

Trade Unions to Mass August 26 For Unemployment Insurance

News Guild Wins Round In Fight

Judge Refuses Injunction Demanded By "Advance"

A preliminary victory has been won by the New York Newspaper Guild in its fight to have the Staten Island Advance rehire Alexander Crosby, editorial writer, who was dismissed because of his guild affiliations.

Justice Edward J. Byrne, sitting in Brooklyn Supreme Court, refused last Friday to enjoin the guild from picketing the Advance as had been requested by S. I. Newhouse, editor of the Staten Island paper. Justice Byrne reserved decision until later this week. Carl A. Randau, president of the guild, Heywood Broun and Crosby appeared in court as defendants.

Meanwhile guild officers have announced picketing will continue at the Advance plant until Crosby has been rehired and other employees of the paper insured the right to join the guild. Sentiment among members of the guild is strongly in favor of carrying on the fight to a successful finish.

Second Battle with Newhouse

This is the second time the guild has been forced to picket a publication owned by Newhouse in order to win the right of guild affiliation for workers on his papers. Newhouse introduced himself as an open-shopper last month in the case of another paper which he owns in part — the Long Island Daily Press. There nine persons who were active in guild organization were fired. The guild carried the fight to the picket line and the publisher was forced to rehire the workers and recognize their right to organize.

Crosby, who has worked for the Advance for the past five years, is the only staff worker of the publication who dared to join the guild. Although other workers on the paper had evinced interest in the organization, they feared guild affiliation might cost their jobs.

Ask for Pickets

Realizing that the present fight against Newhouse is of vital importance to the future of the guild, the emergency committee in charge of the picketing, through Hugh Holahan, issued orders to all unit chairmen to make vigorous efforts to line up volunteers for picket duty and collect contributions for the emergency defense fund.

In addition to picket activity the guild is planning other methods of winning support for their cause. A street meeting was held Saturday night at Harrison Ave. off Richmond Avenue, Staten Island. As the Daily Worker went to press last night, guild officers were scheduled to broadcast their case over radio station WNYC.

No Food Tickets, Is Alibi for Relief Cut

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I was informed at the 44th Street Relief Station that due to their running short of food tickets, no relief is being issued. Not that there are no available supplies in the store room. This means a cut in relief.

Zausner "Persuades" the Painters



Scene after Eugene McNamara, president of the Painters District Council, led an assault on members of Local 892 who fought the infamous work tax proposed by the illegally-elected secretary of the District Council, Phillip Zausner. The painter with the bloody shirt, being helped by another member, is W. Thompson, who was assaulted by McNamara and his thugs. In the foreground are two detectives. The battle took place over three weeks ago.

Militant Leader Exposes Role of Lovestoneites In Needle Trades Unions

Potash Terms Them "The Knights of Phrases," Citing Their Reactionary Actions to Show Up the Zimmerman Clique

By IRVING POTASH

"Hundreds of thousands of workers in the unions, especially those recruited in the last eighteen months, are growing impatient with policies and practices that benefit no one but the employers. They are demanding more militancy, more aggressiveness, more struggle, and a new leadership representing these ideas. These developments have brought consternation to the employers and to the rock-ribbed old-line leadership of the A. F. of L. Both are countering the new developments in the same way, by a drive against the more militant and aggressive elements in the trade unions. . . ."

"If the labor movement is to weather this crisis it must smash this joint drive of the employers and the reactionary officials to rob the unions of their aggressiveness and fighting spirit."

The bold words of the foregoing two paragraphs appeared in the Zimmerman-Lovestone paper, the "Workers Age" of August 1, 1934.

Nine days later, at the Mecca Temple, at a meeting of I. L. G. W. U. dressmakers' shop chairmen, under the chairmanship of the Lovestoneite Zimmerman and the guardianship of Julius Hochman, whom Zimmerman helped to elect as manager, Shirley Bloomenthal, a militant shop chairlady was beaten black and blue, and other militant shop chairmen attacked by professional gangsters, following a lynch

speech by Zimmerman against the militants in the union.

Wanted Rank and File Decision

The crime of the beaten shop chairmen was their proposing that the so-called scientific unit system for determining the wages of workers, recommended by the officials as a substitute for the prevailing system of settling prices by workers shop price committees, shall be submitted to membership meetings for discussion and decision. They also proposed the striking of every shop where the employer attempts "re-organization" — a wholesale discharge of workers. A still greater crime of these militant rank and file shop chairmen was that they dared demand the right of the assembled workers to vote on their proposals.

This characterizes the Zimmerman-Lovestone role in the trade unions; in one and the same week they "denounce" in words the campaign against militants in the American Federation of Labor, while in action they resort to the most brutal suppression of the militants, when their own reactionary leadership is at stake.

The essence of an opportunist demagogue is that he masks his reactionary deeds with high-sounding radical and militant phrases.

"The Most Courageous Labor Leader"

When William Green stabbed the San Francisco general strike in the back, Zimmerman issued a "fiery

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Plan March to City Hall, State Capital; Will Fight Rise in Cost of Living

Will Map Out Fight on LaGuardia Starvation Program; To Direct Fire Against Scabbing Of Local Welfare Agencies

A mass conference for united city-wide action on unemployment insurance, the LaGuardia administration's use of work relief and the P.W.A. scale of wages to lower all established scales of wages in industry, and the increased cost of living, will bring delegates from trade unions, unemployed and employed groups, fraternal orders, professional and technical associations, to Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 1 p.m., this coming Sunday, Aug. 26. A thousand representatives are expected to attend.

Trade unions, responding to the call of the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, will tie up with the unemployed and relief workers in a solid front.

Forced labor, such as transferring heads of large families whose relief budgets are higher than their work relief wages to work relief, will be among the leading questions. Decisions will be made on the co-operation of welfare agencies with private employers to furnish scab labor in strikes.

Another subject on the agenda will be Mayor LaGuardia's demagogic policy of appropriating funds for relief from hand to mouth and leaving the worker uncertain whether his next check will be forthcoming while at the same time continuing to pay the bankers \$23,000,000 a month out of city funds, regularly.

To Call City-Wide Rally

The Aug. 26 conference will call for a city-wide demonstration of all workers on Sept. 22, to meet at 10 a.m. in Union Sq., then march on

General Strike Is Prepared By Trimmers

NEW YORK.—All textile trimming and yarn workers were urged by the Textile Trimming Workers Union during the past week to hold themselves in readiness for a general strike call in the industry.

The demands in the strike will be a 30-hour work week; pay for seven holidays; and the following wage scale:

From \$32 to \$38 a week for knitters; \$22.50 a week for winders, coners, doublers and twisters; a minimum scale of \$27.50 a week for braiders. The following minimums will be demanded for the following crafts: \$22.50 a week for weavers; \$25 for passmenterie table workers; \$40 for chenille makers, and \$35 for cord spinners. Increases will also be demanded for menders, pressers, operators, gimp and bullion makers with a minimum of \$18 for all other auxiliary workers.

The strike will also fight for abolition of discrimination against workers for union activity, the recognition of shop representatives and collective bargaining in all shops.

City Hall to present relief demands to the Mayor.

The prevalence of such cases as that of Delcrista Thomas, a colored member of an Unemployment Council, who starved to death last week in a damp basement after waiting six weeks for a Home Relief investigator to come around makes it absolutely necessary for each local union, work relief organization, project, shop, to send two delegates to the Aug. 26 conference on the Sept. 22 demonstration.

The united action will show the strength of the organized employed and unemployed workers. Meanwhile the gains made by workers' organizations must be consolidated, and efforts increased on every front. Neighborhood action for increased relief, protests against welfare scab labor and against layoffs are urged.

Reports on many committees will be heard at the Aug. 26 conference. The Committee on Discriminatory Practices of the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees is expected to tell how it succeeded in having four out of six workers, who were discharged for organizing their projects, reinstated. The Actors' Emergency Association will present in detail a report on its conference with LaGuardia, at which the Mayor promised to eliminate discrimination against Negroes and organizers on the actors' project.

Farmers' Situation to Be Discussed

Other topics of discussion include the continued decrease of employment in industry and the increasing movement of the farmers and their dependents from the desolate drought region into the large cities where they are thrown on the employment market. The need for unity between the farmers and city workers will be stressed.

The reports will emphasize the fact that the whole unemployment situation at this time greatly affects the future of those still working.

Taxation on the incomes of the bankers, stock transfer taxation and taxation on real estate now exempt, is expected to be recommended at the Aug. 26 conference as some of the ways of financing the only unemployment insurance bill that provides for the welfare of the workers, the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. The bill will also be compared to others, such as the Wagner-Lewis bill, which would tax the worker and then refuse to give him any of the benefits until he has been completely unemployed for two years, and then for only 10 weeks.

The city-wide demonstration on Sept. 22 is expected to lead directly to a state-wide hunger march onto the state capital at Albany, sometime in October. Plans for it are being completed now.

Office Workers Union Grows in White-Collar Publishing Industry

"Cultural" Tradition of Book Industry Breaks Down as Pay Checks Dwindle and Job Security Lessens

By D. G.

To understand the background of the Literary Trades Section of the Office Workers Union, the problems they face, and the uneven line of development of the three main groups included in the Section, it is necessary to give a brief analysis of each in turn. The Section is composed largely of book publishing, book store, and magazine workers. Conditions in each of these literary trades differ widely and each presents special problems.

Book Publishing

To begin with book publishing: This industry used to be considered the aristocratic paradise of white collar workers. It reached an absurd point during the boom period when rich men's sons and daughters bought their way into jobs. It can readily be understood, therefore, why so many of the college-educated sons and daughters of the lower middle class with literary talents or without sought to find places in the industry.

The reason for this is that the publishing business is perhaps the last surviving cultural industry of any real character, with the unimportant exceptions of the art galleries and the now defunct Little Magazine and Little Theatre movements. In the publishing field, the reputations that later blossomed in the big magazines and the movies were born. A literary standard is actually supposed to be maintained. For some time publishing was a profession into which genteel people could go because it seemed to lack the customary taint of business.

In recent years, however, this situation has changed radically. It is significant that publishing houses established in the late years of the boom and since have generally been of a frankly commercial nature, exploiting literature in printed books as callously as have the pulp magazines. The development of the circulating library went along with it and brought about a decline in literary standards. The book clubs, originally presented as cultural organizations built up to send the best book of the month to their subscribers, have actually fostered a middle-of-the-road attitude and have favored fundamentally cheap books that are not too badly written.

Monopoly Control

Some time in 1931 an attempt was made by a large book publisher, Doubleday Doran, to obtain a monopoly in the book publishing field by cutting the price of books in half. Several other publishers made the same attempt. There was a belief that this would drive out the smaller and usually the more enterprising and more literary publishers, but the attempt failed for the time being.

The owners of this same publishing house, which operates an enormous open-shop printing plant in Garden City and book stores throughout the country, recently bought up the Literary Guild, one of the two large book clubs, in their drive toward monopoly. Incidentally, the Literary Guild was itself approaching a monopoly position in its own field. It already included a children's book club, the Junior Guild, and had absorbed the Book League some time before.

While these blows of monopoly capitalism were being directed at this individualistic and still somewhat cultural industry, another factor was leading to its cultural disintegration. This was the increasing purchase by moving picture companies of the publishers' output, reaching such a point that many publishers began to consider their prime customers to be, not the reading public, but the movie magnate, and began to shape their wares accordingly.

As a consequence workers who had entered this field as a last refuge of culture within the American business scheme have found themselves betrayed in this respect also.

That Shrinking Payroll

Equally important was the shrinking payroll and the increasing insecurity of jobs in the industry.

The publishing business has suffered an enormous decline, more in proportion, perhaps, than the average industry in America. A number of old established publishing companies have gone out of business. Others have merged, with a resulting reduction in staff. Others have amalgamated certain of their departments to produce economies. Drastic wage cuts and lay-offs have occurred.

And the very process by which the bosses seek to save themselves acts further to destroy them. For, once books become no different in their nature from the cheap magazines, there will be no reason for their existence. And the deference to Hollywood and the declining tastes of the lending library will produce a situation where the reader will find himself led by the publisher to the magazine stand rather than to the book shelf.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Frame Workers Win \$9 Increase in Wages

NEW YORK.—Workers of the Tri-Boro Parlor Frame Co., 601 E. 137th Street are back at work today following a complete victory in their strike for a five-hour a week decrease in work time and a nine dollar increase in wages. This shop is one of the many out in the New York general strike under the leadership of the Cabinet Section of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

The agreement with the management of the shop includes a clause by which the employers will pay two per cent of their pay roll into an unemployment insurance fund controlled by the union.

Taxi Drivers Leader Reports to Hackmen On Code Hearings

For the second time in one week Bronx hackmen packed the Prospect Mansion to hear the report of the Taxi Cab Drivers Union delegation to the code hearing that was held in Washington.

At the meeting, held last Friday, the union president, Samuel Orner, reported,

pointing out that the proposed code was drawn up by the fleet owners and the Administration. The code further lowers the deplorable living standards and working conditions of the taxi drivers. The Deputy Administrator, Mr. Brown, who had a hand in the drawing up of the code, is a former official of General Motors.

The Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York was the only organization representing the workers which presented an alternative code, calling for a minimum wage of \$15 a week for day men and \$18 a week for night men, a 45-hour week and 5-day week. In spite of the discrimination against Negro drivers and the Jim-Crow practices of the fleet operators, the proposed code completely ignores the problems and conditions of these Negro workers.

The Taxi Drivers Union proposed that there be no discrimination or segregation of Negro drivers and that they have a right to work in any garage and receive the same pay for the same work as the white workers.

Sam Orner and Bill Gandall stressed that the code proposed by the Taxi Drivers Union become the rallying point for struggle of the taxi drivers for improved conditions in the garages.

Joseph Gilbert reported on the



SHIRLEY BLUMENTHAL
Militant member of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who was beaten up by administration thugs two weeks ago at a meeting at Mecca Temple.

Fur Rabbit Men Strike For More Pay

A general strike has been in progress in the Fur Rabbit Dressing Industry since Wednesday. This strike has been declared by the Fur workers Industrial Union. The union demands:

- \$2.10 per hundred for fleshing gray rabbits.
- \$1.05 per hundred for pulling gray rabbits (3 operations).
- \$2.90 per hundred for fleshing white rabbits.
- \$1.45 per hundred for pulling rabbits (3 operations).
- \$1.00 per hundred for floor workers.

A conference was held with the employers on Monday, Aug. 13th, where these demands were submitted, and the employers have refused to grant these demands.

A delegation of the strikers together with a delegation of fur dyers left for Washington to be present at the Code Hearing, where they demanded that their demands be put in the Code.

MILITANT LEADER EXPOSES ROLE OF LOVESTONEITES IN NEEDLE TRADES UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

condemnation" of Green, for which Lovestone's "Workers Age" proudly characterized him as "the most courageous labor leader in America." At the same time, the "most courageous" Zimmerman, as manager of Local 22, I. L. G. W. U., rejected every proposal to involve the local union members officially in the united trade union demonstration on Union Square to protest against the treachery of Green and to support the general strike. Nor did Mr. Zimmerman do anything else to involve the broad membership of Local 22 in any actions whatsoever in support of the general strike. The "courage" and "daring" of these demagogues never goes further than mere pronouncements of radical phrases.

Scratch the surface of these phrase mongering Zimmermans and you will find the same reactionaries as the "rock-ribbed, old-line A. F. of L. bureaucrats."

Words Versus Deeds

On several convenient public occasions, Zimmerman and his henchmen in the I. L. G. W. U. have made revolutionary speeches "against" the N.R.A. The "national" bureau of the renegades' C. P. O., of which Zimmerman is a member, have gone so radical in one of their recent statements as to declare that "... the American workers will be able to build up their unions and win union recognition only thru unceasing and determined struggle against the employers, the government, and the N.R.A. It is this struggle that constitutes the central task of labor in the present period."

"Hear, hear," an Englishman, would say. Beautifully said. But how did Zimmerman fulfill in action this "central task of labor?"

Mr. Julius Hochman, the manager of the New York Dress Joint Board of the I. L. G. W. U. and Mr. Dubinsky, president of the I. L. G. W. U. are such boastful enthusiasts of the N.R.A. that they are competing with Sidney Hillman and President Roosevelt as the real fathers of this boon to American labor, the N.R.A.

Gave Johnson National Hook-up

Their worship of the N.R.A. goes to such a degree that during the recent convention of the I. L. G. W. U. in Chicago these officials spent thousands of dollars of the workers money for a national hook-up to let General Hugh Johnson make that notorious anti-union, strike-breaking speech in which he denounced all those who seek to establish the thirty hour week, spewed poison against the steel workers who were then preparing to strike and, in the same breath, praised to the skies the wonderful leadership of Dubinsky and Hillman. The same officials brought to the convention the strike-breaker, Horner, Governor of Illinois, and a host of N.R.A. directors who took up most of the time of the convention advising the workers to seek "justice" only through the N.R.A. and discard the "primitive" and "uncivilized" method of strikes.

For such "unceasing and determined struggle against the employers and the N.R.A." as was thus displayed by Hochman and Dubinsky, Zimmerman and his crew decided to vote for Hochman as manager of the Joint Board and for Dubinsky as president of the Union. It is true that "incidentally" Dubinsky and Hochman also voted for Zimmerman as vice-president. The cynical say that it was all a "horse deal." But let's not forget that Zimmerman is still "the most courageous leader of labor in America." Thus Dubinsky and Hochman, with Zimmerman as their bedfellow, will lead the needle trades workers to fulfill the "central task of labor in the present period, the struggle against the N.R.A."

Zimmerman-Lovestone Style

But the Zimmermans and the Lovestones are also very resourceful. They know of many ways to "combat" the N.R.A. One of these was their most recent decision that all workers' complaints for non-payment of established minimum wages by the employers in the dress industry shall henceforth be "forwarded for action" to the N.R.A. Dress Code Authority instead of the union bothering with such "trifles." The fact that this Code Authority last season threw into the wastebasket 794 such complaints constitutes the highest recommendation and guarantee that they will adjust such complaints to

the full satisfaction of the workers. That's fighting the N.R.A. Zimmerman-Lovestone style.

Shadow Boxing With "Reactionaries"

One of the basic "principles" of the Zimmermans in the needle trades is "to fight against the reactionaries in the union." With this war cry they sally forth to capture jobs in every election. You will find this phrase, "fight the reactionaries in the union," in all their circulars and programs. But the reactionaries have suddenly become nameless. At least the Zimmermans do not know any reactionaries in the union by name. How can the Zimmermans name the reactionaries when in every local union as well as nationally they have openly united with the Hochmans, Dubinskys, Perlmutter, and all the other officials of the old guard, so lavishly praised by General Johnson.

The reader should not be surprised to discover that the reactionaries against whom Zimmerman is fighting are perhaps Sigman and Schlessinger. To be sure they are both dead, but does not Lovestone assure us that Zimmerman is "the most courageous labor leader in America"; he can fight even the dead.

Lovestone's United Fronts

Another problem which the Lovestones and Zimmermans have solved "correctly" is the united front. When it comes to united front tactics, the Communist Party is "opportunistic" and "right wing," they declare. Should the reader doubt this, let him examine the united front concluded by the Zimmermans with the official family of the I.L.G.W.U., Dubinsky, Hochman, Antonini, etc.

Zimmerman himself explained the "principles" on which this united front is based in his speech made on the occasion of his installation as manager of Local 22, on May 15th, 1933. He said: "Brother Antonini spoke about a truce in the union, but there can be no truce. The struggle in the union revolves around the question of policy and tactics. These differences of opinion exist and they cannot be stopped. However, regardless of differences, there are certain elementary points that all must unite upon, such as fighting the bosses, picketing, organizing the unorganized workers, improving the conditions in the shops" (emphasis mine, I.P.). Zimmerman, Dubinsky, Hochman and Antonini have reached a common understanding on these "elementary points of fighting the employers."

Zimmerman's "Elementary Points"

What is Dubinsky's and Antonini's conception of these "elementary points"? Mr. Dubinsky himself provides the answer to this question in the "New York American" of June 20, 1933, where he declares: "My work will be guided by the principles that everything we do to help the employers will help immeasurably in improving the workers' standards." And Mr. Dubinsky has indeed carried into life this conception by giving up week-work in the cloak trade, surrendering the demand for limitation of contractors in the dress trade, giving the cloak bosses a "scientific" wage classification which is rapidly wiping out the minimum wage scales, introducing a similar scientific scheme for the dressmakers, smuggling into the dress agreement a secret clause granting the employers the right to re-organize and discharge workers, etc.

Outside of these "elementary points," there can be "no truce in questions of policy and tactics," declares Zimmerman, "the most courageous leader of American labor." On such basic points of principle as, for instance, how many angels can pass through the eye of a needle, Zimmerman will, of course never make a truce with Dubinsky and Hochman.

For a long time the Lovestoneites have been weaving a web of demagoguery and illusions that hindered the needle trades workers in their fight for a class struggle union. The militant workers are now breaking through that web and they will soon get to the spiders, the Zimmermans, who are spewing poisonous demagoguery and cloaking the reactionary class collaboration policies and deeds of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

Fur Workers Expose Lies Of 'Forward'

The workers of the shop of Rosenstock, Roth and Weidman, 141 W. 28th St., issued a statement yesterday exposing the lies about them printed in the Jewish Daily Forward, and supporting the Fur Workers Industrial Union. The statement follows:

On Saturday, August 4th, a statement appeared in the "Forward," signed by S. Skolnick with a vicious attack against the Fur Workers Industrial Union and against the workers of the shop of Rosenstock, Roth & Weidman.

In the statement Skolnick accuses the workers of the above shop of working below the union scale. In his article he takes the same point of view as the "Forward," the Joint Council and the bosses, enemies of our union take.

We, the workers of Rosenstock, Roth & Weidman hereby state that our shop is an industrial union shop. All of us employed in the above shop are getting the union scale and some are getting above scale. We are getting paid for legal holidays and observe the 35 hour week.

S. Skolnick worked in our shop last year; then he left the fur trade and worked in a different trade. Recently he came back when the shop was almost filled and notwithstanding the fact that in the fur trade there is no closed shop, we, together with the industrial union have attempted to take him back to work.

The agents of the Joint Council who are always looking for an opportunity to attack the industrial union used Skolnick as a tool against the union, because of his weakness and lack of understanding. They worked out the above mentioned statement for him and in the hope had it printed in the "Forward."

We further state that we are members of the Industrial Union and intend to remain in the said union and we pledge our whole-hearted moral and financial support to the said union which leads us in the struggle for union conditions.

Jack Weisinger
Benny Kamil
Sam Spikler
Abraham Schechter
Benny Feldman
Chalsky
Max Goodman

N.Y. Transit Workers Prepare Struggle By Building Union

Large Mass Meetings Show Mood of Subway Men—Walinsky Ousted From Pocketbook Union

By SI GERSON

A HINT to close observers of New York labor events. Keep your eye on the transit situation. The growing Transport Workers Union (independent) is winning the hearts and minds of the workers on Papa-Knickerbocker's subway and "L" lines like nobody's business.

The prompt way in which the union went hammer and tongs after the phoney "Pension Plan" of the I.R.T. got a lot of lads who were inclined to be a bit conservative. It

shows itself in those two mass open air rallies the union held up at Jerome and Anderson Avenues in the Bronx, where the workers listened and cheered in a fashion that was heart-warming.

Ugly memories of sell-outs by A. F. of L. officials in the past are not altogether gone. But the T. W. U. is showing the workers that here is a real union, controlled by the rank and file.

More power to the T. W. U.! The Daily Worker applauds. And not only applauds—but supports! The fight of the bitterly-exploited transit workers is the fight of the Daily Worker, is the fight of every working man and working woman in the city.

OSIP WALINSKY—may he never darken the door of a trade union again—has just "resigned" from his post as "legal advisor" of the Pocketbook Workers Union.

"Resigned" he called it. Less polite but more direct people would say that Mr. Walinsky was bounced. But be that as it may, Walinsky is no longer connected with the pocketbook union. This is a victory for the policy of the united front.

Walinsky, if you haven't a rogue's gallery handy, is a lad who was fired out of the union some time ago, charged with about everything under the sun. Extortion was a

gentle art compared to some of his rackets. He'd sell his own grandmother if she could command ready cash. The workers had just about forgotten old Osip when, lo and behold, strike me pink, if here wasn't old Osip again, this time in the guise of "legal advisor"—no less—to the union. Osip, it seems, was up to his old trick and had convinced one of his old pards on the executive to bring him back again.

But he reckoned without his host—the rank and file of the union. Communist, socialists and all honest progressive elements in the union combined against Osip Walinsky in one of the broadest united fronts seen in some time in local trade unions. After a few stormy meetings and considerable agitation the workers at a session last Thursday night at Stuyvesant High School voted 626 to 534 to accept Walinsky's "resignation."

Walinsky, as they say, is gone, but Walinskyism, a lack and alas, still lives, a parasitic growth on the body of labor. The rank and file in every A. F. of L. union must organize against Walinskyism. It can be licked. The pocketbook makers did it. Why not you?

SPEAKING of Walinsky, brings up the odor of Phillip Zausner, whose gangsters elected him to the post of secretary of District Council

of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

Daily Worker readers are pretty familiar with the record of this worthy. But one story needs a little re-telling.

Zausner, you may recall, is moving heaven and earth to get the membership to pay a work tax of 50 cents each in order to replenish his sadly depleted war chest. Gangsters, being very material citizens and not very much concerned about the spiritual values in life, demand good, hard cash for services rendered. And Czar Phillip just has to get it up for them. They've done their work—they've slugged painters 'till their blackjacks wore to a frazzle, and now they want their pay.

Hence the work tax. Hence Mr. Zausner's desperation. Hence the firm refusal of the members to contribute.

HERE'S another tale told by a painter. "Zausner signed up with the independents quickly," this comrade informs us.

"Why that? After the last agreement was signed, the independent boss painters had to put up \$200 apiece as bond. This bond, the contract stipulated, was to be returned to the employers in the event of a strike. But Zausner had already made two loans, one of \$10,000 and the other of \$5,000 to keep this machine intact, pay his sluggers, etc. He used the funds gotten from the independents as security. Since he couldn't return the funds to the bosses, he had to sign up very quickly in order to save himself from a very, very embarrassing situation."

Nice boy, this fellow Zausner. A real, fine, upstanding American labor leader, the soul of integrity . . . only keep—one hand on your pocketbook when he's around.

AND still talking about the painters.

The New Leader, the Socialist organ, in its issue of August 11, viciously attacking the Communists, by which they mean the whole rank and file which is up in arms against Zausner. They state that they have, of course, certain minor differences with Zausner, that they are for clean unionism, etc.

But will they please explain what Mr. Gaft, a member of the Socialist Party, was doing when he led a bunch of thugs in a bloody attack upon local union of the painters which had refused to accept Zausner's work tax? Was he expounding the Socialist Party's conception of "clean unionism" to the workers—with the leg of a chair?

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 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 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Is Unemployed Work Neglected in the Unions?

YES, SAYS ORGANIZER OF NEEDLE TRADES UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL; PRESENTS PROPOSALS

By M. J. ANGEL

AT the recent conference held in Albany, July 31st, called by the United Action Conference, with the exception of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, and the A. F. of L. Committee on Unemployment Insurance, the trade unions of New York were conspicuous by their absence. This very significant fact leads us to ask ourselves whether or not the trade unions and especially the militant unions, are at all interested in the conditions of the unemployed and part time workers, and as to whether or not the membership of the unions are confronted with the problem of unemployment?

There must be some very basic reasons for this fundamental weakness in the attitude of the trade unions towards the question of unemployment.

Why is it that in spite of the fact that all over the country the unemployed have been in the forefront on the picket line assisting their brothers to win better working conditions—that with one or two exceptions none of the militant unions or left wing organizations have taken any steps to organize the membership of their respective locals, both employed and unemployed behind the struggle for adequate cash relief and the Workers Bill, thru consistent day to day activity in the neighborhoods and around the relief stations?

These questions are such as, in my opinion, to demand a careful study by all of our leading comrades in the revolutionary unions and opposition groups. Furthermore, I will endeavor to give some concrete explanations for the present situa-

tion, insofar as the work of the unions on the unemployed field is concerned.

Jobless in Unions?

Firstly, have the trade unions the problem of unemployment? Yes! There can be no disputing this fact. We all of us agree and know that unemployment under capitalism is a permanent feature.

We find that hundreds of workers, members of trade unions, are being evicted, their gas and electricity shut off, and no food for their wives and children. But still, no effort is made by the leadership of the unions to organize these unemployed workers and lead them in a struggle for immediate relief. In those unions, such as the Needle, Steel, and Shoe where some unemployed activity was or is being carried on, we find that the comrades in charge of this activity are not given any assistance or guidance, and furthermore, never at any Executive Trade Board or membership meeting is the problem really discussed in a manner to arouse the membership to the need of building Unemployment Councils in their respective unions.

HERE I wish to state, in sharp criticism, that the leadership of the revolutionary unions by their very attitude, are merely giving lip service to this problem, and that all of the discussions of the plight of the unemployed is merely centered on how to obtain jobs for the unemployed thru a shorter work week and the elimination of overtime. While it is true that we must fight for the reduction in hours and increase in pay, this approach tends to create the impression among the workers that under capitalism it is possible for everyone to

obtain a job providing there is a shorter work week and at the same time forgetting all about the inherent contradictions of capitalism which are responsible for the world economic crisis, and which can only be eliminated thru the establishment of a Workers and Farmers Government.

Some Proposals

In order to overcome this weakness of the revolutionary trade unions, the steps necessary to be taken are in my opinion (and I speak from experience as an organizer of the unemployed in the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union) as follows:

1. At every Executive Trade Board meeting an immediate discussion of the fundamental problems of the unemployed shall be carried thru in order that the leading bodies of the union, shall understand the question thoroughly, and be able to give guidance and leadership to the struggles of the unemployed.

2. At each of these meetings a member of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, shall be invited to speak in order that a full and comprehensive idea shall be given to the leading comrades as to what is the true situation confronting the unemployed and part time workers.

3. At every membership meeting these questions must be raised in order to clarify to the membership the need for organizing the unemployed for immediate relief and for the Workers Bill, and furthermore, to prove that the union is not only interested in improving the conditions of those workers on the job, but it is also vitally concerned in seeing to it

that NO UNEMPLOYED WORKER SHALL STARVE OR BE EVICTED BECAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

4. Immediate steps are then to be taken to establish Unemployment Locals on a neighborhood scale of the membership of the various unions, to lead in the daily struggles of the unemployed at the Home Relief Bureaus, by mass delegations, marches, demonstrations, etc.

5. All action taken by such trade union Unemployment Locals to be on a united front basis with other unemployed organizations and in conjunction with already established Unemployment Councils.

THE next question that must be discussed is why have none of the rank and file opposition groups done anything to mobilize the unemployed of their respective locals in the everyday struggle for their immediate economic needs? It is true that thousands of A. F. of L. locals have endorsed the Workers Bill but that is all, no further effort has been made to really get these locals to fight for its enactment by Congress, by involving the membership—who are suffering from all of the miseries of unemployment and hunger—in concrete and consistent day-to-day activities for the immediate economic needs of the workers who are unemployed or working part time.

Endorsements Not Enough

We can never hope to force the enactment of the Workers Bill (H. R. 7598) merely through official endorsements. Only by involving the membership in the struggle for adequate cash relief, thru mass delegations, demonstrations, etc. at

the Welfare Agencies all over the country, can we hope to force this major concession from the hands of the ruling class and its executive committee in the government.

Here it is of supreme importance for the militant opposition groups to be in the lead in the struggle for the needs of the unemployed as well as for those who are in the shops. They should raise the following demands at their local meetings:

1. Dues exemption for all unemployed.

2. Establishment of an Unemployment Committee, responsible for organizing and leading the struggles of the unemployed for their immediate economic needs.

3. Establishment of united front activities at the Welfare Offices with the Unemployment Councils and other unemployed organizations on concrete and specific issues.

4. To work for affiliation of their unemployed organizations to the National Unemployment Councils of U. S. A. in order to unify and strengthen the unemployed movement.

The above mentioned steps for both the revolutionary trade unions and the rank and file opposition groups are such as to demand immediate and careful consideration by the respective bodies. At the same time it would also be of great importance to study the role of the unemployed (under the leadership of the Unemployment Councils) in the recent great strike of Toledo, where the Unemployment Council established the first mass picket line in support of the strikers and thereby succeeded in swinging in the masses into action and closing down the Auto-Lite factory.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

SPOKESMEN for the New Deal, while describing the grotesque caperings and prancings of that ungainly bird known as the Blue Eagle, uttered during the past week considerable contradictory statements.

Under the headline "Leaders Predict Pick-up in Autumn . . . Green Sees Large Gain . . . Statistics Show a Slight Increase," William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, are quoted in the New York Times of Aug. 15, as being quite optimistic regarding business and labor. A day before, however, Mr. Green was broadcasting unwittingly via the capitalist press that unemployment in the U. S. A. had not decreased any appreciable extent under the aegis of the N. R. A. Three days after the article of the fifteenth appeared, Miss Perkins was also singing another tune. "Jobs and Payrolls Declined in July . . . Seasonal Loss Exceeded," said a headline in the Times on Aug. 18, and appearing under it was a list of statistics compiled by Miss Perkins which proved the point admirably well.

Miss Perkins had always been an exceedingly clever juggler of statistics, but despite her dexterity with figures her statistics have always belied her sweet chirping about the N. R. A. prosperity that "looms like a rosy dawn just over the horizon."

Here's what Miss Perkins said about the situation on Aug. 18, three days after her optimistic outburst about "the pick-up":

"Factory employment decreased three per cent and payrolls dropped 6.8 per cent from July to July."

Speaking of manufacture for which an upswing was predicted by her on Aug. 15, Miss Perkins declared in a somewhat gloomy manner on Aug. 18, that "a sharp reduction from the increases in July of last year, which were wholly abnormal, was to be expected."

Thus the historians of the New Deal and the biographers of the Blue Eagle let the truth slip out when they try to appear "objective" and honest.

JUST how William Green and his assistant new dealers in the A. F. of L. are giving a New Deal to the working class was clearly revealed in New Brunswick, New Jersey, last week. Leaders of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Middlesex County agreed with the contractors and building capitalists to cut the wages of the building trades workers 33 1-3 per cent.

This, of course, was done in line with the New Deal and Mr. Roosevelt's "recovery" program policies. Leaders of the A. F. of L. announced that they had accepted the cut in order to aid President Roosevelt's "drive for home construction." Meanwhile, due to currency inflationary measures, cutting of the sown crop area and the drought prices of building materials soar to new high levels. The worker is given fewer dollars for his labor power and must accept fewer commodities for his depreciated dollars. That's the New Deal.

The new dealers in the trade unions serve their masters well. Their policy of class collaboration, aiding the capitalists to maintain their profits at the expense of the worker's wages, is the key principle of the N. R. A.

PUBLISHERS of capitalist newspapers—Roy Howard, William F. Brooks, James H. Furey, James G. Stahlman, Frank E. Gannett, M. C. Meigs, Paul Patterson, Edgar M. Swasey, Amon G. Carter, H. V. Jenkins, John Cowels and John N. Wheeler—are making a little tour to South American ports in the new thirty-two passenger flying boat of the Pan American Airways.

The trip is called a "good-will tour." But beneath the fine phrases of good-will and peace there lurks the bloody U. S. imperialist policy of enslaving the colonial and semi-colonial countries, of struggling with the other imperialist powers for markets and spheres of influence, thus intensifying the contradictions between these

powers and increasing the war danger.

The delegation of newspaper owners has already visited San Juan, Puerto Rico and French Guiana. They will reach Rio De Janeiro today. These rich gentlemen, able assistants of Mr. Roosevelt in putting over the N. R. A. wage cutting program, are touring the South American coast line first of all as a publicity stunt for the N. R. A. and, secondly, to get first hand knowledge to aid American imperialism's invasion of the South American markets.

It is interesting to note that these same publishers, who are playing the role of advance scouts for U. S. imperialism in the southern countries accuse representatives of the American Newspaper Guild, the legal elected representatives of American working newspaper men and women, of being outside forces when they appear before their august highnesses with a few just trade union demands.

The real outside forces, part of the forces of oppression and exploitation of the workers in the colonies and at home, the parasites and useless forces of society, are these gentlemen, the owners of the capitalist press.

W.I.R. Aids Painters and Knitgoods Strikes

NEW YORK.—The Workers International Relief is making its presence felt as an active agency in at least two current New York City strikes.

Aside from large contributions of food distributed through the rank and file strike committee of Local 499 of the Brotherhood of Painters, the Workers International Relief has assisted in the painters' strike by arranging entertainments in which the W. I. R. cultural groups are taking part. These include the Workers Laboratory Theater, the Workers Film and Photo League and the W. I. R. Band.

In the strike of the knitgoods workers, the W. I. R. has engaged in similar activity. An efficient strike relief committee has been set up with the help of the W. I. R. and a series of affairs have been arranged.

Edgewater Stevedores Strike Against Firings

EDGEWATER, N. J. (FP).—Dockworkers employed by the National Sugar Refining Co. if Edgewater have voted to strike under the leadership of the Marine Freight Handlers and Warehouse Men's Union unless 39 workers fired for union activity are reinstated. Vice-President Christian Nast of the union characterized the threatened strike as a fight for genuine recognition of the union. No wage, hour, or other demands are being made.

Fight Against Intolerable Conditions In Municipal Lodging House Described

Protests Win Higher Grade of Food and Better Treatment

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—The authors of the letters in the Daily Worker describing the miserable conditions existing in the Municipal Lodging House should get in touch with the New York Local of Unattached Men, 517 E. 14th St.

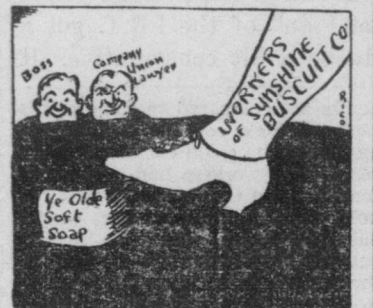
We have carried on a continuous fight against these conditions all summer. The result of this continuous pressure of delegations and committees of men going to the officials of the lodging house, as well as to the Board of Health, and Public Welfare Departments, is that the food has been gradually improved, more courtesy shown the men, and the beds on the dock moved further apart.

Numerous individual grievances have been taken up, and in each case rectified. Several times, as the time when they attempted to stop men from eating breakfast and supper, militant action took place. The continuation of three meals for all was granted.

Official's Talk Does Not Help Sunshine Girls

Workers Get Fairy Tale But No Raise In Pay

By a Food Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—At the company union meeting of the girls of No. 3 Packing Department at the Sunshine Biscuit, the lawyer said, "We don't need the Communists to tell us our conditions in the Sunshine. We know ourselves. I know how it is, if anything is wrong. You girls are afraid to speak up. You're shy. You fear your jobs. Therefore you girls will pick delegates and anything you want you just tell the



delegates, and we'll sure try to please you. At the same time you wouldn't have to pay dues. And outside, they're just troublemakers." This was three weeks ago.

Since then nothing has happened, and the conditions are just as they were. The only thing is they're trying to be kind to us and relieve us. When one instructress went on vacation, nobody took her place to substitute. Therefore, most of the girls don't get any relief.

Every day they put up a sheet that tells what the girls make each day. For several weeks they did not put the sheet up. We want to know what we make every day. We should demand that they post the sheet up so that we can tell whether we're short.

What about the 15 per cent raise we asked for, and 15 minutes relief twice a day? The delegates did what was necessary, but it seems the bosses don't pay any attention to them.

Let's demand the delegates call a meeting and take steps to take these questions up to the company. This shows what the Sunshine Association does for us.

NURSES' "VOICE" OUT

The Voice of the Nurse and Hospital is off the press. All nurses and hospital workers belonging to the Nurses and Hospital Workers League are urged to call for the Voice for distribution in hospitals immediately. The office at 80 E. 11th St., Room 637, will be open all day.



Andreova, a star woman athlete of the country where the workers rule—the Soviet Union. She works only a seven hour day. Compare her conditions with that of the girls of the Sunshine Biscuit, whose story appears in the next column.

Low Pay, Hard Work is Lot of Camp Workers

By a Food Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—We work in the kitchen of a boys' and girls' summer camp. We work about twelve hours every day and on week-ends it comes to sixteen and seventeen. The pay is rotten, a dollar a day, \$40 per month, or thereabouts. Nobody stays here long. The only one who has been here all season is the chef. The others last about a week or less.

Our sleeping quarters are bug infested — flies, mosquitoes, gnats, moths, almost anything you can think of. Yet there is one consolation. Doing our duty well, in such surroundings, we have gotten several interested in radicalism. Two are going to join the Trade Union Unity League.

No Leisure Time Problems

You will not believe what I tell you about the waiters. They work seven hours per day, five or six days a week. On Saturdays and Sundays it is nine hours. Then the parents come up and want to be fed. That makes it tough for all of us. The parents are supposed to tip the waiters. Sometimes they do, and sometimes they don't. One worked seventeen hours for a dollar.

But the funny thing is that they have to pay for their jobs. One boy paid \$75 and several others \$50. You are, they were told, going on a vacation. They found out different. Talking to them every day we find them becoming more and more class conscious through their experience.

Local of Unattached Men Force Many Improvements

As a result we finally gained a "round-table conference," attended by three representatives of the men and three Munie officials. We gained many demands, among them the recognition of a grievance committee of two, that at all times can get in touch with officials to present the grievances that arise. We invite all Munie men to bring their grievances to 517 E. 14th St., and immediate action will be taken.

We also have started a campaign to organize the Salvation Army Gold Dust Lodge and will make every attempt to bring thousands of homeless men out in planned actions for clothes, proper relief, and abolition of flophouses.

All unattached men should join the New York Local of Unattached Men, and the National Unemployment Councils, or build their own locals to carry this fight to a successful conclusion.

We meet every Tuesday, at 2 p.m., at 517 E. 14th St.

Joblessness Hits New York Hatters Hard

"Boss Sweeties" Blame Communists For Unemployment

By a Hatter

NEW YORK.—Unemployment is now hitting the hat trade harder than it ever did before. The month of August, when the season is supposed to be at its peak, finds most shops working part time, and a number of shops completely at a standstill. Reports from out of town tell of a situation no better than in New York City.

Some elements in the trade, those known as "bosses' sweethearts," and supporters of the union officialdom are trying to make capital from this situation and blame the recent strike and those who were most active in it, the Communists and the Rank and File Group, for lack of work in the shops. They conveniently shut their eyes to certain facts which prove that they are to be polite—not telling the truth. They, for instance, fail to explain, when they say that there is no work in the union shops because of the strike, why the Golden Rod doesn't work full time, or why there is no full work in a shop like the Omaha, where they pay only 90 cents a dozen, or why Newark hatters' come to New York to look for jobs?

They forget all this and forget the fact the entire hat industry, not only the New York district, is in a crisis, that not only the felt hat trade but also the straw hat trade, and the millinery trade. But why do they forget all this? There is only one reason. They are eager to undermine the prestige of the Communists and the Rank and File Group and their militant policies. They want to discredit all militant action and in particular the strike, a powerful weapon in our hands against the bosses.

Manufacturers Plan Attack

Behind this propaganda against our last strike and against the Rank and File Group is a maneuver of the hat manufacturers to split our ranks, to weaken our organization, to disarm us and to leave us open to an attack they are preparing to make on our conditions and wages.

Simultaneously, another step is being taken by the manufacturers in preparation for their planned attack, that is their proposal to establish a committee in the trade, to take up grievances in the shops, with which our local officials are in agreement. The establishment of such a committee can do nothing but deprive us of one of our rights for which the hatter' union fought in the past, namely, of calling the shop committee or of having a shop call whenever a shop crew desires to take up any grievance of the men or women in the shop. That this right will be taken away from us if we agree to a committee with the manufacturers, the manufacturers themselves admit. Yet, our union officials agree to this.

Th hatters must be on the lookout against these maneuvers of the manufacturers. They want to utilize these hard times in order to prevent us from fighting for increases and better conditions and in the future, to prevent us from fighting back against their planned attacks, for which they have been lately organizing their bosses' association with more energy than ever before.

To counteract their attack, we must unite our ranks more than ever before, regardless of political or religious opinions, regardless of nationality or of any other difference in our ranks that the bosses try to use for their own benefit. We must fight and expose those in our ranks who are working hand in hand with the bosses. We must put those "bosses' sweethearts" in their place, expose them before all workers in the trade. We must take up at our meetings the problems of unemployment and part-time work that we are faced with and demand that the government relief agencies take care of them until we succeed to secure jobs and work for them.

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!