.



These pickets are parading in front of the N.R.A. headquarters in Washington to protest the firing of a worker who was active in organizing N.R.A. workers.

N. Y. Hatters' Strike Enters Sixth Week; Needs Support

By HARRY BROWN

For six weeks the hatters have been striking against the intolerable conditions prevailing in their shops and for higher wages. The rank and file group has been instru-mental in bringing about this strike and is leading it to a large extent. In spite of the promises of the bosses to bring the average wages up to \$8 a day, we were only re-ceiving \$5 or \$6. To assure a decent living wage this year the bill of price conference composed of representatives from all shops decided, in addition to several minor items, on a basic demand for 75 cents increase, which the membership approved unanimously.

Since the first day of the strike the workers are coming down on the picket line and in spite of the injunction granted to the Omaha we have succeeded to some extent to cripple this shop.

It is significant also to note that throughout the entire strike we have received no assistance what-Not having earned enough ever. before the strike, after three weeks, we approached our national offi-Michael Greene and Martin cials. Lawlor, for strike benefits, in spite of the maneuvers of the local officials, who told us that the national office is in no position to give strike benefits to the membership. But the workers, knowing that for years they have been paying two per cent in dues, refused to listen and insisted on getting strike relief. These national officials instead of giving us relief gave us a sob story of "a poor treasury and offered arbitration. The work-ers would not listen to Michael Greene, knowing very well how he

ecutive board refused to approve of this, and the bosses immediately before the membership meeting, without the knowledge of the executive board, called up the offi-cials and promised an additional five cents.

Even 20 cents, when proposed by the officials at Thursday's member-ship meeting, in spite of the favorable talks by our officials and some of the executive members, upon the suggestion of the rank and file was rejected.

Also the trimmers of local seven, whom the bosses would not offer anything, were offered an increase of five cents, which was also rejected by them.

The membership in both locals decided to stay out for higher increases because they know that the bosses are now pressed for time and will have to resume working or else go out of business.

The conference of all labor or-ganizations and trade unions in the city called by local eight in support of our strike for July 5th has already elected a committee to col-lect funds to relieve the striking hatters. With some financial assistance coming out of this conference, and its further activities, we hope to bring the strike to a successful end in the near future.

Village B'rd Endorses Workers' Jobless Bill Insurance

By a Worker Correspondent

WOODRIDGE, N. Y .- The Village Board of Woodridge endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social sold out the strike of the Danbury Insurance Bill after A. Mallisog,

Marine Union Calls for Nat'l Union Papers Seamen Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

were ready to settle the strike. But a little thing stopped them. This was the fact that the seamen were behind their elected committees and not the I.S.U. officials. Old crackpot Andy P. Fureseth boiled with rage when his ancient sell-out gag of 1921 didn't work. The workers have learned many lessons since the 1921 sell-out, and have welded themselves together into a united front that the fakers were unable to break.

Brother J. P. Ryan was driven from the west coast when he tried to drive the longshoremen back to work. Things got too hot for Ryan.

The Ryan and Fureseth underlings on the east coast are carrying on the sell-out traditions of the I.L.A. and I.S.U. They are deliberately sabotaging the west coast strike by refusing to call upon the I.S.U. members to take action and refusing to support any actions against scab ships.

The "seafarers council," composed of I.S.U. officials, issued a bulletin yard long, containing one line about the west coast strike which "The marine workers are stated. striking on the west coast, here's hoping they win." The last line sounds like a toast in a barroom. Yes, they hope they will win alright, meaning the shipowners and the right of the I.S.U. to collect dues.

The I.S.U. by carrying on a scab policy here have even made some of their own delegates disgusted and ready to throw up the sponge. I.S.U. delegates have been chased off ships by the crews.

The I.L.A. officials have the docks infested wit two-bit gansters who keep the men at work by threats and by spreading lies about the west coast strike.

Despite the terror, slanders and intimidation of the labor fakers and police, the Marine Workers Indus-trial Union is on the job every day organizing the seamen and longshoremen, preparing the m for struggle.

A general strike call has been is-sued by the M. W. I. U. in answer to the murder program of the shipowners and government on the west coast.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union has led several actions in support of the West Coast, and the sentiment of strike is expressed aboard every ship. On the docks the longshoremen grab eagerly leaflets that are distributed daily. The very air is charged with strike senitment on the waterfront, but it will require more than just the M. W. I. U. to start the ball rolling. It will require support from workers in all industries.

A general marine strike at present in the port of New York will be the lever that will set the entire east coast ports into motion and will have a tremendous effect upon workers in all industries.

The M. W. I. U. says "Forward to a National Strike in the Marine Transport Industry."

the bill and vote for it in Congress when it is again introduced next term.

Hatters and insisted that either Communist member of the board Michael Greene help the strike financially or not at all. The action of the Village Board the re-election of Sam Mannet, as struggle of the unemployed hotel secretary of the cafeteria workers' leader, as struggle of the unemployed hotel local of the F. W. I. U. It publishes Asks Labor Council adopted demanding that the Con-workers here last summer in the gressman from the district support fight for relief.

With the Trade -By EDWIN ROLFE-

THREE already established trade union papers are in for review this week. They are the Food Worker, published by the Food Workers' Industrial Union; the Weekly Needle Worker, published by the Needle Trades Workers' Indus-trial Union, and the Printers' Voice, whose issue of June 30, Vol. I, No. 6, issued by the Paterson striking printers' Typographical Union No. 195, is the first to be reviewed in this column.

A fourth paper appears with its initial issue: the Voice of the Nurse and Hospital Worker. This, in the words of the paper's masthead, is "published monthly by the Nurses" and Hospital Workers' League, an economic organization of all work-ers in the hospital and other health services devoted to their protection and improvement of their economic standing."

The current issue of Voice features the campaign for the eight-hour day for hospital workers, and devotes most of its small first page to an article pointing out the broken promises to the hospital workers (as well as to all other workers whom his demagogic cam-paign fooled into voting for him) of Mayor LaGuardia. It calls on all nurses and hospital workers to attend a protest meeting on the issue of the eight-hour day on Thursday, July 12, at 8:30 p.m., at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., near First St.

Editorials announce the purpose of the Voice, present the League's program and discusses the position of "The Unskilled Hospital Worker." A full page of "Voices from the Hospitals" carries' the correspond-ence of a Mt. Sinai nurse, who discusses conditions in Bellevue, Jewish Hospital and Riverside Hos-pital. It is significant and notable that this first issue prints a large story on page 1, which takes up the struggle against war, and calls on nurses to protest against war preparations. This is the sort of article which transforms a paper from a sheet of interest only to a specific trade or profession into one which all workers can read with profit. And I am sure that as the paper grows and more of these articles dealing with world-wide political issues appear, the position of the Voice as the organ and leader and educator of the hospital workers of New York City will assume a hun-dredfold greater value.

The Weekly Needle Worker and the Food Worker have received fre-quent reviews in the Daily Worker and are no doubt more familiar to our readers. The current issue of the Weekly Needle Worker, appearing shortly after Grace Hutchins' documented revelation of sweatshop conditions in the industry under the N. R. A., takes on special im-portance. It speaks of the preparations for the fur strike on a national front; of the necessity of workers' unity in the knitgoods trade to meet the concerted drive of the bosses; of the national front of struggle welded by the recent national fur concerence.

The Food Worker writes up the sell-out of the New York meat packers by the American Federation of Labor officialdom; the efforts of the National Biscuit Workers to build a rank and file union; a big story on the strike at Nathan's in Coney Island, in which Patsy Augustine was viciously beaten and tortured by LaGuardia's police, as well as other important stories. These are but samples of the complete contents of both the Weekly Needle Worker and the Food Worker, which indicate, I think, the scope and interest of the complete contents. Space does not now permit a fuller discussion. And for the same reason, the review of Printers' Voice must be postponed until next week.

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Buy the Daily Worker at the newsstands. Three cents a copy.

financial assistance from the national office, we approached the Central Trades and Labor Council. But all this august body could do was to offer a motion endorsing our strike. They even refused us a credential to approach local unions under the pretense that another is already in the field. In-cidentally, it is interesting to know that Jimmy Quinn, the secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is a hatter and represents our local in that body. In spite of the unsuccessful at-

temps to get any relief for six weeks, the spirit amongst the strikers is excellent. Knowing the sentiment amongst the strikers, the bosses were forced to call us to a conference.

At the first conference, the bosses refused to consider our Bill but instead promised arbitration and vaguely spoke about improving working conditions. The answer of the workers to this insult of the bosses was: "Nothing else than a substantial offer on our Bill will meet with our approval." The ex-

Members of Trade Unions Should Be Active Builders of "Daily Worker"

(Continued from Page 1)

"Daily" into every shop and factory and every local. The condition in some of our affiliated unions, where the Daily Worker is hardly mentioned officially, must be eliminated and now, with this drive, we urge the unemployed members while out of a job to become "Red Builders," selling the paper before all factories where the particular union is concentrating to build up organization. The "Daily" in this way is the best union organizer, which will teach the unorganized workers the first steps in trade union organization and develop their class conciousness.

Forward to a powerful Daily Worker! Let us help secure 75,000 new readers for the fighting workers' paper, which will be a mighty blow against company unions, against injunctions and police terror, for the right to picket, for increase in wages and improvement of conditions.

A mass circulation of the Daily Worker will be the greatest weapon to mobilize the workers not only to struggle for improvements in the daily conditions, but to prepare for smashing a system which is responsible for starvation and misery of the workers, and for working class rule in America.

RUGBY CLUB CHALLENGES

The Rugby Youth Club, having defeated the Shelton Looms, Inc., 8-5, thus making its record four victories in succession, now believes it is invincible and issues a challenge to workers' and students' baseball teams. These organizations should get in touch with the Athletic Di-rector, Rugby Youth Club, 84 **1**, 52nd St., Brooklyn.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1

Page Four

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

-this is one of the most im- strikes. mediate and important problems confronting the trade unions throughout the country and especially in the Greater New York area. The strike of the longshoremen,

seamen, masters, mates and pilots is being harassed

on all sides. Police, troops, chambers of commerce,

associations of capitalists, misleaders within the rank of organized labor and the Roosevelt Longshoremen's Board all united are with one purpose in mind-to break

the strike. Therefore the problem of broadening the struggle, spreading it to other ports, drawing in new strata of the working class, assumes the utmost importance.

The strike of the marine transport workers must not for a moment be issolated from the other industries. The success of the strike, the most important strike in America at the present time, depends not only upon the activities of the working class on the west coast, but also upon the action of organized labor east of the Cascade Mountains.

The joint marine strike committee is pressing hard for a general strike along the entire west coast. Efforts of the committee are directed chiefly to drawing into the struggle workers from the public service-street-car, electrical workers, workers in the gas plants and transport workers.

In the fight to broaden the strike to a general walkout, the strike are on committee is confronted not only Street. with troops, machine guns and gas, but also with the vilest and most corrupt trade union burocracy in the world-leaders of the San Fran-cisco Labor Council, leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union.

This labor burocracy is bent on carrying out the policy of the rich shipowners. They are attempting to head off the general strike. This same burocracy is attempting to smash the strike by urging against its spread to the east coast ports. But the spreading of the strike to the ports of the east coast, espe-

cially to New York, means added strength to the strikers.

A general marine strike is now the order of the day.

A walkout on the east coast for increased wages, shorter hours and in protest against the terror raging in the west coast ports will strength-en the great Pacific Coast strike like a steel rod.

Marine workers on the east coast should organize their committees at once, draw up demands and STRIKE.

Workers in all industries should give their utmost support to the heroic working class fighters on the Pacific.

Local unions should collect funds and send them at once to the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 65 Jackson Street, San

TO RALLY reserve forces to members to the extent of 1,088 participated in 9 strikes, 538 members support the great mari-time strike on the West Coast in 23 strikes, and 459 independent union members were involved in two

The outcome was reported in 33 situations as follows: one was lost. 24 wholly or partially successful strikes were led by the T. U. U. L., 6 by the A. F. of L. and 2 by independent unions.

THE Marine Workers Industrial Union reports that the majority of the crew of the S. S. Leviathan, America's largest ship, have de-clared that they will support the program of the union. Over two hundred members of the crew have applied for membership to the



By a Worker Correspondent NEW YORK .- Just a line to let you know how the Myer Bottling

Works drives their workers. About five weeks ago I put in from Friday 9:42 a. m. to 8.10 p. m. and Saturday from 6 a. m. to Saturday night 11:30 p. m. delivering with another chauffeur cases of soda which weigh about 50 pounds We sold about or more per case. 150 cases that day, and when I came in I only got \$4.50 for the 30 or

more hours that I worked. I should get at least \$6 for those two days as they promised me \$3 per day.

I took the money and never came back, but anyway let other workers know who they are. These people are on Mangin Street near Delancey

Jury Reprimanded By B'klyn Judge for **Freeing Negro Boy**

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK .- Last week I was selected for jury duty before Judge Fitzgerald in Brooklyn.

larceny against a Negro boy charged with stealing an old car worth \$85.

poor defense for the boy. While in the jury room I tried to must get your radical stuff out of a fraction).

We brought in a verdict of not guilty. The judge reprimanded us for spoiling the plot and dismissed the jury for the rest of the week as being unfit to sit in a capitalist

Knitgoods Workers to Hold Trial of A.F.L.



Andy was the first see'y of the metal workers industrial leadur in 1929- which Later became the steel emetal workers indunion UNITY COUNCH

Furniture Worker Answers Head of Jersey City Police

be a friend of labor and says that 'the police in Jersey City are not and never were hostile to union labor.'

This is an unqualified falsehood, since it is common knowledge that no union is allowed to strike or to picket in Jersey City. Can the Commissioner explain what has happened to the butcher's strike, or can he explain what has happened to the barber's strike? Can he explain why an organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union was driven out of town by the police, and why the workers were forced to elect a new organizer whom they did not want?

The only way that workers can improve their living conditions is by exercising their rights to strike and picket. These rights have been illegally taken away in Jer-These rights have sey City. Whenever an employer wants to get away from paying a living wage and union conditions he moves to Jersey City.

The Commissioner is trying to bring in the issue of a recognized union. The issue is clear. Have the workers the right to organize into any union that they choose or not? And, if the furniture workers are organized into the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union must they have the official seal and approval of the Commisrecognized? to be This sioner sounds like Hitler's fascism.

Mr. Wolfe is worried about our being affiliated with the rican Federation of Labor. not American Does Mr. Wolfe know that out of the 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 workers in the United States only

4,000,000 are organized into the

American Federation of Labor and

existence and that the rest of the

workers are not organized at all?

were sentenced to jail? Does he

know the edict of Mr. Hansen, the

assistant corporation counsel, that

if pickets are attracting a crowd.

arrest the pickets. Will Mr. Wolfe

police will not disperse the

letses and many others about whom Mayor Hague boasted of his drive against racketeering unions. Weren't they leaders of the A. F. of L? Then again, when I was asked by Hansen, the district at-

- SEC'Y OF

torney, whether we are against the A. F. of L. my answer was no, as far as the workers are concerned. I explained that we are against the corrupt policies of A. F. of L. leaders. I also explained in answer to the question of the district attorney that corruption does not mean that "all the leaders are thieves" and the record will show that I said, "corruption also means when the workers are misled by wrong policies."

I stated in explaining the differ-ences between the policies of our union and the A. F. of L. the following: "The A. F. of L. believes in craft unionism and we are for the form of industrial unionism. We believe that only through uniting the workers in one industry, irrespective of crafts, into one industrial union, can we win better conditions." Then I further explained "we believe in a class struggle policy as against the class collaboration policy of the A. F. of L." We believe that only through strikes and struggle can the workers win higher wages and shorter hours. As to the point why we only have 10,000 members while there are 300,000 furniture workers in the United States, I explained that "these workers are not organ-ized ,and the A. F. of L. never at-tempted to organize them. It was the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union who came on the field and as a beginning organized 10,000 workers and improved their condi-tions." Then the judge stopped me. He did not want to listen any more to these explanations. The only thing that I wanted to add was that we are for unity with the work-ers of the A. F. of L. and when the workers will be united no McGoverns, no Hansens and no Hagues will be able to take away the elementary rights of the workers. The Commissioner's statement is ship. At the Downtown meeting a a further step toward fascism, motion was adopted by a vote of Mayor Hague will not allow picket- 74-48 that the union call a strike ing, no matter who you are nor to whom you belong. Commissioner to whom you belong. Commissioner organization. At this same meet-wood accuses us of trying "to stop ing another motion was accepted the workers of this city from earn-ing wages to support their families." In answer to this charge I would cently appointed by the Dress Joint like to point out that Mr. Miller, for instance, employs very few Jersey City men. He employs New York labor and he himself lives in Brooklyn. The men whom he employs members of the union. are paid at starvation wages, since they are without union protection. meetings that the dressmakers are The police protect him in his trick ready to follow and support the methods to cut wages, employ work- militant program of the Left Wing, ers for long hours, speed them up

without giving them any right to

and

organize

bargain collectively.

By Rico Zimmerman Is **Condemned** by Dressmakers

Workers Demand Strike Action Against His Reorganizations

At the last section meetings of Local 22, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, held on Thursday, June 28, the dressmakers voiced their disgust with the Zimmerman administration for its deliberate failure to inform the membership about the vicious clause in the agreement giving the bosses the right to reorganize their shops, a right which the bosses are using as a whip against the workers in order to put over their wage-cutting schemes. Already five inside shops have thrown out their workers, and 31 others gave in applications ask-ing for permission to reorganize their shops.

The Zimmerman administration not only failed to mobilize the dressmakers to fight against this evil, but deliberately failed to in-form the members about the existence of such a clause

It is a long time since the so-called progressive administration has been faced with so much sharp criticism as was the case at the last section meetings. The participants in the discussion were not only left wingers, but also rank and filers who rarely attend meetings and who had, up to the past sec-tion meetings, supported Mr. Zim-merman and his clique.

particularly The meeting was stormy at Ambassador Hall, where Mr. Zimmerman himself was pres-One after another, workers ent. threw to his face facts about wagecuts that were carried through with the consent of the union. A motion demanding the removal of Hochman as manager of the Dress Joint Board for his class collaboration policy and cynical attitude to workers that would surely have been carried by a majority vote would not be entertained by the chairman, a henchman of Mr. Zimmerman.

Seeing the mass of workers enraged against them, the so-called "Progressive" clique attempted to terrorize the workers by depriving them of their legitimate rights. In almost every section, the leading comrades of the Opposition Group were threatened with being called to the Grievance Board if they persisted in embarrassing the admini-stration. In Ambassador Hall Comrade Stamper was thus threatened by the chairman, Nathan Margolis. The same thing happened in Brownsville, where Ben Gerjoy was threatened by Nelson, and Down-town and Williamsburg, where Comrades Sol Lipnack and Leo Kramer, respectively were threatened by henchmen of the administration. In Boro Park, the chairman, Hollander, broke up the meeting, refusing to entertain a motion that business agents should not be appointed, but should be those who came in second in the recent local elections. In Harlem, the chairman, Murry Gross, a Socialist, attacked the white workers (Left Wingers) for coming to the Harlem meeting where only Negroes should come. His statement that only Negroes should be allowed in to the Harlem meetings, proved his endorsement

It was a frame-up case of grand A Negro reformist lawyer put up

convince the other jurymen of this, when one of them said to me, "You the Nation." I replied—"I read the Common Sense magazine." Can you imagine my surprise when his an-swer to this was, "You ought to read the Daily Worker." (We formed

By MAX PERLOW Commissioner Wolfe pretends to

Francisco.

Send telegrams of protest to Governor Merriam of California and Mayor Rossi of San Francisco against the use of troops and police against the the striking marine workers.

Come out today at noon to the mass demonstration at pier 61, 21st and West Streets, when the S. S. Virginia docks with blood-stained cargo from the west coast.

Demand that no scab cargo be unloaded in the port of New York. Longshoremen and seamen of the port of New York, strike in support of your brothers in the west!

A CCORDING to the regular monthly survey of the Pen and Hammer, there were 47 strikes in Goldberg, manager of Local 155, and that our union is against the A. F. Greater New York during the month of April.

The majority of these strikes, 28, The majority of these strikes, 26, come before the workers and 10 this attempt to this attempt to the workers and tween the A. F. of L. workers and tween the A. F. of L. workers and us will not be successful. As far The American Federation of Labor

led 13 and 6 were led by independent unions.

in 34 of these strikes. A. F. of L. accusations made are correct.

Leaders Here Today

that there are many independent unions and T. U. U. L. unions in In the Jewish "Day" of June 25 or 26 there appeared a statement made by William Schaeffer, organizer of the Knitgoods Local 155, The Commissioner is trying to say International Ladies Garment that he is not against lawful pick-Workers Union, in which he chal- eting. Can he tell us whether lenges the Knitgoods Workers In-dustrial Union to prove the ac- all the cases where our pickets cusations made against him of scabbing.

The actions of William Schaeffer are well known to the knitters in trade

The union is therefore arranging crowd but, on the contrary, will an open trial for today at 6:30 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and point out to us how anybody can Irving Place, where all the knit- picket peacefully without being ar-

Mr. Wolfe is trying to explain

Steinman, manager of the U.T.W. local, will have an opportunity to come before the workers and re-

The Knitgoods Workers Indus-

of L. He even quotes me as say-ing that the A. F. of L. is corrupt. as corruption is concerned I want

the

of the Jim Crow policy.

In the Brownsville section a motion was adopted condemning the delegation of Local 22 to the recent I.L.G.W.U. convention for working hand in hand with the reactionary leadership and for its failure to represent the interests of the memberin every shop where the boss attempts to carry through a recondemning the "Fish Investiga-tion Committee." a committee re-Board supposedly to investigate the activities of the Left Wing Group, but actually an excuse for carrying through the expulsion of militant

It is clear from these section which is the only roup fighting for their rights in the International. The dressmakers will have to folendent unions. There were 2,085 workers involved a 34 of these strikes. A. F. of L. accusations made are correct. trial Union, has sufficient material and witnesses to prove that the accusations made are correct. trial Union, has sufficient material and witnesses to prove that the accusations made are correct. trial Union, has sufficient material and witnesses to prove that the accusations made are correct. trial Union, has sufficient material ask Mr. Wolfe whether he dles, Jennings, Cherbourgs, Bul-for \$10 or \$12 a week. trial Union, has sufficient material in their respective shops so as not to permit any wage cuts.