

IRTPension Plan Is New Wage Slash

Would Rob Employees Of Three Per Cent of Their Low Wages

By a Subway Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The latest pension plan of the I. R. T. is nothing more nor less than a trick to rob the employes of another 3 per cent of their already low wages. Let us examine some of the important provisions, and see what they really mean and how they would work out in practice.

Paragraph 1.—"From and after the first of July, 1934, at 12:01 a.m., the age of retirement of any employe shall be reduced from 70 years (as at present) to 65 years after 25 years of continuous service with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. . . ."

This is nothing more than bait to catch the men. The average man on the line is far from the retirement age, and it really doesn't make any difference to him whether he is retired at 70 or 65 if until then he lives at starvation level and cannot adequately provide for his family.

Paragraph 2.—"Retirement shall be permitted at any age, if an employe shall become **TOTALLY AND PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AFTER 20 YEARS OF SERVICE** instead of after 25 years (as at present). The fact of such disability shall be determined by the Pension Board, after an examination and written report by a physician appointed by them. . . ."

In the first place—what provisions are made for men injured before 25 years of service? None whatsoever! These men are simply out of luck and can starve for all the company cares. Secondly—Even if a man is disabled after 20 years of service it is a physician chosen by the company-picked Pension Board that decides if a man is "totally and permanently disabled." The men themselves can judge how "fair" such a decision can be.

Payments

Paragraph 3.—"Pension allowances shall be paid monthly, but only out of the Pension Fund upon the following basis:

"(1) For each year of service, if any, rendered prior to July 1, 1934, 1 per cent . . . based on his rates of pay for the ten years next preceding July 1, 1934, or for the maximum number of years of employment, if less than ten years."

On this basis, if a man averaged \$30 a week for the ten years preceding July 1, 1934, he gets \$12 per month. And how many would get that!

"(2) Plus the amount provided in the following "Retirement Schedule:

"Each employe shall contribute to the Pension Fund monthly . . . an amount approximately equal to 3 per cent of his average rate of pay during that month. . . . The monthly pension for each year of contribution shall be approximately 1½ per cent of the average monthly rate of pay with a **MAXIMUM PENSION FOR EACH YEAR OF CONTRIBUTION OF \$15 A MONTH.**"

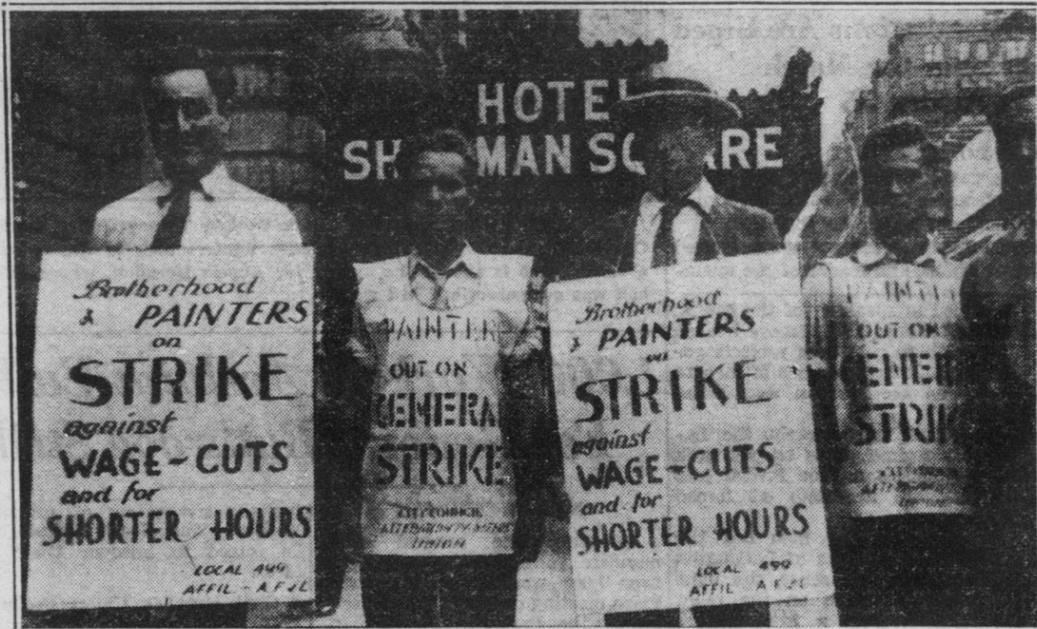
Add the amount gotten on the first basis to the amount gotten on the second basis and the total pension on retirement would be \$27 per month. Of course not many men will be eligible for even that.

Company Pays Less Than One-Third

Paragraph 5.—"The receiver is to contribute to the Pension Fund monthly on or before the 15th day of each month an amount equal to the aforesaid contributions of the employes for the preceding month . . . but such contributions by the receiver is limited to a maximum amount of \$500,000 in each year, less such amount (but not in excess

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PAINTERS' UNIONS UNITE ON PICKET LINE



Members of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Alteration Painters Union have united on the picket line. Here are three members of the Brotherhood and one member of the Alteration Painters picketing the Hotel Sherman Square on upper Broadway.

Many Join Western Union Messengers' Code Protest

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

The New York messengers were not the only workers present at the Telegraph Industry Code Hearings in Washington on May 16. Telegraphers and others came to voice their protests against the treatment and discrimination to which the companies had subjected them, and to ask for a Code which would accord a fair deal to the workers in the industry.

One speaker charged that a yellow-dog system operates in the Western Union. He stated that preference for employment is given to applicants who are willing to join the company union (association of Western Union Employees), which sets up an elaborate disguise as an honest labor organization. In support of the demands of the messenger boys for a minimum of \$15 for a 40-hour week, he brought out the fact that many of the "boys," because of unemployment and necessity, are grown men who have been forced to take these jobs to save themselves and their families from starvation and death.

The hearing was not without its irony. Frank B. Powers, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, made a speech in which he expressed his sympathy for the messengers, and then, immediately belied this by stating that his organization did not authorize or support any struggle for better conditions in which the messengers throughout the country had participated. Powers declared:

"I listened with great sympathy to the stories of the boys, but we do not give authorization for sporadic strikers, or for strikers of any character until first all constitutional steps have been carried out."

The reader may recall that only a few short weeks ago, William Green, the President of the A. F. of L., issued a very similar statement

in reference to the San Francisco general strike, disavowing any interest in or authorization for that struggle. The fight of the heroic San Francisco workers was smashed, and arch-misleader Green was able to add another one to the list of strikes which he and his shady cohorts have assisted in breaking.

The Code which was proposed stipulated that the messengers were to receive a minimum wage of \$10 in the north and \$9 in the south. The boys were denied even this, for both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph refused to pay the set minimum, and the Code was never signed.

The companies were thus given carte blanche by the government to continue their policies of wage-cuts, speed-ups, wholesale layoffs, discrimination and intimidation. But

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Reactionary Officials Oust, Beat Up Painter At A.F.L. Local Meet

When a worker, an ex-painter, member of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Post 191, approached officials of Local 442 of the Painter's Union, (A. F. of L.), which met last Friday night, and requested the floor for a few minutes, Henry Rosen (part and parcel of the Zausner machine), chairman of the meeting, refused and demanded that he leave immediately. When Lerner refused to do this members of the union shouted, "Give him the hall."

When Lerner left the hall, one of the officials of this union, Max Weinstock, beat him up and left him unconscious for over an hour.

Members of Post 191 protest this action on the part of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats in beating up a disabled member of their organization.

NTWIU Calls For Big United Knitters Fight

Letter Signed by Gold Urged Rank and File Strike Leadership

The following letter, signed by Ben Gold, general secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, has been sent to David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Jack Steinman, manager of local 1793 of the United Textile Workers Union:

"In connection with the preparations for a general strike of knitters workers, our union makes the following proposals:

"1.—That the three unions, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the United Textile Workers Union, and the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union jointly call one strike under the leadership and supervision of one committee representing the three unions.

Urges Rank and File Leaders

"2.—That the leadership of the strike shall be composed not only of paid officials but also of rank and file shop representatives elected by the workers.

"3.—That the strike shall be called during the week of August 15.

"4.—That a joint mass meeting of knitters workers from all unions, as well as unorganized, shall be called as quickly as possible for mobilization purposes.

"5.—That a committee representing the three unions shall meet at once to make all necessary arrangements for the calling and leading of the strike.

United Action Stressed

"You undoubtedly realize the importance of one strike. United ac-

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33 Out of 52 New York Strikes Led by TUUL During July, Pen and Hammer Survey Reveals

By L. R. A.

A total of 52 strikes in Greater New York were covered in Pen & Hammer's May, 1934, regular monthly strike survey for Labor Research Association. The report admittedly covers only some of the strikes in this district during the month. It is based upon newspaper items and a check-up with union organizers.

Of the 52 strikes, 33 were led by the Trade Union Unity League; 14

by the American Federation of Labor, and five by independent unions. Some 5,650 workers were involved in 36 strikes, for which numbers participating are given. The A. F. of L. led 4,663 workers in five strikes; the T. U. U. L., 882 in 28 strikes; and independent unions, 107 in three strikes.

Outcome of the struggle were reported in 33 cases, of which 27 were wholly or partially successful. Of these, the T.U.U.L. led 19; the A. F.

of L., 7; and independents, one.

Six strikes were lost, four by the T.U.U.L., and two by the A. F. of L. In two of the strikes lost by the T.U.U.L., injunctions helped to defeat the workers. In addition, injunctions—two of them by A. F. of L. unions—were issued in three other T.U.U.L. strikes in which the outcome was not reported. In only one A. F. of L. strike was injunction issued.

Our correspondents report that in five strikes, A. F. of L. officials sent in members to act as scabs.

Knitgoods Workers on Strike Eve

General Strike Coming Rapidly to a Head in Greater New York

By LOUIS COOPER

In the knitgoods trade developments are expected to come soon to a head, the pending general strike being now a matter of days. This has been a year of rich experiences to the knitgoods workers. Exactly one year ago two A. F. of L. locals, the International and U. T. W., made a sudden discovery of the existence of knitgoods workers and decided to get next to them. This discovery they made as a result of a tip given to them by the knitgoods manufacturers about this new fertile field where they could do excellent union racketeering business.

The position of the knitgoods boss one year ago was not a very promising one. The Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union which has been active in the field for the past four years was making rapid progress, stopping wage cuts, improving conditions, unionizing shops and generally driving home the idea of union into the heads of thousands of knitgoods workers. The knitgoods bosses, who are traditional open shoppers, found themselves faced with a widespread revolt of their workers, thousands of whom responded to the call of the Industrial Union to a general strike.

Bosses Apply for Help

In despair the knitgoods manufacturers applied for help to their allies the U. T. W. and the International, who unhesitatingly rushed to their rescue. They could not however save the situation for the bosses entirely, for in spite of their strike-breaking activities of settling for a longer working week and under worse conditions, the Industrial Union came out from last year's strike victorious, constituting to the present day a major factor in the industry.

The damage done by these agents to the knitgoods workers is great in its extent. Even the officially agreed upon 37½ hour week was not observed in their shops; they have permitted overtime and brought up the working week to 48 hours; wage cuts took place in their shops with the knowledge and consent of their officials, and discharges have assumed a wholesale nature.

Because of the division they brought into the ranks of the workers, the bosses reassured themselves again and once more raised their heads. After succeeding to split and weaken the ranks of the workers it was easy for them to impose a hunger code with such provisions as a 48 hour week and the \$10 to \$14 wage minimum. Having accomplished this they earnestly set themselves to enforce the code.

The "all powerful" International did not do a thing to protest against this code and to prevent this from going into effect. They were then too much involved in a prolonged scrap with the agents of the U. T. W. clique finding it difficult to settle accounts with each other. For months the jurisdictional squabble was the dominant issue in these two A. F. of L. locals, all basic problems of conditions being put in the background, until the disgust of their members forced them to patch up the temporary understanding.

This peace-making understanding, too, carries the stamp of one big betrayal. While outwardly establishing a knitgoods Joint Council, the shops are actually broken up into two and more conflicting groups, the knitters being placed under the rule of the U. T. W. gang, operators and finishers under the International, and other crafts being placed still elsewhere. The real consequences of these arrange-

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Relief Workers March At End of Month Will Demand Winter Relief

All Unions and Workers Organizations Are Urged
To Mobilize Membership for March
To City Hall on August 25

By HOWARD BOLDT

Demanding adequate relief, a living wage on work relief, and decent work conditions, unemployed and relief workers will gather on Union Square, Saturday, August 25, at 10 a. m., and march on City Hall.

"This 'yellow dog' march," Richard Sullivan, secretary of the United Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, and leader of the unemployed, declared in his report on the results of the Albany delegation, which presented relief demands to Gov. Lehman last week, "will fling LaGuardia's charge back into his teeth. The winter facing the unemployed," he said, "will be one of unparalleled misery unless we act now to force the city administration to abandon the present haphazard relief, and place relief on an adequate basis."

Trade unions and workers' mass organizations are asked to mobilize their membership in preparation for the march.

Mass Firings

Under the present policy of the LaGuardia relief administration, every worker on the relief jobs whose pay is less than what he would otherwise receive if on home relief will be kept on the job. Workers whose pay is in excess of home relief budgets are being fired. Skilled workers and white-collar workers are being fired, and after a period of waiting during which they must make re-application for relief, are put on home relief.

Thus, white collar workers on the projects who earn \$24 a week would need to have at least seven dependents in order to remain on the job under the new ruling. Skilled workers are being fired or transferred to laborers' jobs at lower rates of pay. Fifty painters on the Bronx Mills job were laid off and offered laborers' jobs. Putting up a struggle, they forced the relief administration to re-hire them as painters and pay them for time lost.

A recent order signed by Borough Engineer Heasley stated that all workers fired for "loafing" would be denied all relief for at least 50 days, and then would get only commodity relief. Promptly 200 workers were fired from the Split Rock Road job, and each was handed a discharge slip reading, in the space for discharge reason: "loafing."

Families Denied Relief

Families applying for relief are systematically denied relief in any form and tens of thousands are dropped from the lists as new names are added.

Speaking on March 16, Commissioner Hodson said, "Home relief applications have increased from a daily average of 1,450 in February to an average of 1,832 thus far in March." Throughout the succeeding months, Hodson and Edward Corsi, head of the Home Relief Bureau, issued statements that new applications were pouring in at the rate of 1,500 daily. On August 2, Hodson, expressing "fears" for the relief situation during the coming winter, said that new applications for relief continued to come at the rate of 1,600 daily. Assuming that these gentlemen are correct in stating that at least 1,500 new relief applicants are received daily, at least 225,000 have applied for relief since March 1.

The following table shows the number receiving home relief:

March	142,597
April	161,367
May	166,971
June	167,498
July	(approx) 170,000

In other words, while at least 225,000 applied for relief in the five months period from March to July, only about 28,000 were added to the relief lists.

At the same time, basing averages on the figures of the relief administration, average relief to families have been cut from \$45.53 in April to \$36.67 in July.

Pointing a finger at Washington, declaring that he would "move heaven and earth" to get P.W.A. appropriation, LaGuardia plans another trip to Washington at the time of Roosevelt's return. Again LaGuardia feeds the hungry with phrases when they demand bread. Yet LaGuardia inadvertently slipped the cat out of the bag when

he added in speaking of the P.W.A. appropriations: "We'll move heaven and earth to get these projects going to put the thousands of men to work who are now on work relief jobs."

To put it more clearly, the LaGuardia regime plans to put work relief employes on the P.W.A. jobs (if they are awarded) at forced labor wages.

On the jobs the men call the forced labor schemes of LaGuardia "slavery." In this sense, the fight for adequate wages on the relief jobs also becomes a fight against forced labor. For skilled workers the fight is for the continuance of skilled work at continued trade union rates and for more hours.

Every trade union, all workers organizations are urged to take immediate steps to mobilize their entire membership for mass march on the City Hall on August 25. Demand adequate relief and increased appropriations to provide relief for all unemployed. Demand a living wage on work relief and decent working conditions on the jobs. Demand the abrogation of the bankers' agreement by which the city pays millions to the Wall Street bankers while starving the unemployed.

18 Butcher Shops Organized in N.Y.

Join Butchers' Union Section of Food Workers

Eighteen butcher shops have been organized in the last three weeks by the Butchers Union, section of the Food Workers Industrial Union, in its intensive drive to organize the butchers. Ten shops in Yorkville and eight in Coney Island have been organized and have won a 25 per cent increase in wages and union conditions.

There are now two shops on strike in Brooklyn, one at 212 Neptune Ave., and the other at 809 Ave. U. Six workers picketing 809 Ave. U were arrested at the instigation of the boss on framed-up charges of disorderly conduct. The militant Butchers Union urges all workers in striking sections to help win these strikes.

Those arrested were Sam Finkelstein, organizer of the Union, and Goldberger, Cohen, Weitzman, Korman and Sterling, pickets.

Neighborhood Rallied To Put Back Furniture

HOLLAND, Ohio.—Lunch and fish poles were packed and we were all set for a fishing trip, when a neighbor came in the yard, said, he had a telephone call of an eviction case. The furniture was all out in the street.

I sure like to fish but evictions are the Unemployment Council's long suit, so to the eviction we went. We found that the woman had gone to town to rent the place next door. She came home to find her furniture all out.

The Council mobilized and held a short meeting at which Comrade Byers, who is running for Sheriff of Lucas County, appealed to the neighbors who are not council members to support the Council and help put the furniture back in the home. After the job was completed, the woman offered to pay \$2 for what the Council did, but Comrade Byers refused to take the money, telling her that the bank that owned the home was the one that stole every cent from the working class.

Comrade Byers also got many signers for his Election Petition at this eviction.

LABOR DEFENSE TAKES TO WATER



As 10,000 heat-stricken New York workers thronged the beach at Carnarsie, several young labor defense fighters took to the water in a boat. Here is shown the appeal for Angelo Herndon, whose \$15,000 bail was oversubscribed last week.

1,000 Workers Acclaim Call For General Bathrobe Strike

By DON TRUMAN

Accepting the general strike mandate voted by the acclaim of over 1,000 workers at the Irving Plaza meeting on July 9th, the leaders of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union have set about to broaden the base and round out the organization of the strike forces.

Their first care was to penetrate the open shop markets existing on the very threshold of New York, in the neighboring states of Connecticut and New Jersey, which serve as reservoirs of cheap labor. The existence of these open shop centers is a perennial menace to the living standards of New York workers.

Workers Eager to Join Union

Under the benevolent protection of local organizations of business men, smiled upon by local mayors and police chiefs, open shops multiply there like mushrooms after a rain—particularly after a militant strike in the metropolitan area. Of big shops there also are a few. The Rahbob and the Royal have some 500 workers between them. Another 500 find employment in the open shop sector of Red Bank, New Jersey.

The workers in both of these districts were ripe for organization. They welcomed the advance of the union. Contacts were speedily established in many of the larger factories. A local was getting under way in So. Norwalk. The workers were lining up for the strike; they were awaiting the signal from New York saying that all the other workers were ready for the general walkout. Organization was going on rapidly—too rapidly for the peace of mind of the local bosses. Whether or not through the services of a certain well known labor spy hired by the bosses to break up the growing organization, the police tracked one of the organizers, Frank Boldino. Last Thursday they suddenly seized him in the street and threw him into jail for questioning. There wasn't the slightest pretense at legality. They were following the path blazed for them by the vigilantes of the West Coast.

Boldino laughed at their offer to turn him loose on his promise to leave town and desist from further union activity. He is an American citizen, and he will want to know by what right a worker can be kidnapped off the streets and jailed



DAVID DUBINSKY — He's maneuvering with the NRA Labor Board to put the damper on the developing strike of 15,000 knit-goods workers.

for the sole crime of organizing workers. The local fascists will be forced to uncover their ugly faces.

Civil Liberties Union Protests

As soon as they heard about it the American Civil Liberties Union despatched a wire to mayor and police commissioner, under the signatures of Roger Baldwin and A. L. Wirin. "The reported efforts of the police to drive Boldino from the city are shocking violations of his rights as a citizen," it said. "If necessary the A. C. L. U. will take legal steps to protect the rights of workers to organize in South Norwalk."

But the activity of the Union has already shown some fruit. Whether in fear of the spread of union talk among the workers or in order to cut the ground from under the union by forestalling its demands, the employers have suddenly corrected a number of long-standing abuses to which the Bathrobe Industrial Union has called attention in leaflets. If, however, they hope to check the spread of the union thereby, the hope is shortsighted.

Conditions Among Workers

The bathrobe workers are determined once for all to put an end to the terrific exploitation of which they are the victims. All other means and methods of obtaining relief have been exhausted. Innumerable conferences have taken place with the Code authorities, the Labor Board, and the bosses. Repeated appeals to the Code Authority to amend the code so as to make some provision for the workers were ignored. The N. R. A. has set afoot a mad scramble among the manufacturers for the business that is to be had; workers pay was cut to the bone. In addition, other evils have crept in. There is the so-called cooperative shop, in which several bosses do some of the work in order to evade all regulation. And the N. R. A. has not even been able to enforce the measly \$13 a week scale! Union officials have repeatedly called attention to brazen infringements of wage and hour stipulations. All they got from the gentlemen of the N. R. A. was sympathy!

Not that they expected more from those quarters. The purpose was rather to convince those that were still staunch followers of the Roosevelt-LaGuardia myth that workers have no stake in it. A recent strike victory with the Fisher-Jones Co., the three contracting shops of which were forced to settle with the Industrial Union after paying a fine of \$130 and compensating the workers for time lost, immensely cheered the workers and convinced them of the necessity of strike action.

The Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union presented a list of demands to the Contractors Association at a conference on June 21st. They have worked out a scale which guarantees to the workers the semblance of a living wage. Specifically, they want a 35 hour week, equal pay for equal work, security of job with no discrimination, equal division of work, limitation of contractors and pay for legal holidays.

The strike power is in the hands of the leaders. And when they exercise that power and call the workers out in battle, they are sure that the battle lines will include not only the workers of New York, but those of Connecticut and New Jersey as well.

Custom Tailors Set to Battle For Own Code

Industrial Union Goes
to Washington, Hits
Wage Provisions

By A. HOFFMAN

Manager, Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union

On Jan. 27th, 1934, a hearing of the proposed code for the Custom Tailoring trade was held in Washington. The employers, the Journeymen Tailors Union, the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union, proposed a separate code for the Custom Tailoring trade, while Mr. Hillman of the Amalgamated demanded that the Custom Tailoring trade be included in the code of the men's clothing industry. However, in the final analysis the employers, the representatives of the Journeymen Tailors Union and Mr. Hillman of the Amalgamated fought for one and the same thing, while the representatives of the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union, who had been represented by forty delegates, presented amendments to the proposed code and fought for such demands that would actually relieve the Custom Tailoring Workers from their miserable conditions. Most of the time of the hearing was taken up in debating all kinds of definitions which were meaningless as far as the economic conditions of the workers were concerned.

Workers Average \$10 to \$15

Today, six months after the hearing, the Custom Tailoring Code has been finally signed. The Custom Tailoring trade did receive a separate code and it is interesting to discuss the labor provisions of the code. The Custom Tailoring trade is a highly-skilled one and a highly seasonal one. It takes years of experience to become a custom tailor. The garments produced by the custom tailors are sold between \$100 and \$175 a piece. The workers average between \$10 and \$15 a week. Seventy-five per cent of the workers work homework, child labor prevails in the trade because of homework and in spite of the highly skilled trade there are hundreds of unemployed workers even in the height of the season.

As a result of the determined fight carried out by the Custom Tailoring Workers in September, 1933, under the leadership of the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union in the form of a general strike, and because of the fact that this inspired the Custom Tailoring Workers throughout the United States and they followed with strikes in other forms of struggle in many other cities, the employers and the Code Authority have formulated the code which attempts to create illusions in the minds of the workers that certain concessions are made. For instance, in the Code they state that homework should be abolished six months after the signing of the Code. But this paragraph is followed by so many provisions that instead of abolishing homework, homework is legalized and encouraged.

Code Allows Sunday Work

On the question of hours, the Code proposes 36 hours a week. However, in the provisions that follow they allow eight hours a day, six days a week and in the height of the season they allow even Sunday work (my emphasis, A. H.). On the question of wages, the Code proposed 40 cents an hour minimum and 65 cents an hour maximum, at the time when our Union had enforced through the last general strike \$1 and more an hour. We also know from the experiences in other trades that the minimum provided in the Code becomes the maximum. That the intention of the employers with the support of the Code Authority is to enforce 40 cents an hour. This is also the minimum of the men's clothing workers in the Amalgamated and this became the maximum in the Amalgamated for the majority of the workers in the trade.

The representatives of the Journeymen Tailors Union accepted and agreed with the proposed code which is at present signed. They have done so because they do not represent any workers in America. However, they are used by the employers for the sake of their convenience.

The Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union brought amend-

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Cafeteria Union Leads Successful Ten-Day Strike

Forces Reinstatement of Fired Workers and \$2 Increase

The Cafeteria Workers Union led a successful sixteen day strike at Fisher's Cafeteria, 75 E. 12th St., forcing the reinstatement of the workers, \$2 increases and getting shorter hours and recognition of the shop committee.

The boss, a Mr. Applebaum, tried to put over an A. F. of L. agreement, recognizing 40 per cent as unionized and the rest later. It didn't work. William Beale, Arnold Totter, Bill Regan and George Castro, who were arrested when the strike was called on July 6, were tried before Judge Overton Harris at E. 121 St. Court on July 30 and 31.

Despite the fact that the employer and his lawyer were willing to drop charges the Judge viciously insisted on proceeding with the case. In singling out the organizer of the union, William Beale, for special attack, Judge Harris confirmed the LaGuardia administration's concerted attack on the workers and their leaders.

Sentence of \$25 or five days was meted out to all defendants. The union is answering these attacks with a drive to organize chain cafeterias, independents and busy bees. Leaflets, stickers and concentration committees will be used.

NTWIU Calls for One Big Knitgoods Strike

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tion would not only mobilize greater masses of knitgoods workers and imbue them with a greater enthusiasm and fighting spirit, but would actually assure victory. It is needless to state that the employers and all other enemies of the workers are interested in having two strikes, which means dividing the ranks of the workers and consequently increasing the chances of the employers for defeating the workers. The strategy of divide and rule is one of the most effective weapons used by the bosses and their agents against the workers.

"It must be the sincere desire of our unions to do nothing that would in any way assist the employers in carrying out their deadly strategy of divide and rule. That is the reason why we address this communication to you. Moreover, our union is willing and prepared to take up with your committee also the question of one union for the knitgoods workers, who are at present divided into three unions, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the United Textile Workers Union, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. In this connection our proposal is to exercise the widest possible democracy and to let the matter be determined by the workers themselves. The decision of the majority of the knitgoods workers will be the decision by which our union will abide.

"I hope you will give this very important matter your immediate attention and reply at once."

Pipe Makers' Strike Intact in Sixth Week

NEW YORK—The strike of 27 employes of the Supreme Briar Company, Navy and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn, for the reinstatement of a discharged worker and for a 20 per cent wage increase entered its sixth week today. The owners of the plant are trying to operate with scabs under police protection. The strike is being led by the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America.

Independent Carpenters To Meet On Wednesday

The Independent Carpenters Union is calling a half-yearly membership meeting for Wednesday, at 7:30 p. m., at its headquarters, 820 Broadway. At this meeting nominations and elections for a new administration will take place. A financial report for the last six months will be given by the auditing committee. All carpenters are urged to attend.

I.R.T. Pension Plan Is Part of Scheme Of Subway Bosses to Cut Workers' Pay

Would Rob Employees Of Three Per Cent of Their Low Wages

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of \$200,000) as the receiver may actually pay out in that year with respect to pensions under the plan in effect prior to July 1, 1934."

What does this mean in plain language? It means the following: At the present time the company is paying out \$200,000 a year UNDER THE OLD PENSION SCHEME. The most that they will pay out for pensions is \$500,000 a year. (They say that "this limitation is necessary because of the reduced earning power of the subway and elevated railroads!) So that subtracting \$200,000 from \$500,000 leaves a maximum of \$300,000 that the company will pay for the new pension scheme. Compare this with the \$1,000,000 or so the men will contribute each year—for which the company pays no interest! Pretty soft for the company.

The same paragraph continues: "If in any year of operation of the plan, the contribution to the Pension Fund by the receiver . . . together with the contributions of the employes, shall be insufficient to meet the pension in full, then there shall be for the next ensuing year either an increase in the rates paid by the employes or a decrease in the scale of pension payments."

In other words, if the company-picked Pension Board thinks it can rob the men of some more money and get away with it, it can juggle figures to show that the men must pay more than the 3 per cent or else accept an even lower scale of pension payment than the one now before the men.

Paragraph 7—"Upon the termination of employment, for any cause, before retirement, the total contributions of the employe to the date of such termination shall be refunded to him or to his legal representative, without interest. . . ."

Here the company has a chance to do many men, who would soon be eligible for retirement, out of the pension by firing them and paying back the contributions without interest. Again the company has a chance to make a neat sum both by not paying a pension at all, and saving interest on the money which it gets from the men.

Plan Compulsory

Paragraph 9—"This plan shall be compulsory for employes entering the service after June 30, 1934, and optional for employes in service on that date, but such employes may come under this plan at any time within three months after such date or thereafter in the discretion of the Pension Board."

This paragraph is supposed to

make it seem that the pension scheme is voluntary for the men in service before June 30, 1934. But is it really so? Not at all. In the three-month period the company can do many things to ACTUALLY FORCE THE MEN to sign the agreement. What is to prevent the company from calling in each man separately and "convincing" him he should sign? Or not granting leaves of absence to those who don't sign? Or even firing some men and rehiring them as new men, so that they would have to sign the pension agreement in order to get back their jobs?

Paragraph 10—"The Pension Plan shall be administered by a Pension Board, consisting of three employes appointed by the receiver and (here is the joker) two employes to be selected by the person who shall be, in the opinion of the receiver, the representative of a majority of the employes."

And whom does the receiver consider "the representative of a majority of the employes?" Connelly, of course! The same Connelly who works hand in glove with the company to fire militant workers. The same Connelly who helped put across the 10 per cent cut. Will the employes have any representation on the Pension Board? None at all.

Paragraph 11—"The Pension Board shall, subject to the approval of the receiver, have power to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations . . . to determine the eligibility of employes to receive pensions; to fix the amount of such pensions pursuant to the provisions of this agreement."

In other words, no man is sure of the amount of the pension or even getting it at all, since the company-picked "Pension Board shall . . . have power to determine the eligibility of employes to receive pension."

The same paragraph continues: "The Board may appoint a secretary, and such other employes as may be necessary, AND THE COMPENSATION OF SUCH EMPLOYES SHALL BE FIXED BY THE PENSION BOARD subject to the approval of the receiver." A good opening for easy graft at the expense of the men on the line.

Paragraph 12 then goes on to say what shall be done with the money. It says, in part: "Only such moneys as may be necessary for current needs shall be kept on deposit in a bank. . . . All other moneys shall be invested in securities. . . ."

But how much "security" will the men get out of the money being "invested in securities?" The answer to that is in Paragraph 16, which says: "On the termination of the receivership . . . the funds shall be liquidated and distributed among the employes and to the receiver. . . ."

Men Injured Before 25 Years Service Not Considered

"If upon the liquidation of the Pension Fund . . . it shall be found IMPOSSIBLE TO RETURN THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN FULL BECAUSE OF THE DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS in the fund, then and in such case the parties hereto agree that the Pension Board shall return to each employe such proportionate part of such fund as he may be entitled to receive . . . and the determination of the Pension Board shall be final. . . ."

In plain language it means that when the receivership ends the securities can be sold at the market price at that particular time, and that whatever is gotten will be divided between the receiver and the men even if there is a loss. . . . Now, from the past record of the company we know that they will not stop at making a fake sale of the property, juggling the securities and amounts and making it seem that there has been a great loss. So that the men stand to lose almost everything they pay for the pension while the company makes easy millions. This is just another way of robbing the underpaid employes of the I. R. T.

Paragraph 17—"The costs and expenses . . . of any litigation arising out of the agreement . . . which are not payable by the employes, SHALL BE A CHARGE AGAINST THE PENSION FUND and be payable therefrom AND NOT FROM THE RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OR BY THE RECEIVER." That is, if any lawsuit between the receiver and the employes should arise over the question of the pension all expenses for this fight by the company against the men will be paid by the very money which the men paid into the fund.

Surely this "pension" scheme is not one that the men should or can agree to. Every paragraph is written so that it can be used in favor of the company and against the men.

The men must reject it. They must raise the demand of the Transport Workers' Union that a meeting be called in all Brotherhood locals to discuss and vote upon the question.

The men must advance the pension program of the Transport Workers' Union.

"All workers shall be eligible for pension at half pay after 25 years of service, regardless of age. Pension to be fully covered by the company!"

Smash the yellow-dog company union! Organize in the Independent (rank and file) Transport Workers' Union!

Young Beach Vendors Jailed In Hundreds at Coney Island

The constant week-end arrest of hundreds of young workers who have been selling ice cream and soft drinks at Coney Island as a means of supporting themselves and their families, has shown them the need for unity in action and they have organized themselves into the Brighton Beach Peddlers Association, with the support of many local organizations.

The young workers are arrested and herded together into an insanitary, hot coop under the boardwalk until there is a full patrol wagon load, and held in jail over night while their small stock, representing an investment of their hard-earned pennies, is completely spoiled. The \$100 bail asked is impossible for them to raise.

This summer an increase of police brutality during the arrests has stirred up resentment among the workers who live in the locality and as a result, Magistrate Malbin and Magistrate Brill, who last week fined eight peddlers a dollar each, have been forced to swing along with public sentiment. Nevertheless they are pleading for summonses instead, which prevent work on the beach as effectively as direct arrests. The Coney Island Chamber of

Commerce adopted a resolution commending Police Captain Bauer for his "good work in trying to rid the resort of peddlers," and Borough President Ingersoll has answered workers' committees, by saying that he can do nothing. Acting President Ward has been asked to explain the charge that, "a prominent democratic politician" has built up a huge peddling racket at the resort and is collecting \$10,000 a week from peddlers whom he supplies with wares.

The movement to struggle against these conditions which is being carried forward by the Brighton Beach Peddlers Association is a continuation of the good work started by the Young Communist League last year for the Peddlers Defense Committee.

Over five hundred workers attended a joint open air meeting conducted with Harry Klahr, of the Young Communist League, Murray Pavner, Young People's Socialist League, and Rae Josephs, Democratic Party, as speakers.

The following is being done: A petition campaign to protest against arrests; daily recruiting into the Association and the demand that

500 at Organization Meeting in Shamokin

By a Worker Correspondent

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—A mass meeting was held July 20th at 7:30 p. m., at Bear Valley Ave. in Shamokin, at which there assembled close to 500 people, old and young, also children of various ages. Our organizer spoke about building up our Unemployed Council and Small Home and Land Owners, also the Women's Auxiliary. He spoke on how we struggle for food, clothing, shoes, shelter, and for better conditions.

It has been proved, he pointed out, that we don't gain anything individually, but only with masses of people, and therefore each and every one, man or woman, Negro or white, should all be organized.

Up, one and all, and join the Unemployed Council, Women's Auxiliary, Home and Land Owners. Meetings are held at North Shamokin St., Shamokin, Pa. Unemployed Council meets Monday at 7:30 p. m.

single workers be given jobs or all-year relief has been raised with good response.

The Y. C. L. has issued 10,000 leaflets calling for further unity in the peddlers' cause and pledging the aid of its members to prevent arrests on the beach.

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 meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening. Friday, 4 p. m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.

Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p. m.; 3 p. m. Sunday, Open Forum.

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION

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

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

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

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

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

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p. m.

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

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

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA

Local Union 261, every Friday, at 216 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 Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 882, 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 106 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.

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

Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1582 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Custom Tailors Set to Battle For Own Code

Local Industrial Union Goes To Washington, Hits Wage Provisions

(Continued from Page 2)

ments to the hearing in Washington. We have stated in Washington that we are going to fight and enforce our amendments. We have partly enforced our amendments even before the hearing. We have been constantly enforcing the amendments proposed at the hearing for the last six months and we are determined to enforce the code as interpreted by the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union. We accept the 36 hours a week and we will challenge the employers to enforce the provisions. We have been and we are fighting against homework. We will enforce our demands for complete abolition of homework, for the abolition of "community shops" and for the establishing of the inside shops. We challenge the employers and the Journeymen Tailors Union to enforce the provisions. We reject the minimum and the maximum of the wages proposed in the Code. One dollar and twenty-five cents an hour is our demand and we will make all the necessary preparations in order to enforce our demands. The Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union together with the workers in the trade will have a code of their own.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

WE HAVE now entered into the second year of the New Deal. It is therefore interesting to note what the first year has brought to us.

President Roosevelt advises that the first year of the N. R. A. "reveals significant increases in industry and business generally." Hugh Johnson, hero of the Vigilante raids on the West Coast, adds that the New Deal policies "raised purchasing power and employment and stimulated production on sane lines."



But just what did happen? Do the declarations of official Washington measure up with the facts? An examination of all material available shows that they do not.

In so far as business activities are concerned, the New York Times' index proves Mr. Roosevelt a liar.

The Times' index for the week ending June 16 (which appeared at the time that Roosevelt and Johnson made their optimistic pronouncements) shows that business activity stood at 85.3, whereas during the corresponding period last year it was 91.4. During 46 of the 52 weeks of the first year of the New Deal business activity has been lower than before the New Dealers took office.

In so far as employment is concerned, the American Federation of Labor, which always underestimates the situation, reports that "employment in industry is not yet back to the September, 1933, level."

Purchasing power for the first two weeks in June, 1934, was 1 per cent lower than the corresponding period a year ago. During the year prices have shot up 28 per cent.

DESPITE the decrease in business activities, the New Dealers have seen to it that capitalists in the basic industries continue to wring high profits out of the sweat and toil of the working class.

The New York transit companies, who are shouting loudly for higher fares, who have slashed the wages of their workers 10 per cent and who are now proposing a further cut of 3 per cent through the pension scheme, have experienced no drop in the rate of profit during the years of crisis.

These companies recorded a total of \$465,995,038 profits for a period of ten years ending June 30, 1932. Transit company payrolls during the same period amounted to \$659,957,599. For every dollar paid out for payrolls, nearly 70 cents was handed over to the capitalists, coupon clippers and bankers.

ACCORDING to the Transport Workers' Bulletin, a paper issued by the Transport Workers' Union, these huge profits are piled up not only through cutting the wages of the employees, but through a merciless speed-up and intensification of labor.

The B. M. T., through its company union agents, is trying to head off the developing struggle of the workers and keep them from joining a class struggle union by proposing to return 2 per cent of

the 10 per cent wage cut. Meanwhile, the I. R. T. bosses are trying to saddle a pension scheme on the workers, which will take 3 per cent more from their wages and give them nothing in return until after they have been with the company for over 25 years.

The Transport Workers' Union is fighting the New Deal on the I. R. T. and B. M. T. by organizing the workers to fight for the following demands:

- (1) Immediate, unconditional return of the 10 per cent cut.
- (2) Increased wages to meet the rising cost of living.
- (3) Introduction of the 40-48 hour week—without reduction in the weekly wage.
- (4) A guaranteed minimum weekly wage of \$30.
- (5) All workers shall be eligible for pension at half pay after 25 years of service—the pension fund to be fully covered by the company.
- (6) No speed-up, lay-offs; safe and sanitary conditions to be maintained; the abolition of the spy system.
- (7) Two weeks' vacation with pay each year.
- (8) Recognition of the shop and depot committees of the Transport Workers' Industrial Union.

During the recent days there has been noted a move on the part of the I. R. T. workers to protest against the proposed pension plan. Several thousand I. R. T. workers rallied last Friday at a meeting called by the Transport Workers' Union to support these demands.

New struggles are looming in transport in New York, struggles against the N. R. A., against all the plans of the capitalists to beat down the living standards of the workers on the New York subways.

The workers in New York are moving forward to a series of strikes and new class battles. The members of the Brotherhood of Painters are blazing the way. The struggles of the knitgoods workers, the struggle of the workers in the heavy building trades industry, the fight of the tugboat men and the seamen against wage cuts—all of these struggles are directed against the N. R. A.

The task of the workers in the A. F. of L. unions, in the independent unions, is to unite their forces and drive forward against the class collaboration policies of the A. F. of L. leaders and to unite with the entire working class, organized and unorganized, in the fight against the new deal.

Garage Workers Union Takes New Headquarters

The Garage Workers Union No. 1 has moved from its old headquarters at 147 E. 125th St. to 60 W. 45th St. All garage workers are requested to be at the headquarters today at 3:30 p.m.

Set Up Apparatus For Actors' Relief

Every Tuesday and Wednesday at 11 a.m. there will be a member of the Relief and Grievance Committee of the Actor's Emergency Association in the Actor's lounge, Union Church, 229 West 48th Street, to advise and register actors in need of relief work.

Many Join Western Union Messengers' Code Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

to the surprise of the executives, and despite the increased terror, the organizing of the messengers for struggle is continuing and growing. The New York Telegraph Messengers Union has held picket lines in front of some of the largest Western Union offices in this city, demanding union recognition, reinstatement of all messengers fired for organizational activity, and a minimum wage of \$15 for a 40-hour week. In New Orleans, almost the entire messenger force of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company walked out on strike July 26 in protest against a new wage slash of \$2.

The Code was the last dissuading

factor against militant struggle for many young messengers. Hoping against hope, they thought that the Roosevelt "New Deal" administration might force the powerful and influential companies to better their conditions. Now the boys know that the companies are inexorable linked with the government, and that they can expect no help from that source. They are resigning from the company union, and flocking to the T. M. U. They have already been through a strike situation, and they will enter the next one refusing to be misled by "red scares" and terror, and resolved to gain their demands.

THE END

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico

JAY RUBIN
NATIONAL SECY OF THE FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

RUBIN WAS A BAKER BY TRADE—WORKING AT 17 UP TO 1932—HE WAS REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE BAKERS INTL. A.F.L. HE LEFT THE TRADE AND STARTED AS AN APPRENTICE IN THE UPHOLSTERY LINE. HE JOINED THE A.F.L. UNION, LOCAL 76 AND FOUGHT FOR THE APPRENTICES. AS A RESULT HE WAS ELECTED VICE-PRES. OF THE LOCAL. AT THE END OF 1927, HE WAS ELECTED ORGANIZER IN LOCAL 37.5 OF THE UPHOLSTERS UNION IN BOSTON. WORKED AS ORGANIZER OF THAT LOCAL UP TO THE END OF 1928.

HE WAS ELECTED T.U.U.L. SECY OF THE NEW ENGLAND DIST. PARTICIPATING IN THE SHOE STRIKES OF HAVERHILL LYNN AND BOSTON.

IN 1930 JAY WAS ELECTED T.U.U.L. ORGANIZER IN NEW JERSEY AND LED MANY STRUGGLES—ESPECIALLY AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED FOR UNEMP. INSURANCE. HE WAS ARRESTED AND SENTENCED TO 90 DAYS IN JAIL ELECTED SECY OF THE NATL. TEXTILE UNION. IN 1931 HE LED THE GREAT STRIKE OF THE TEXTILE WORKERS IN PATTERSON—

IN 1932 HE RETURNED TO NEW YORK AND WAS ELECTED BY THE BAKERS AS THE CITY SECY OF THE BAKERS UNITED FRONT COMMITTEE.

AND IN JUNE, 1932, HE WAS ELECTED GENL. SECY OF THE FURNITURE WORKERS UNION. IN THE LAST YEAR HE WAS ELECTED NATL. SECRETARY.

Leaders of Upholsterers Union Split Budding United Front

Leaders of the Upholsterers International have maneuvered to split and break up the united front between the workers of the A. F. of L. and the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

The following statement, issued by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, explains how the leaders worked to smash the unity move:

"The Mattress Department of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, the New York Local 2, realized the importance of united action in the coming struggles of the mattress workers. We, therefore, appealed to local 108 of the Upholsterers International to unite for such joint action. A committee of our union appeared before the membership of local 108 and, after expressing our request for united action, a committee was elected from local 108 to jointly with us work out plans for the coming strike. This joint committee met a few times. We issued a joint leaflet to the workers in the bedding industry and we also called a joint meeting of both unions, in order to organize our forces in preparations for united action in the coming strike.

"With the exception of a few individuals of local 108 the workers in both unions were satisfied with the steps taken by this joint committee. But these few individuals tried their best to break up this united front. They demanded to call another special meeting of local 108 in order to again discuss the previous decisions. This was done with the purpose of organizing all the bad elements in that local and under the leadership of the officials of the Upholsterers International to break up this united front. When our committee came to the special meeting of local 108 we found an atmosphere of separating the workers instead of uniting them.

"Mr. Deamer, field organizer of the Upholsterers International, and Mr. Faye, secretary of the International, threatened the workers of local 108 that if any of them will join in this united front he will be expelled from the organization and removed from his job. He also bulldozed the workers with the red scare telling them that when a worker joins the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union he is forced to join the Communist Party and if he refuses to do so a committee visits his family and threatens them to be sent to the hospital. Mr. Deamer also stated that the policy of the industrial unions is to lower the conditions of the workers. The workers in the bedding industry know it for themselves from their own experience that it is our union which is putting up a militant fight to improve the conditions of the workers.

"It is understood that under such threats the workers of local 108, in spite of their desire to unite with the workers of our union in the coming struggles, were afraid to raise their voices. The Mattress Department of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union condemns the leadership of the Upholsterers International for such action. They don't want the workers to unite their forces. They are betraying the interests of the bedding workers.

"We appeal to the members of local 108 to fight against their misleaders and decide over the heads of these betrayers for one united front with the workers of our union that will enable us to organize all the unorganized workers in the bedding industry and improve their conditions.

"We challenge the leadership of local 108, Deamer and Faye, to come out in an open debate to prove whether their statements are correct. We, on the other hand are ready to prove with the workers of the shops controlled by our Union that all the statements of these misleaders are falsehoods and were intentionally made to break the united front."

Committee Man Reports
Frank Wechsler, a worker and member of the united front committee, gave the following report on the betrayal:

"In a recent effort for a united front of the Mattress Section of N. Y. local 2 of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union and local 108 of the American Federation of Labor, an experience of a lifetime has come to me which am sure can not be excelled.

"We succeeded through great effort to have joint committee meetings with members of the A. F. of L., local 108. We succeeded in printing joint leaflets for organizational purposes, naming both unions in them as a united front action. We succeeded in having a joint membership meeting, and, from there on starts a story, a story of much importance to all workers, regardless of craft, regardless of union affiliation.

"At their next regular meeting after the joint membership meeting of both unions, there came the break, the break of all thoughts of united action in our coming strike. We, as National Furniture Workers Industrial Union members, were invited to be present at their regular meeting where the question of a vote of these members came up for the united front.

"Before the floor was given to any members of local 108, a field organizer of local 108, by the name of Dimov took the floor and threatened each member of that local that if they dared to vote

Knitgoods Workers on Strike Eve

General Strike Coming Rapidly to a Head in Greater New York

(Continued from Page 1)

ments will reveal themselves very shortly.

International Prestige Drops

No wonder that the prestige of the International knitgoods local has dropped to the lowest ebb. Their members are resenting their officials and demand the removal of the present leadership which consists of outright reactionaries and professional scabs. Nor do the workers let themselves be cajoled by the newly assigned vice-president, Zimmerman, or Ninfo and Greenberg.

Before the members of the International stands out a living example of what an honest and militant Union can do for the workers. The Industrial Union, by its stubborn fight to maintain the 35 hour week, to uphold conditions, to fight against discriminations, has endeared itself not only to its own members but to the members of the International as well. Workers in the trade know of the strenuous efforts made by the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union to bring together the split ranks of the workers for united action, for one strike, for one joint struggle against the common enemy the boss.

Only a few days ago the Industrial Union sent a letter to Dubinsky with proposals for calling the strike jointly and for amalgamating all the forces of the knitgoods workers. The International is repeatedly turning down all these proposals and they are scheming to betray the workers once more. That they are very much afraid of the sentiment of their own members can be evidence by the warning they gave out to their shop chairmen not to dare to bring the International workers to the striking halls of the Industrial Union. This threat and warning to their shop chairmen is of utmost significance.

To bolster up the shattered spirit of their workers they have resorted to a publicity campaign of lies and camouflage. The New York Times, Women's Wear and other capitalist newspapers are at their complete disposal.

Not Taken Seriously

Their own workers however do not take this propaganda seriously. They know that their officials are juggling with their demands. The 30 hour week, displayed by them so prominently, has not even been mentioned at the conference Dubinsky had with the manufacturers. Nor will they make the least effort to get the wage scales.

It is from the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union that the workers can expect improved conditions. The Industrial Union will continue to fight stubbornly to extend the 35 hour week throughout the trade, to get living minimum wage scales, unemployment relief fund and other Union conditions. The Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union will continue to fight for unity of all workers of the trade.

Knitgoods workers! Rally to the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union—respond to its call for a general strike!

A Red Bulder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

for a united front with the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union local 2, the Mattress Section, they will be expelled from that local and lose their job immediately. Another leader who spoke next was the Secretary of the International, who made a threat still stronger.

"Now is the question, how can the rank and file in such organizations voice their opinions. Though there were many who were for the united front they were terrorized so as to not dare and vote for the united front. So another attempt for a united front in a certain craft has been maneuvered into nothing, by the leaders of the International."