

PAINTERS BATTLE BOSSES AND ZAUSNER

Subway Men Fight Wage Cuts

Resist Company Union Efforts to Put Over Bosses' Schemes

Circled by company espionage and hampered by company unionism, city transport workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are rallying to the leadership of the Transport Workers Union in their fight against new wage-cutting scheme of the employers.

The I. R. T. scheme consists of a supposedly voluntary pension agreement by which employees permit the deduction of three per cent of their wages to be held in trust by the company for 30 years.

Trick clauses dealing with dismissals and other reasons for which workers might leave the employe of the line reduce the scheme to a thinly disguised, outright wage-cut.

An effective weapon in the fight against the pensions, which are not really voluntary, but coercively enforced on the threat of dismissal, is the Transport Workers Bulletin, a compact, half letter-size publication of eight pages which exposes this scheme and the I. R. T.'s thug-like company unionism with energy and clarity.

In defiance of company lickspittles, the transport workers recently voiced their bitter opposition to the scheme at a meeting of company union Local 1. More than 1,000 workers who were barred from the hall on the excuse that they were not members of this particular local held a spontaneous open air meeting, joining their protests with the rank and file inside the hall.

Meanwhile workers on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines are also engaged in a struggle for wages. Tricked by their company union into accepting a 10 per cent wage cut in 1932 which was to have been restored this year, they have received only a 2 per cent restoration.

In commenting on this situation the Transport Workers Bulletin declares:

"We charge the 'Representatives' with selling out to the company. We can expect from the 'Representatives' nothing but further sell-out and betrayals. This is a company outfit which acts in the interest of the company at the expense of the B. M. T. employes. We can only beat these betrayals with our own union.

Professional Cops Hurt

NEW YORK.—While the old adage about honor among thieves may or may not be true, professional jealousy among strike-breakers is still strong.

At least a group of 35 scabs, led by one known to the craft as Jimmy Walsh, are sure of that now. The thirty-five were shipped out last Monday by the well-known Val O'Toole Detective Agency of 521 Fifty Ave., to break the Jersey City stockhandlers' strike. There they found other gentlemen whose pride of profession had been badly piqued by this importation of foreign talent. Walsh and his lads, who were to go to work on the principle that anybody is free to scab in this country, were immediately appre-

Painters Demonstrate Their Strength



Signalling the opening of their general strike for a six-hour, \$9 day, militant rank and file painters paraded through downtown streets in a demonstration of their determination not only to win the

strike but to wrest control of their organization from the hands of the Philip Zausner machine, which retains nominal control on the basis of recent fraudulent elections.

Furriers To Open Langer Library On Aug. 16 With Affair

To commemorate Maurice Langer, leader of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union who was murdered by hired gangsters of the employers during a strike led by the union last year, fur workers are establishing a library in the headquarters of the union, the opening of which is scheduled to take place on August 16.

The Maurice Langer library will be opened with a special affair arranged by the educational department of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union at Irving Plaza Thursday night, August 16, at which a mass turnout of workers is expected.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker of the evening. Entertainment has also been arranged. Funds raised at the affair will go towards the development of educational work in the union and towards the establishment of a full time training school for trade union members.

Zimmerman Gang Slugs Left-Winger

Tries to Hush Demand Against Unit System With Beatings

At a loss for other arguments when Sol Lipnack, militant left-winger, opposed the unit system of price agreement at the Mecca Temple on Thursday night, strong-arm men of the Zimmerman-Hochman clique slugged him in full view of the audience. Shirley Blumenthal, a worker who protested against the attack on Lipnack, was also beaten. Zimmerman, who presided at the meeting, stopped Lipnack's speech when the latter referred to the unit system as playing completely into the hands of the bosses.

Before the meeting started the streets around Mecca Temple were covered by scores of policemen, detectives and strong-arm men. Many left wing shop-chairmen were not allowed into the meeting hall, while followers of the clique who were not shop-chairmen were passed through.

When the strong-arm men failed to terrorize the members present, Zimmerman called in the police to aid him and it was with their combined help that he was able to declare the unit system adopted.

Lipnack's demands were heartily applauded. He cited the complaints of workers and demanded that these be not handed over to the N.R.A. board but the union handle them as any union interested in the needs of workers should.

Lipnack was forced to fight for his right to speak. He was the first to ask for the floor, but Zimmerman gave his own supporters' precedence.

The spread of the "Daily" to the mass of workers is a prerequisite to their successful struggles.

Get Daily Worker Subscribers!

Pants Makers Strike Against Bosses Abuse Of Militant Employee

Workers of Cohen & Rubenstein, a pants manufacturing firm, are on strike against the dismissal of Bernard Seigel, a militant member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who led resistance in the shop against the personal terrorism of the bosses in their effort to force speed-up measures.

Petty persecution of workers in the shop at the hands of the firm heads and their foremen are daily occurrences and Seigel was dismissed and threatened with death when he protested on behalf of the others in the plant.

When the employes took their grievance to Mr. Blumenreich, official of the Amalgamated, he expressed indifference but offered to end the discrimination of the employes against Seigel if the latter would end his militant conduct in the shop.

ELECTION OFFICES NEED AID
NEW YORK.—The State and local election campaign committees of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call for volunteer typists, stenographers and other office workers. Those able to respond should report to Room 539, 799 Broadway.

Zausner Thugs Attack Meeting Of Local to Put Over Tax Gyp

Thugs recruited by Philip Zausner from Local 261 last week launched a bloody attack on a meeting of Local 905 when the membership refused to go on record in support of Zausner's strike policies and his continued efforts to loot the union.

Brass knuckles, knives, chairs and fists were used on the astonished membership, who defended themselves against the unexpected attack for twenty minutes before the onslaught ended. One painter was found unconscious with stab wounds and numerous others received minor cuts and bruises. The thugs, however, did not get off unharmed.

The chief business of the meeting

Men Fight Gangsters In Council

Members Resist Taxes Imposed by Illegally- Elected Zausner

By SI GERSON
Putting up a fight that is a model to the labor movement everywhere, rank and file painters of New York are battling against odds which many might think insuperable.

Cursed with a gangster leadership in the District Council and facing a powerful set of employers in the Master Painters Association, backed up by the building trades employers, in turn connected with the great real estate interests and Wall Street banks, the rank and file have had to fight every inch of the way.

There was a time—and who in the New York labor movement does not remember it?—when the building trades workers were the aristocrats of local labor. While there was, of course, seasonal unemployment, on the whole there was no mass suffering on the scale prevalent today.

Came October, 1929. The depression in the building trades set in with a vengeance. Workers who had been content to let things slide, although they knew that the district leadership was in the hands of fakers, began to lend an attentive ear to the suggestions of the left wing members.

Betrayals Become Obvious
It was becoming more and more obvious to the painters that their leadership was selling them out at every turn. Restlessness began to grow in the locals.

Finally, in June of this year the rank and file, gathering their strength and working like beavers, nominated Louis Weinstock, leader of Local 499 and one of the most popular militants in the union, for the post of secretary of District Council, the position now held—and how!—by Philip Zausner.

Local after local returned majorities for Weinstock and the fighting program of the rank and file group. But Zausner held the keys to the voting machinery. Literally hundreds of anti-Zausner members were not permitted to vote. Intimidation, vote-stealing, and fraud were the order of the day. This, mind you, after weeks and weeks of slander and terror had failed to cow the aroused workers.

So phoney was the polling that

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of Jersey ported Scabs

handed by what Jersey knows as officers of the law, taken to jail, searched, and, after four hours, shipped out of town.

Walsh is reputed to have remarked very feelingly on the subject. In all his born days, observers stated, he has never been treated in such a way while on a nice, legitimate strike-breaking mission. He ascribes the unneighborly attitude of the Jersey cops entirely to professional pride and a desire to limit the home scab market entirely to the domestic product. However, he has vowed to take his men across the river in a lighter. If all else fails, he will, like Washington at the Delaware, have his trusty men row over.

NRA Newspaper Code Weapon in Publishers' Hands, Printers Show

Code Authorities Are Composed of Members of Publishers' Organizations

By a Member of the International Typographical Union

ON FEBRUARY 17th, President Roosevelt signed the printing Codes.

There are now two printing Codes—one for the daily newspapers and the other (Graphic Arts Code) for the rest of the printing industry. They were drawn up by the bosses organizations, mostly anti-union and were for several months in Roosevelt's hands, awaiting his signature.

Jobless Won't Be Absorbed

The daily newspaper code sets up, as a maximum, the 40-hour week, in principle. In practice, 48-hours and more are permitted. In view of the fact that in large centers of the country, such as New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the 40-hour week had already been operating during 1933 and there existed, nevertheless, a vast number of unemployed, it can be seen that the 40-hour maximum is not going to absorb any of the large number of unemployed.

The Daily Newspaper Code gives the publishers the opportunity to manipulate starting times of shift hours (stagger system), thus rationalizing production for the publishers, and throwing more workers onto the streets.

40 Cents Per Hour Minimum

The minimum wage in the newspaper Code is set at 40 cents per hour. This is even below unskilled workers in the industry, while in the Code itself, no distinction is made between skilled and unskilled workers.

The tremendous wage-cuts proposed in the Code can readily be seen from the following table, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Average wage rates per hour, were paid as follows:

Skilled workers received, during the crisis year of 1932:	
Photo engravers	...\$1.37 per hour
Compositors 1.16 " "
Rotary Pressmen	.. 1.14 " "
Press Assistants	
Feeder85 " "
Bookbinders98 " "
Bindery Women51 " "

Bosses Are Code Authority

The publishers' organizations are set up as the Code Authority (the principal role being played by the leading publishers' organization, the American Newspaper Publishers Association), having full charge over the working out of the codes.

In the settlement of labor disputes, complicated machinery (the Newspaper Industrial Board) is set up which makes arbitration compulsory. The right to strike is abrogated.

The publishers thus obtain from this Code all conditions they want. They use their enormous power, the control of public opinion, for the purpose of permanently establishing starvation wages and slave conditions for the workers engaged in the newspaper industry.

Bosses Dictated Codes

The graphic arts code, too, was dictated by the bosses and their organizations. The 40-hour week is set up as a maximum in principle, but in practice, the 48-hour week is permitted (six shifts of eight hours per day after which time overtime shall be paid.) The Code provides for 520 hours within thirteen weeks which, in effect, means that during busy seasons workers will put in 48 hours and overtime and then when things slow down they will be laid off. In this manner they will avoid technical violation of the law.

In the matter of wages, differentiation is here made between skilled and unskilled workers. Also, the graphic arts field is divided into two classes: towns under 25,000 population and those over that figure. Separate wage schedules are set up in each class.

In the graphic arts field:

Class I—Under 25,000 population:	
Compositors, Linotype Operators, Rotary Pressmen, Skilled Machine Bookbinders	— 60 cents per hour.
Class II—25,000 population or over:	
Compositors, Linotype Operators, Rotary Pressmen, Skilled Machine Bookbinders	— 82 cents per hour.

Job Pressmen, Paper Cutters Assistant Machine Bookbinders—60 cents per hour—48 cents per hour.

Job Feeders, Rotary Assistants, Pamphlet Binders — between 30 and 35 cents per hour Class I.

Bindery Workers — between 37 and 35 cents per hour, Class II.

Wages 50 Per Cent Lower

As may be seen by a comparison of these figures with the average hourly wage shown above, wages in Class II are much lower, in some cases almost 50 per cent lower, than the wages prevailing in 1932.

Just as in the daily newspaper code, the employers' organizations are the Code authority set up to administer the Code. In the settlement of labor disputes the same general principles apply as in the newspaper Code, with the exception that five instead of four representatives of employers and five "representatives" of labor selected by the Labor Advisory Board and one "impartial" representative appointed by President Roosevelt are set up. Here too, strikes are outlawed and arbitration is compulsory.

Berry Approves Codes

These Codes were approved by the "representative" of labor, George L. Berry, one of the leading Fascists in the A. F. of L., President of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, was appointed by Roosevelt on the National Labor Advisory Board and as such, spoke in the name of the printing workers.

The workers in the industry were not consulted by the bureaucrats in any of the printing crafts. At first the bureaucrats pretended that they favored the 32-hour week, but did nothing about it except at open hearings at which they presented a mass of figures showing the enormous amount of unemployment existing in the printing industry. At the insistence of the rank and file they asked for 1929 weekly wages, less 10 per cent.

George L. Berry has again sold out the workers of the printing industry. He insisted, however, that fair trade practices be included because he declared that "cut-throat competition (among the employers) has been largely the cause of the trouble of our membership." This is in line with the entire policy of the A. F. of L. leadership whose conception is based on class-collaboration.

When General Johnson appointed George L. Berry as Divisional Administrator of the N. R. A., he said: "George L. Berry has the confidence of both industry and labor... We cannot here appoint crusaders for any particular point of view. But after consultation with leaders of every faction, I have been advised that Major Berry's appointment will be welcomed by all groups."

Howard Uses Demagogy

The other labor bureaucrats in the printing industry, President Howard and his Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, for instance, are now stating "that we will have to see to it that the government is not going to injure us... the force of organization of skilled tradesmen is to be in the future as it has been in the past, their only protection... We will secure only that which we are able to take and keep only that which we are strong enough to hold... We must depend for protection upon organization and our economic strength."

But while using these demagogic phrases, he is acting just the same as he did before. The laws of the International Typographical Union give him the power to prevent strikes; and he is still doing it to the fullest extent.

Only a few days after the signing of the Code, Mr. Howard broke the printers' strike of Wichita, Kansas, by threatening to replace the workers on strike, if they did

not return to work within ten days.

Big 6 Refused Strike Sanction

Recently New York Typographical Union No. 6 asked for strike sanction against the New York newspaper publishers. He again refused to accede to their demands. However, the workers in the printing industry are becoming aroused because of the Slave Codes. Many, particularly the unemployed, had hoped to receive something from the Codes.

When the Codes were formulated, the militants in Big Six tried to waken the membership to the dangers inherent in them. They warned the membership that the primary aim of the Codes was a reduction of the standard of living, particularly of the skilled workers such as the printers.

Militants Guide Workers

They, at that time, proposed that the workers rely on their own strength, that they put forward certain demands which they would obtain only if they fought for them. Demands were then put forward for the 30-hour week at 1929 weekly wages. Present shop conditions were to be maintained, sliding scale upward in order to overcome the effects of inflation, an unemployment fund of five per cent from the employers' payrolls to take care of the unemployed to be disbursed by the union, and the right to strike.

The militants succeeded in getting some of these points accepted by the New York local unions, who presented their case at the open hearings in Washington. The local officialdom vigorously opposed putting up a fight for these demands.

With the disillusionment with the Codes of a goodly part of the membership, and with the dangers confronting the membership, the militants of Big Six are now putting forward the demand that these codes must not be allowed to be put into effect. The militants are proposing, in opposition to the daily newspaper code, that we go on strike for the 30-hour week at present weekly wages.

Organize the Unorganized

Recently, in a report of negotiations of Typographical Union No. 6 with the New York Newspaper Publishers, the militants, through one of their members on the scale committee, presented a minority report demanding strike action for the 30-hour week with present weekly wages and a five per cent assessment on the employers payrolls for the unemployed. This was turned down by the Union, but now, in view of the Slave Codes, many members are sympathetic to the minority report.

In the book and job field the militants are proposing the organization of strikes to obtain the 30-hour week at 1929 wages (this is at present a demand of the Union's negotiating committee.) In view of the fact that about 60 per cent of New York compositors are still unorganized, the militants are proposing an intensive drive for the organization of the unorganized printers.

These N. R. A. codes reveal their venomous growing fascist characteristics: The regimentation of the working class in order to place industry on a war-time basis. This is obviously necessary for the U. S. capitalists-imperialists in view of the impending war in Far East and the general situation, in Europe, striking miners in Kentucky, steel workers in Pennsylvania, workers in various parts of the country are shot on the picket lines.

But despite the government's open fascist terrorism many militant trade unions have won concessions, for instance, the needle trades in New York, the miners in New Mexico, the Gloversville, N. Y. strikers and many others.

We must consolidate our ranks, employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized!

Against arbitration!
For the 30-hour week!
For 1929 weekly wages!
For the right to strike!
Workers Unite! These codes must not go into effect!

BOOK STORES MERGED

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—The management of the Workers' Bookstore, formerly at 1110 West North Ave., has announced that the store has now been combined with Vanguard Books and that the combined establishment will be known as the Workers' Vanguard Bookstore with quarters on the second floor at 312 West State St. Business hours are from 9:30 to 4:30.

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

Union To Push Own Taxi Code at Washington

The Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York is sending an elected delegation of fifteen to represent the thousands of hackmen in New York City at the N.R.A. Code hearing which is being held in Washington on Wednesday. The New York Union has also called upon every taxi driver's union in the country to appear at the code hearings or to send communications supporting the New York drivers' action.

The taxi workers will present a code of their own and demand representation on the code authority. The N. R. A. has drawn up a code with the assistance of the fleet owners which schemes to lower the already poor standard of living of the taxi driver, still further. This governmental agency has also proposed that the board which is to administer the code, be composed of fleet owners and operators, giving the taxi workers no voice or representation on the board.

Thousands of taxi drivers are attending meetings this week to protest against the N.R.A. scheme.

Leading the delegation are Orner, Gilbert and Gandall. Bloom representing the Independents, and ROLLER representing the billiard, Rostand, Golden, Clark, Rabin, Horowitz, Jabin, and others representing the drivers leave from union headquarters on Tuesday at 9 a. m.

Militant Union Leads B'klyn Painters Fight

Alteration Painters Aid Brotherhood Men In Strike

The militant Alteration Painters Union is very active in the present general painters strike.

Over 600 men working in different shops or for the bosses working in big realty offices are still out striking for the demands of the union. By Thursday, Aug. 9, 52 shops had been signed up with the union granting the demands of \$9 for seven hours, union and shop committee recognition. Four of these bosses are from Harlem where the union through this strike succeeded to get a foothold.

In Brooklyn where only the Alteration Painters Union is leading the painters in the general strike, hundreds of workers are fighting against such big realty concerns as the Wood Harmon Realty Co. and the Kings County Realty Co. The union organized a mass picket demonstration in front of the offices of these concerns.

In the Sol Cohen shop, one of the struck shops of the Alteration Painters Union in the Bronx, a Master Painters Association boss took over the work of the shop and scabbed with non-union men on the jobs. The union is carrying out mass action on the job to stop the scabs from working. The union is also calling on the Brotherhood members working for a Master Painter named Sam Cohen to work jointly with our committees to stop this boss from working with scabs.

Payrolls Drop 2.2%, Employment 1.4% As Decline Continues

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Employment and payrolls continued their steady decline as figures released by the New York State Department of Labor showed a drop of 1.4 per cent in factory employment and 2.2 per cent in payrolls during the month of July.

These losses lowered the State Labor Department's index numbers, which are computed with the averages for the three so-called normal years 1925-1927 taken as 100, to 70.0 for employment and 55.8 for payrolls.

The analysis is based on returns from 1,747 representative factories located in various parts of the State and which report each month to the State Labor Department.

1443 Bathrobe Workers Vote General Strike

Cheer South Norwalk Delegation at Big Rally

Responding to the call of the Bathrobe Workers' Industrial Union for a final mass meeting and referendum for the calling of a General Strike in the Industry, 1,453 bathrobe workers packed to capacity the Irving Plaza Hall and with great enthusiasm approved the setting up of a General Strike Committee and voted unanimously in favor of calling the General Strike without any further delay.

H. Koretz, Assistant Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, was elected as Chairman of the General Strike Committee; Guiseppi Oswald, chairman of the Hall Committee; Ben Stallman, chairman of the Picket Committee; Dominic Montali, chairman of the Settlement Committee; John Blazza, chairman of the Finance Committee; Ralph Coscia, chairman of the Relief Committee; Pete Anzelin, chairman of the Unemployed.

A rousing welcome was given a committee from South Norwalk, Conn., representing the workers of the Royal and the Rabor, the largest open shops in the industry. The Bathrobe Workers' Industrial Union has succeeded in penetrating this open shop center where the workers are being inhumanly exploited. Through the efforts of Frank Baldino, sent in to South Norwalk, a local union was organized there and the workers are enthusiastic about the fact that at last their rights to work like human beings will be established.

Tells of Exploitation in Conn.

Mrs. Jackson, one of the Royal Workers, cited facts how the bathrobe workers are being brutally exploited there, expressed thanks to the Bathrobe Workers of New York for their assistance and assured the audience that when the call for the strike will be issued the workers of South Norwalk will surely fall in line.

The calling of the strike, which will involve workers of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, is now fully in the hands of the General Strike Committee who may call it any day. Expressing full support to the strike, the bathrobe workers also voted in favor of one day's wage tax.

Unions to Hail Opponents Of War at Dock

Women Anti-War Group To Reach New York On Thursday

The women delegates who represented the United States at the Women's World Anti-War Congress in Paris, France, will return to New York on August 16th, aboard the Ile de France, docking at Pier 57. Organizations which plan to greet the delegates at the pier should call the American League Against War and Fascism at Gramercy 5-9012, 24 hours in advance, for the exact hour of its arrival.

The Needle Trades Industrial Union, the Domestic Workers from Harlem, the United Councils of Working Class Women and the Finnish Working Women's Clubs are to take part in greeting their delegates.

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, representative of the farmers, and Equila McKithen, who represented the 8,000 members of the Sharecroppers' Union of Alabama, will address New York workers at a Mass Rally on August 24th, at Webster Hall at 7:30 p.m. on the Paris Congress. Plans will be laid for the Second Anti-War Congress to be held in Chicago from Sept. 28th through the 30th, and other delegates will also speak. A prominent working class leader and member of the Communist Party has been invited to speak. Watch the Daily Worker for further deals.

With the Trade Union Papers

By PHIL STERLING

Printers' Voice, Vol. 1, No. 11, August 4. Issued weekly by striking printers of Paterson, N. J., Typographical Union No. 195.

The Printers' Voice is chiefly a strike organ but is developing into a regular local newspaper in an effort, apparently to replace the "News" and the "Call," daily papers against which the printers are on strike. It prints a great deal of strike news and is militant in spirit but the editors have soaked up a lot of illusions from the copy they have been handling. As a result they speak of Chief of Police Murphy as a man "paid to perform the duties of his office fairly and impartially." The greatest weakness of the paper is its make-up. Certainly one has a right to expect good make-up in a publication issued by printers. This should be corrected at once.

Marine Workers' Voice, Vol. 6, No. 12, New York, August, 1934. Issued monthly as the official organ of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

The Marine Workers' Voice is a simply gotten out, capably edited paper which shows the hand of conscientious rank and file management. The August issue is neat in appearance and fairly easy to read. Some of the material is too long. One of the lead stories, telling of gains by Waterfront Unemployed Councils, fails to make clear, except after careful inspection by the reader, whether the victories were confined to one locality or are general. The editorials are written in simple but dignified language. The entire paper presents a purposeful, clear-headed appearance that may readily win the confidence of any worker who reads it.

The Furniture Workers, Vol. 4, No. 2-3, Organ of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union.

The lead item in the July-August anniversary edition of the Furniture Worker is headed "Furniture Worker's First Birthday Heralds Onward March; N. R. A.'s Anniversary Marked By Breakdown." The lead story even of an anniversary edition of a trade-union paper should deal with the most important current struggle of the workers in the industry.

In addition the headline over the story is not only unconvincingly pretentious; it is politically incorrect. The N. R. A. is not yet at the point of breakdown. In its one year of existence it has served the industrial and financial capitalists of America very well. What is true is that increasing masses of workers are realizing the real purpose of the N. R. A. and are fighting against it.

The paper has one virtue. Most of the material is brief. The headlines and make-up are poor. The material seems placed in the paper with no plan or care. Carelessly written headlines make even the shortest items unattractive. Merciless criticism should be the order of the day in the editorial committee of the paper and among the membership. If the paper has grown in spite of its handicaps, its possibilities will be increased fifty-fold by good editing and more careful handling of political subjects.

The Needle Worker, Vol. 1, No. 6, Published weekly by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The Needle Worker seems to specialize in brief news items. It also achieves a highly desirable brevity in its editorial articles. Even the long ones have snap and clarity.

The Food Worker, Vol. 4, No. 2, Published monthly by the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

The current issue presents a lively, readable front. There is a lack of news of other industries and general political events. Pictures are used liberally but not always effectively. In all, it is an effective issue.

The Shoe and Leather Worker, Vol. 1, No. 2, Published monthly by the New York District of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Here is an efficient, neatly printed publication with brief material, plenty of general news and correspondence from workers in shops.

Fighting Leaders of the New York Painters



Louis Weinstock, leader of Local 499 and opposition candidate to the notorious Zausner at the recent elections for secretaryship of District Council of the Painters Union.



J. M. Stevens, militant rank-and-filer of Local 892 of the N. Y. Painters Union. He is a fighter against the Zausner clique, the agents of the master painters—See story on Page 1.



Frank Wedl, secretary of Local 499 of the New York Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, one of the leaders in the fight against the Zausner machine.

Why Only 3 Negro Members in AFL Painters Union, Asks Harlem Council

Six of its sixteen pages are devoted to an Italian language section and two to a Yiddish section.

The Unemployed Teacher, Vol. 2, No. 4, Summer Issue, 1934. Published monthly by the Unemployed Teachers' Association.

In this neat, six-page publication the unemployed teachers put to laudable use their intellectual and technical equipment. Some of the material, however, is so long that it is doubtful if even an unemployed teacher, with time heavy on his hands, would read all of it. It is, however, highly informative and its general tone is a spur to action by those whom it addresses.

Voice of the Nurse and Hospital Worker, Published monthly by the Nurses and Hospital Workers' League, Vol. 1, No. 1.

This monthly publication fails to meet the limitations of its size with sufficient resourcefulness. The material could be uniformly shorter. In content, however, it hits straight at the head of organization issues. There is a full page of brief news from various hospitals.

Fur Workers Clash With Scab Agents

Militant Furriers Seized By Cops—A. F. of L. Thugs Let Go

Four militant workers were arrested in the local fur market Friday on the charge of assault and held on \$400 bail after a clash with agents of the scabby A. F. of L. Joint Council.

The furriers, M. Schwartz, Hyman Chernoff, A. Steinberg and M. Boerum, the latter an organizer of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, were alleged to be in the clash with the agents of the Joint Council, two gentlemen named Goldberg and Newman. Being recognized by furriers in the market, the Joint Council thugs fled to the Association building where the fight is said to have taken place.

Police promptly arrested the four left wing workers but were very reluctant to arrest the A. F. of L. thugs. The court, however, freed the letter while setting bail on the militant furriers.

Furriers Asked To Report at 7 A. M. Furriers are asked to report to the office of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, 131 West 28th Street, at 7 a. m. this morning to help defeat the scab agents who are trying to foist the Joint Council on the fur workers.

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

There are only three Negro members in the New York Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, an investigation by the Workers' Council of 202 West 136th St. showed. The Council, in making public its findings, demands that the painters' union conduct an organization drive among Negro painters "to prevent scabbing during your present strike, and all future struggles of the painters."

The information is revealed in a letter addressed to the District Council of the Painters' Union. The letter follows:

"To the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

"Gentlemen: "The Workers' Council of New York which has organized in Harlem for the sole purpose of protecting the interest of workers, especially the Negro workers. At the beginning of your general strike the Workers' Council started an investigation to find out how many Negro members there are in your union.

The Council finds that of all the Negro painters in the City of New York that your union has only three Negroes. Our reason for interceding is to prevent scabbing during your present general strike, and all future struggles of the painters.

"We are therefore, requesting your organization to begin an immediate drive to organize the Negro painters into all locals on an equal basis with the white painters, as against any jim-crow practices of setting up special Negro locals which will divide the painters instead of uniting them.

We further recommend the Painters District Council to fight for the following program:

- (1) Equal pay for equal work for Negro painters.
- (2) For the right of Negro painters to work in any shop in the industry.
- (3) To prevent discrimination

against Negro workers on work relief jobs.

(4) To elect Negro workers into all leading committees of the union.

We urgently request you to endorse this program and bring into all your affiliated locals and also to elect one or two delegates to attend our Council meetings, which takes place every Monday at 8 p. m. at 202 W. 13th St.

Hoping you give this matter your early attention and give a hearing to our delegate at the earliest date.

Fraternally yours,
F. E. WELSH,
For the Executive Board.

Independent Unions Plan Unity Meet

Steps toward organizing independent unions for mutual co-operation and assistance will be taken at a preliminary conference called by the Provisional Committee of Independent Unions for Thursday evening, August 23, at Irving Plaza.

The call to the conference points out that there are independent unions which have a membership of from 75,000 to 100,000 workers, who are isolated from each other and feel the need of greater unity and co-operation to face the dangers of company unions.

The conference will consider methods of bringing together all independent unions and those outside the A. F. of L. Independent unions are asked to send one delegate for every one hundred members. R. Page, provisional secretary of the Committee, at 820 Broadway will provide credentials to the unions or any information in regard to the conference.

Got July Raises in 148 Shops, Fur Union Report Indicates

July raises were obtained in 148 shops in New York, a report issued today by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union shows.

The detailed report of the activities of the union indicates the tremendous activity engaged in by the union in the struggle to defend the conditions of the workers in the industry.

The report follows:
Shop meetings held..... 812
Complaints of workers settled by organizers..... 492
Shop visits made by organizers..... 1,348
Shops declared on strike..... 78
Shop strikes settled..... 78
Discharged workers reinstated..... 29
Open shops organized..... 29
Total money collections by all organizers for fur workers..... \$2,069.96

Collected to minimum scale	943.26
Collected for legal holidays	126.70
Collected wages (The item "collected wages"—\$1,000—was paid to the workers directly.)	1,000.00
July raises gotten in 148 shops for 953 workers, from	\$2-\$15
Wage increases to scale gotten for 53 wkrs. from	\$2-\$8.50
Total amount of leaflets issued	32,000
Number of bulletins issued	1
Total number of meetings held	8
(The above figures excludes committee meetings, such as Trade Board meetings, active members' meetings, etc.)	

Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

Wednesday—Regular Business meeting. Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every 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 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 Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 892, every Monday, at 210 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.

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

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

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

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

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

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

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

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.

Jobless of Waterfront Caution Against Giving Any Funds to Impostor

(Statement by the Waterfront Unemployed Council)

Warning is hereby issued against a certain character who is soliciting funds in various parts of the city for the "Marine Workers' Unemployed Union," of the IWW. The credentials bear an IWW insignia.

When this character talks to people he thinks are sympathetic to the revolutionary movement, he tells them "we are sympathetic to the Bolsheviks." This tactic goes big with Chinese people, who realize that the Red Army in China has been supported by the American Revolutionary movement.

We don't know whether the funds this crook solicits go to the IWW or not. But whether they do or not, he is still a crook. The IWW is not sympathetic to the Bolsheviks, and the Marine Workers' Unemployed Union of the IWW does not exist as an organization of the unemployed workers.

For a while they put out an occasional leaflet, and carried a sign on the side of their hall "Seamen's Unemployed Union" but even this was phoney. Their "unemployed union" fought no battles for the unemployed worker and only tried to mislead the seamen by telling them "Don't fight the Charity racketeers, boycott them."

They urged that the seamen bum money from working seamen, and bum groceries and meat in the markets, and cook themselves a stew, instead of fighting for food and housing at the expense of the state and the bosses.

WATERFRONT UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

CHARLES the Second of England once put all the philosophers, mathematicians and wise men of the Royal Society to work to find the reason why a dead fish weighed more than a live one.

The learned men of the kingdom, taking his majesty seriously, toiled and sweated for many a day in attempting to arrive at an answer to the King's question, but with no result. They merely wandered in endless circles until the King one day put an end to their researches by assuring them that the fact they were searching for a reason of was not a fact at all.

Charles, for the want of something better to do, was playing a joke on his royal society.

In the middle ages it was common play for monarchs to set the wise men at work searching for explanations of facts that were not facts, but fallacies; today this is no longer a sport of the ruling class, but a bit of grim business. Franklin D. Roosevelt, father of the New Deal, unlike Charles of England, is playing no joke when he gathers his wise men around him and counsels them to go forth and establish proof that the new deal is a boon to the American working people.

Ignoring the obvious fact that the New Deal has reduced the wages of the workers through the minimum-wage joker in the codes and conveniently overlooking the N. R. A. currency inflation policy which has increased the cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt, aping the antics of Charles the Second, but not joking in the least, sends his bright men out to prove the N.R.A. a rip-roaring success.

Among the most learned gentlemen who recently sallied forth like so many Don Quixotes to prove that falsehoods are facts was Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON, who rode forth some time ago on the college campus, using an umbrella as a lance against students who had joined the working class in their struggles against capitalism, is reported to have discarded his umbrella as an ineffective weapon. The good professor bought himself a pair of sea boots and shipped to sea to observe how things were going aboard ships.

For 16 days Dr. Robinson was aboard the S. S. Tela, a freighter bound for Europe. He's back in America now and he reports that all is well in the merchant marine. "The happiest 16 days I ever spent"—that's how the doctor characterized his trip to sea.

"During the 16 days I never once heard any of the men grumble," said Doctor Robinson, when he returned from Europe last week.

Dr. Robinson, unlike the philosophers of the court of King Charles, had no trouble in proving that a falsehood was a fact. All he had to do was to apply the pragmatic system of philosophy to the problem. He went to sea as a "seaman" and according to his own reports had a happy time of it. Therefore, a seaman's life is surely a happy one under the New Deal.

AND why shouldn't the professor have a happy time of it. The truth of the matter is that Dr. Robinson never lived the life of a seaman after all.

"I slept near the captain's cabin and had excellent food," he declared.

Now, anybody who knows anything about seamen and ships knows that seamen do not sleep near the captain's cabin. They sleep in the fo'c'sle, which is a considerable distance from the captain's quarters. The only food served aboard ships that can be called excellent is served to the officers and passengers.

Dr. Robinson might be able to kid some of the people about his

16 day trip, but no seaman will ever believe him.

SEAMEN who are working for \$30 a month, who are forced to do 12-hour watches on deck and who try to exist on the rot-gut that is served in the average ship's mess-room will be moved to laughter by this musical comedy description of life on a steam freighter.

It would be interesting to know how Professor Robinson got his seamen's papers. Did he have a lifeboat ticket? And if he did not have one, why was the shipping company not prosecuted for signing a man on the articles as a seaman who could not carry out the duties of a seaman? I'll gamble that Dr. Robinson cannot box the compass and that he doesn't know the difference between a heaving line and a hawser.

Nevertheless he has taken upon himself the task of speaking for the seamen, as one who has been to sea. He has made as big failure of this as he did of his umbrella attack on militant students.

The seamen, you can rest assured, will speak for themselves at the National Unity Conference in Baltimore on September 1-2 and the students will continue to build their militant organizations despite Professor Robinson's umbrella attacks.

That which Dr. Robinson is trying to prove is no more true than the fish fallacy of Charles the Second.



Strikers Seek Unity Against Knit Bosses

Rank and File Calls for United Mass Picketing Actions

With the strike of 12,000 knitgoods workers entering its second week, the Knitgoods Workers' Industrial Union has renewed its efforts to bring about united action of all sections of the industry and rank and file control of the strike. These efforts have been endorsed by rank and file strikers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the United Textile Workers' Union.

In a statement issued to the strikers, the Industrial Union declares the need for "a strong, united union of all knitgoods workers that will not be controlled and dictated to by the bosses and the N. R. A. politicians. . . . A militant united union must be controlled by the workers."

"The strikers in all halls of the International and United must immediately follow the example of the strikers in the halls of the Industrial Union and elect representatives to the Strike Committee and the Settlement Committee," the statement declares.

"Thanks to the watchfulness of the Industrial Union for the interests of the workers, the International officials have not succeeded in splitting our ranks and our strike was called on the same day. . . . It is our greatest duty to unite all strikers regardless of affiliation, to organize united picket lines, a united strike and settlement committee. Such unity will be the guarantee of victory."

In a similar statement the rank and file committees of Local 155 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 1793 of the United Textile Workers' Union declare for inter-union unity and rank and file control of the strike by saying:

"United action with all the workers who have responded in this strike regardless of union affiliation—that is the greatest need of the hour. Unity of all the strikers for our common demands against our common enemies will throw a mighty force against the open shoppers and the company union bosses. Let us form united mass picket lines and thus go forward to victory."

The knitgoods workers are on strike for a 35-hour week, a minimum wage scale and other demands relating to working conditions and the right to organize.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico

MAX PERLOW
GENL. SECY. OF NEW YORK LOCAL NATIONAL FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

A FURNITURE WORKER BY TRADE PERLOW JOINED LOCAL 107 OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS IN 1924—He gained the confidence of the membership because of the fight conducted against the corrupt leadership and was elected President of the Local in 1927—He held that post until 1930—Max was also a delegate to the Furniture Workers District Council for the same period of time—

HE LED MAJOR STRIKES OF THE FURNITURE WORKERS AND FOUGHT AGAINST THE CORRUPT HUTCHINSON LEADERSHIP—HE WAS THROWN OUT BY FORCE FROM THE LOCAL IN 1930 AFTER AN EXPOSURE OF STRIKE BUSTING—HE WAS BLACKLISTED IN THE TRADE UNTIL 1932—WORKERS FORCED THE A.F. OF L. LOCAL TO ALLOW HIM TO WORK IN A UNION SHOP BUT THE LEADERSHIP REFUSED TO REINSTATE HIM IN THE UNION

HE WAS THE LEADER IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MINORITIES OF JERSEY CITY FOR THE RIGHT TO STRIKE AND PICKET THERE—THE FIGHT WAS SUCCESSFUL AND THE RIGHT WAS ESTABLISHED IN JERSEY CITY TO STRIKE AND PICKET—

HE LED A STRIKE IN THE LARGEST SHOP IN THE FURNITURE TRADE IN 1933—BECAME ORG. OF THE CABINET SECTION IN 1934—HE LED A GENL. STRIKE IN THIS TRADE IN 1935—IN 1934 HE BECAME GENL. SECY. OF THE N.Y. LOCAL OF THE FURNITURE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION AND MEMBER OF ITS GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD—

Industrial Union Establishes Dominance in Furniture Field

Militancy in Jersey City Picketing Fight Has Won Organization Large Following

By MAX PERLOW (General Secretary, New York Furniture Workers Industrial Union)

THE workers in the furniture industry are now preparing for strikes under the leadership of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union. Since last year the union has succeeded in coordinating its forces and winning improved conditions in the industry. Today, there is no more question as to whether the union is a factor in the furniture industry. In many crafts here in New York, our union is the only factor. In those crafts where there is still an A. F. of L. local our union plays a very important role in the movement to unite all workers irrespective of union affiliation for united action against the employers.

with the red scare and tell them that if any one joins the Furniture Workers Industrial Union he is also forced to join the Communist Party. The rank and file workers of the A. F. of L., however, are determined to establish this united front over the heads of their misleaders.

Last week the Metal Bed Department of our union declared a general strike in the trade. This is the first department starting the struggle for better conditions. The Metal Bed workers succeeded in paralyzing the shops 100 per cent. The spirit of the workers is a determined one. It is worth while to note that the workers of this department were never organized into any union before. The experiences of the last year which they had under the leadership of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union convinced them of the correctness of our militant policies and made them realize that the only way to gain better conditions is through struggle. The strike of this year and the readiness on the part of the bosses to grant major demands because of the determination of the workers solidified their ranks still more.

The Cabinet Section of our union is now also preparing for a general strike. Here it is noteworthy that the ex-A. F. of L. local which controlled this craft is no more in existence. This local has been transferred to a Carpenters Local and the business agent was given a job in the Carpenters District Council. Still, the old business agent, Mr. Shootin, who has the job in Local 120, does not want to give up his racket and is still trying to put stumbling blocks in the way of our union. This racketeer made it a habit to creep in into any new shop which opens and agrees to yellow dog contracts. Such a case happened in the Tri-Boro Parlor Frame Co. of 601 137th St., where the boss forced the men to sign such contracts and forced them to pay in \$100 each. The result was that when our union exposed the actions of this racketeer the men joined our union and chased Mr. Shootin out. In this section too, the workers feel that since they left the A. F. of L. betrayers, and organized under the Furniture Workers Industrial Union they have succeeded in controlling the shops and establishing better working conditions. The workers of this department are also prepared to strike a blow this year to the remainder of open shops.

The pressure of the rank and file workers within the A. F. of L. forced seven locals of the A. F. of L. to have conferences with our union and establish a United Front Organizational Committee in order to work out jointly demands in the coming strike. This was too much for the misleaders of the Upholsters International and they decided to take drastic action against the rank and file members of their union. They sent out a telegram to their locals in which they threatened that if any of the locals joined in this united front, their charter would be revoked. In one of these locals, the mattress makers, the leaders went so far as to bulldoze the workers

Painters Hit Zausner Rule in N.Y. Union

(Continued from Page 1)

it became grimly humorous. In one local the Zausner clique actually registered more votes by noon of the day of the voting than there were members of the local! And this with about three hundred members not allowed to vote.

One who knows New York's courts—or any capitalist court, for that matter—will recognize at once that the Zausner crew must be an awfully clumsy bunch of pirates to be so crude that not even a Tammany judge could see his way clear to letting them go.

While there are certain illusions among the rank and file of the painters concerning the capitalist courts, they have by no means left matters to the black-gowned purveyors of what is known as justice. Immediately after the election rank and file groups, under the splendid leadership of Local 499, challenged the fraudulent elections and declared that they would not pay dues to Zausner and that they would not recognize him. That gentleman answered with renewed terror and, recently, with a declaration of a general strike in the trade.

"Zausner Needs 'War Chest'"

Rank and file leaders, however, point out that this is to a large extent a counter-attack by Zausner. His general strike call is an attempt to put over a work tax on the members and solidify his woefully weak position in the union. For a gangster, you must know, the main road to strength is a big treasury. Without a war chest Zausner's muscular "friends" would leave him very, very quickly. Hence the desperate necessity for the work tax.

Rank and file, therefore, had to wage the fight on two fronts: against the Zausner machine, the agents of the employers within the union. Zausner has lined up with him, besides the Master Painters Association and the independent bosses, the Socialist Party leaders, the Jewish Daily Forward, the New Leader and the usual gangsters. The capitalist press, lest we forget, is also very tender with Czar Philip.

The rank and file has been putting up a brilliant fight. Zausner and his gangsters are receiving defeat after defeat. They cannot shove the work tax down the throats of the members. The painters are sick and tired of Zausner and Zausnerism and are fighting mad. Local meeting after local meeting finds not the old docile membership but one which will fight—physically whenever necessary—against the gangsters and racketeers who infest the union.

Rank and File Control

Most important of all, the painters set up their own rank and file strike committees in the locals. These strike committees carried on the actual work of the strike, refusing to recognize Zausner's strike "supervision." It is this independence of local strike committees, above all, that raises Herr Zausner's ire. The formation of local strike committee in Local 499 and its leadership of all other locals was the cause for the attempt by the International officials to revoke the charter of Local 499.

It is not our purpose here to list again the daily occurrences in the present situation. The Daily Worker has recorded these events faithfully from the beginning of the strike.

We merely wish to bring to the attention of workers some of the important lessons of the developments in the painters union. There were those who said it was hopeless to conduct a struggle within the A. F. of L. unions. The situation among the painters shows that this is not true. A correct policy and a courageous struggle to carry it out will rally the workers.

The rank and file in the painters union have not yet won. The outcome of this particular strike situation is as yet not clear. But one thing is certain: the rank and file is stronger now than before the strike. It will continue to grow in strength until it has ousted Zausner, until the union is a genuine instrument in the battle of the workers to improve their miserable conditions.