

Bosses Fear Organization Of Newsmen

"Liberal" Publishers Spurn Talk of Guild Recognition

Members of the New York Newspaper Guild, elated over their preliminary victory over the Long Island Press, are learning rapidly that their employers are beginning to fear the power of organization among editorial employees.

A letter which the New York Guild sent to Roy W. Howard, publisher of the World-Telegram, asking him to enter negotiations for recognition of the Guild, elicited the reply from the publisher that he would deal with the Telegram chapter but not with the city organization. This was a bid by Howard for the establishment of what would constitute company unionism.

Equally illuminating as the Telegram incident has been the treatment of the New York Times chapter by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, vice-president of the Times. A delegation of the Guild met last week with Sulzberger to discuss Guild recognition and the extension of a five-day week to include copy boys, desk men and other editorial employees (reporters and copy readers already have the five-day week). Sulzberger said he was not prepared to recognize the Guild, as its latest activities smacked too strongly of militant trade unionism. He refused to extend the five-day week to other employees, declaring he was not convinced a five-day week was desirable even for reporters and copy readers.

These two incidents are convincing rank and file Guild members that the only concessions they will receive from the publishers are those they win through struggle.

Zimmerman Ousts Left Winger for 6 Months From Dress Union Local

In the dressmakers Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., where the Zimmerman clique is carrying on a campaign against the left elements in the same manner as Hamilton Fish and Matthew Woll against the Communists, an active left winger, Kalman Abramowitz, has been informed that he has been suspended from the union for six months.

The so-called charge against Abramowitz was made yet before the last union election. At that time he was one of the candidates, and was immediately taken off the ballot. For three months the case was not taken up, and after he was finally called to the Grievance Board, the decision was kept secret for another six weeks.

A letter which Zimmerman sent to Abramowitz stated that "he had been found guilty of spreading slanderous propaganda against the union." The charge was based on an article written by Abramowitz in the Daily Worker, which exposed the misleading and betraying tactics of the Lovestone renegades in the ranks of the dressmakers.

At the Grievance Board, Abramowitz declared that everything which he wrote in the article was true, and defended his right of writing for whichever paper he pleased.

All dressmakers are called upon to support the left wing group in its struggle against Zimmerman's "scientific expulsion" policy.

Left Wing Opposition of I.L.G.U. To Discuss Problems Tomorrow

A special meeting of the Left Wing Groups of Local 22, 10, 60, and 89 will take place on Tuesday, July 31, 5:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza. Very important problems will be discussed, and it is of major importance that the members of the above groups in the I.L.G.W.U. are present.

THREE STRIKEBREAKERS



Thomas G. Plant (left), president of the waterfront employers, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I.L.A., looking over Mayor Angelo Rossi's shoulder as they studied a strikebreaking agreement they signed to call off the West Coast maritime strike.

David Dubinsky Shadow-Boxes The N. Y. Knitgoods Employers

By DON TRUMAN

Mr. Ninfo and David Dubinsky, A. F. of L. heads of the I. L. G. W. U. and past masters in the high art of hokup and ballyhoo are engaged in staging one of the most elaborate setups of their career—and it is becoming more bewildering every moment. The scene of operations is the knitgoods trade, the source of bread and butter for some 13,000 workers at the peak of the season. What is it that Ninfo and Dubinsky want? To muscle in on some of that bread and butter, which, translated into dollars and cents, supports the hordes of pests and parasites of the A. F. of L. officialdom, the greatest forced labor racket going.

To do that they have to overcome the Knitgoods Industrial Union, which has created and has sworn to maintain the favorable working conditions in the trade. So they have proceeded to set up a man of straw, the Bosses Association, and called in all their experience at staging and publicity to make believe that they are getting ready to lambast the daylights out of this straw figure, while they are really preparing to crash through the standards set by the Knitgoods Union.

Their game is played so cunningly that not only some of the workers, but even some of the bosses fall for

it. Take Dan Star, for instance, a rabid anti-union boss, who himself escorted a delegation from the International into his shop when the Industrial Union struck it last year. At a recent meeting of the bosses (I quote from "Women's Wear") he said helplessly, "Whatever the newspapers say we have not broken off negotiations with the Union (the I. L. G. W. U.). We have been put in a strange light by the Union."

Who Brought in the International?

Now, the papers say whatever the big boys from the International want them to say. And the "strange light" is of course the fake stage light of the Dubinsky-Ninno vaudeville act. To understand it better it is necessary to go back one year, to the time of the general strike of 1933 when the Industrial Knitgoods Union first organized the trade. A great many of the biggest and best shops—practically the entire industry in Manhattan, concluded agreements with the Industrial union at that time, on the basis of a 35 hour week and a wage scale that laid the basis for a living salary for the workers.

But rather than pay the workers their fair demands some of the bosses turned in desperation to the U. T. W. and the I. L. G. W. U. officials and concluded agreements with them over the heads of the

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I. R. T. Pension Plan Forbids Union

The company union is protected, employe contributions are greatly increased and company payments lessened in a new pension plan approved by the federal court for 16,000 employes of the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

In a plan submitted by Receiver Thomas E. Murray, Jr., the employes, who are granted no voice in the administration of the pension plan, bear the greatest financial burden. They are required to contribute 3 per cent of their wages

to the fund. A clause specifying that \$30 should be the maximum required as monthly contribution favors the high-salaried executives, who thus have to pay proportionately far less than the lower-paid workers but nevertheless suffer no loss in benefits.

By a joker in the plan, the company's contribution is reduced to less than half of the employes, even though it promises to pay an amount "equal to that contributed by the workers."

Strikes or membership in any bona fide union are prohibited by the contract. In case of strikes, the company can "decline to make any further contributions to the plan."

A board of five is to administer the pension plan. Three are to be "employees chosen by the receiver and two employes to be selected by the person who shall be, in the opinion of the receiver, the representative of the majority of the employes."

Shipowners Spread Fascist Terror To East Coast Ports

Albany Strike Wins Demands In Furniture

Force Reinstatement of Fired Workers, Wage Increase

The National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, which has been leading the strike in the Peerless Upholstery Co., 354 N. Pearl Str., Albany, N. Y. has won several concessions from the boss, Mr. Abraham Strauss. The workers received a 15 per cent average increase in their payroll in spite of his refusal to recognize the Union for the time being.

The National Union which has submitted several facts to the N. R. A. State Compliance Board showing brazen violation of the Code, discrimination and blacklisting workers because of their previous strike and union activities has won several points for the workers as follows:

1. That the firm will take back the two fired workers, Gleason and Schachman, who were leaders of the strike in 1933 and since then were blacklisted in Albany.

2. That several girl stitchers who have been discriminated on the job after the settlement of the strike on the equal division of work, be immediately adjusted.

3. That Mr. Strauss stops the abuses against the workers, intimidating workers and threatening them because of their joining into the Union, and he further places a sign to this effect.

4. That the matter of violation of the Code which has been proven by dozens of Affidavits be immediately investigated by the State Compliance Board.

The Union was represented by Joe Kiss National Secretary of the Union and Sidney Elliot Cohn, Counsel for the Union, Kiss will leave immediately for Albany, where at a special membership meeting these concessions will be discussed and further plans of building Local No. 102 of the N. F. W. I. U. will be taken up with the militant membership.

The Albany Local intends to spread out with its organizational activities among all the sweat shops located in Albany.

Jack Stachel Speaks On General Strike Tomorrow Afternoon

Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the Trade Union Unity League will speak on the San Francisco General Strike tomorrow at 1:30 at the Christ Church Auditorium, 344 W. 36th St.

Marine Conference in Baltimore To Weld United Front

By W. C. McCUSTON

Shipowners, using their agents, the Police, National Guard, stool-pigeons and gangsters, have in the past few weeks launched a terroristic campaign against the Marine Workers Industrial Union. On the Pacific Coast this attack has been particularly vicious with the smashing of halls and equipment, wholesale arrest of members and brutal treatment of the prisoners. Starting in San Francisco with a raid conducted "under the auspices of the National Guard," the wave of terror spread rapidly with raids occurring almost simultaneously in Seattle and San Pedro.

Shipowners Aided by the I. S. U.

The raid on the Union Hall in San Francisco and the arrest of Harry Jackson, Pacific Coast organizer of the union, came at the beginning of the general strike and immediately followed Jackson's militant speech at the "inquiry" conducted by Roosevelt's "longshore board."

At this hearing Jackson challenged the statements of Paul Scharrenburg and Andrew Furuseth who claimed to represent the striking seamen and who gave an exaggerated report of the membership of the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. Fearing that a referendum of the striking seamen would prove disastrous to the I. S. U., Furuseth, the sell-out president of the I. S. U., jumped up and called the M. W. I. U. a "Communist Union" and demanded that all witnesses be placed under oath.

Immediately following this came the "red scare" speeches of Governor Merriam, Mayor Rossi and General Johnson, with the accompanying "vigilante" raids, the vigilantes being imported Bergdoff gangsters brought to San Francisco by air.

Raids Designated to Break Militancy

The bosses, knowing in advance and by agreement the sell-out tactics that would be used by Vandeleur and his gang of labor-betraying "strategists," were afraid that the workers involved in the general strike would follow the example of the maritime strikers and sweep the reactionary leadership aside, replacing Vandeleur, Casey, Scharrenburg and Company, with a rank and file elected General Strike Committee.

The raids came as a prelude to the sell-out and were inspired and aided by the A. F. of L. leadership in San Francisco. Matthew Woll's "Communist Terror" story appeared in the Liberty Magazine at this time and was reprinted on the front pages of all the Pacific Coast papers.

The rank and file leaders of the workers immediately became the target of the fascist attacks with four of the outstanding leaders of the M. W. I. U., Jackson and Rodgers in San Francisco and Archer and Stack in Seattle, being arrested almost simultaneously. The "Western Worker" official organ of the maritime strikers, felt the full force of the attack with the office and equipment being destroyed and the printing presses burned.

Terror Spreads to the East Coast

In Baltimore, scene of the most outstanding victories of the M. W. I. U., a reign of nationalist terror of the worst type has been inaugurated. Using Leslie Jones, former member of the M. W. I. U. who was expelled as a stool pigeon and agent-provocateur, the shipowners and the Baltimore politicians are attempting to smash the influence

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Knitgoods Workers Give Lie to Charge Of Strike Stabbing

Expose Scab Activities of Socialist Official, at Steifel-Healy

NEW YORK.—A detailed statement by officials of the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union today branded as a lie the charge of the Jewish Daily Forward that Martin Feldman, an official of Local 155 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, was stabbed by Communist workers when he attempted to distribute leaflets at 408 Seventh Ave.

The statement said, in part: "A strike is on at the Stiefel and Healy shop, 498 Seventh Ave. The strike is led by the Industrial Union. The International, from the very first day of the strike, began to send up scabs, and is helping the concern to get an injunction against the striking workers and the union. A group of workers, some of them members of the Executive of Local 155, are coming daily very early, to scab in this shop. The season for coming early is to avoid the picket lines of the strikers.

"As usual, this group of strike-breakers, came about 7 o'clock to the building on Tuesday morning. One of the strong-arm men, who escorts and protects this group of strikebreakers, in a very provocative manner, pushed one of the girl pickets who was in front of the shop. Workers in that section, members of the International, unemployed workers, who gather on the corner of the block, came to the assistance of the girl picket. A free-for-all fight broke out, outside of the building and continued inside the narrow hallway. The guerilla who protects the strikebreakers, was seen flashing a knife. Some of the defenseless workers, were slashed and as it seems, Martin Feldman fell a victim of the same guerilla, who in the commotion could not differentiate between his friends and enemies.

"It is generally known that Martin Feldman does not come to shops to distribute leaflets. Now was anyone ever hurt by the Industrial Union for giving out leaflets. In addition to this there surely was no need for a committee to come for distribution of leaflets 7 a. m. when the garment center begins work at 8.30-9 a.m."

Mike Gold To Meet with Hunger Fighter Writers and Staff Volunteers

All volunteer writers willing to take assignments for the **Hunger Fighter** are asked to meet in the John Reed Club headquarters at 430 Sixth Ave., tonight at 8 o'clock. Mike Gold will be present to give suggestions. Regular staff meetings are to be held Thursday nights at 29 E. 20th St. Criticisms by Mike Gold and other noted writers will be made on assignments turned in by the volunteer writers by that time.

J. B. McNamara, Who Fed Condemned Men, 'Demoted' to Sweeper

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27.—J. B. McNamara, who has already served more than 20 years in San Quentin penitentiary in connection with the attack on organized labor following the Los Angeles "Times" explosion in 1911, has been "demoted" from his prison job of feeding the condemned men to that of sweeper in the right wing of San Quentin, the Federated Press reveals.

McNamara who is known as "the dean of San Quentin" was shifted from his job, according to the prison authorities, because a condemned prisoner attempted to smuggle the special meat served those who are to hang to other prisoners.

Warden J. B. Holohan of San Quentin penitentiary last week refused to deliver a wire from the Daily Worker to Tom Mooney and McNamara asking them to give their reactions to the San Francisco General Strike.

WHITE COLLAR JOBLESS PROTEST



A mass meeting led by the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, protesting the lay-off of 6,000 of their comrades. Alex Taylor, speaking, was State publicity director in the Hoover campaign. He is now unemployed.

David Dubinsky Shadow-Boxes Knitgoods Bosses

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workers, in order to block the advance of the militant Industrial Union.

In many cases the bosses went so far as to pay the workers' initiation fees in advance to the organizers. Even to-day, after 8 months of existence, local 155 of the I.L.G.W.U., the knitgoods local, has not held any elections!

The International "leaders" were thus dragged into the field by the desperate bosses to break down the favorable working conditions which the Industrial Union was fostering in the trade. But they did not get very far last year. The Industrial Union had organized the best part of the trade.

In order to hold their shops, the International organizers conceded to the bosses a 37 and a half hour week (the Industrial Union was working on a 35 hour week) and a lower wage scale to correspond. To the workers, they promised that this was only "temporary"—and in this temporary manner, they went through the entire year.

Pussyfooting on the Strike

This adequately explains the strange and bewildering maneuvers that Ninfo and Dubinsky are resorting to. In the press they demand a 34 hour work. In a leaflet to the workers they come out for a 30 hour week. They fill the columns of the "Women's Wear," the "Forward" and the "Day" with wild stories about how they are going to get ready to prepare for strike. It was all set for July 15th, when the contract expires. On July 12th, according to the papers, an enthusiastic meeting of 2,000 workers unanimously endorsed the strike. July 15th came around and no strike. Instead, a cautious statement was given to the press that the strike would show up when the factories started to operate. Then there was some more shadow boxing—this time with the Regional Labor Board as umpire—everybody apparently disagreed and still no strike.

Instead of that, we got another statement that the strike would take place after a referendum "which is expected to endorse the strike." This deference to the wishes of the workers is truly heart-softening. Without any qualms, they smashed the local to carry out a jurisdictional agreement between two rival unions of the A. F. of L. without consulting the workers.

They signed up shops at the behest of the bosses without asking the workers. They sent scabs to the Stiefel Healy mills where the In-

Sharp Rise in Industrial Deaths in N. Y. Under NRA

The New Deal continues to shower its blessings on the working class.

Under the N. R. A. there were 15 more deaths through work accidents in the state of New York during the month of June than in the month of May.

Work accidents during the month of June proved fatal to 113 men and two women, according to a statement of Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews.

Hotel workers and those who take care of buildings, who are among the lowest paid in the state, suffered the greatest losses, 29 and 27 fatalities, respectively. The number of fatalities in other industries was as follows: transportation, 15; trade, 14; construction, 12; public employment, 8; agriculture, 2; public utilities, 2.

Many Die of Injuries from Falling

Each month a considerable number of workers die of injuries caused by falling. A large proportion of this type of accident are classified as falls from elevations other than ladders, scaffolds and stairs, in many instances from very low elevations, such as a box, chair, table, etc.

Twenty-seven fatal falls were reported in June. Seven workers slipped or stumbled while going about their duties. Six employees fell from ladders and scaffolds, three of these accidents being due to breakage. Four fell on stairs and nine men from other elevations.

The four falls on stairs were described as follows: two workers slipped or tripped; one fell over a low railing; one man slipped carrying a trunk. One fall into an opening occurred when a workman backed into a vat of hot water as he was removing a log.

Just half of the twelve handling accidents in June were due to strains. Five men received injuries when struck by the object being handled and died from after-effects.

Industrial Union is carrying on a strike; they are aiding the boss to obtain an injunction against the strike without once finding out the wishes of the workers.

But when it comes to a strike, after, according to their own admission, 2,000 enthusiastic workers endorsed the strike (there aren't that many knitgoods workers who are still misled by the International officials), they suddenly bethought themselves of a referendum.

Beware of Traitors

Meanwhile, Ninfo finds it necessary to caution his followers to beware of traitors "malicious, irresponsible elements" in their ranks. Can anyone be blamed for thinking in this connection of the burglar running away with the loot that

Another worker received a fatal crushing injury when caught between a heavy roller he was lifting and a pole.

Six employees died from being struck by falling objects. Two men at work chopping were hit by falling trees; a miner was hit by an earth mass that fell from the roof of a mine stope; earth caved in on a man digging a trench; a metal locker fell on a bookkeeper, and a truck fell on a laborer.

Four workers whose deaths were caused by harmful substances were the victims of nitrous fumes, coal gas, anthrax and "the bends." Two of four men killed while operating machines were caught and drawn into machines, and two were struck by moving parts of machines. Two electrical workers and two other employees were electrocuted by accidental contact with electrical current.

Just as wage-cutting, speed-up and further intensification of labor increases under the New Deal, so industrial deaths increase.

One of the big problems of the trade unions is to lead a fight in the factories against the terrific speed and to demand that safety devices are put into all industries.

Section Heads To Meet On Campaign Tonight

NEW YORK.—A special meeting dealing with election campaign problems will be held tonight for all functionaries of Section 2 of the Communist Party at the Spartacus Club, 269 W. 25th Street. All unit bureaus, fraction secretaries and section functionaries must attend. A three-month plan for the work of the campaign will be presented by the section director of the campaign.

yells "stop thief" as loud as he can in order to divert suspicion.

This is the line-up on the eve of the general strike. The Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union will go out to win new concessions, to organize more shops, to maintain the right of workers to join a union of their own choice. But the bosses and the International are also going on strike—to break down the standards of the workers, to curb the workers into submission to a tyrannous union bureaucracy that works hand in hand with the boss and to preserve American labor as the private racket of the Dubinskys, Ninfos, Zimmermans, Ryans, Greens and the whole mob of grafters that have been preying upon the American workmen these many years.

Striking Butchers To Confer Tonight On New Campaign

700 Bologna Makers Keep Mass Picket Lines Intact

New York—A conference to plan intensified activity in the eight-week strike of 700 bologna makers, will be held tonight at 8 o'clock in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

The bologna makers, on strike since June 1st, are increasing their strike activities with renewed vigor. Demonstrations and mass picket lines around the struck plants are daily occurrences. Groups of strikers are canvassing all retail stores handling products of the shops that are on strike with good effect.

The struck shops are Stahl-Meyer, Ferris, Frank Firor Provision Co. and Hygrade Provision Co., located at 152 Broadway, Brooklyn, 143rd St. and 3rd, Ave., Bronx, Liberty Provision Co. at 151 East 4th St. Carmel Provision Co., 74 and 112 East 4th St.

The strike is being led by locals 211 and 174 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

According to the reports of International Organizer Meinhardt, conferences with the struck concerns are scheduled to take place.

Locals of the Food Workers Industrial Union, whose members handle meat products, have instructed all shops to cease handling any of the scab products, after an official delegation of the strikers had appeared before the Executive Board.

Stalin's Answers to First American Labor Delegation Reprinted

Did Lenin "add new principles" or abolish any of the "old" principles of Marxism? No, says Joseph Stalin, Lenin developed Marxist theory further and fitted it into the epoch of imperialism.

Stalin's instructive discussion, prompted by questions from the first American labor delegation in the Soviet Union in 1927, is made available through International Publishers' new edition of his "Interviews with Foreign Workers' Delegations," a pamphlet which has been out of print for some years.

Enriching the Marxist doctrine in new conditions of struggle, "Lenin contributed to the general treasury of Marxism something new as compared with what was created by Marx and Engels and with what they could create in the pre-imperialist epoch of capitalism." Stalin shows. He defines Leninism as Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolution.

Stalin's discussions on such topics as the role of the Communist Party in guiding the workers' State, the League of Nations, etc., are as instructive as when they were first written. The pamphlet costs 15 cents from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York; Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, New York, or workers' book shops and branches.

Leaders Use Fascist Methods in Local 10 of the Garment Union

By a Worker Correspondent

Fascist methods are becoming the pastime of the officials of local 10 of the I.L.G.W.U. Just because a cutter got up on the floor and exposed the Perlmutter clique for permitting members to be fired through the reorganization clause in the agreements he was brought up on charges.

The charges are: (1) Deliberately causing a riot; (2) slandering the officials; (3) calling General Johnson a strike-breaker.

All this happened before the general strike in Frisco. The union officials conveniently dropped the last charge following the Frisco events.

The Perlmutter clique is planning to carry out William Green's plan of driving militant workers out of the A. F. of L. unions.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st!

Coney Island Boss Weakening in Face of Demonstrations

Nathan's of Surf Ave. Stand Would Take 6 Workers Back Now

After four months of almost continuous demonstration in front of Nathan's Famous, Inc., 15th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, where the entire crew walked out and where the boss, through bribery, treachery, machinations and political pull, obtained an injunction against the strikers nine days after the strike was called, Mr. Nathan is beginning to come to terms. At first he proposed to take back three strikers out of the forty-three who walked out. The strikers took this proposal as a mean affront directed not only against them but also against the union, the Cafeteria Workers Union, Section of the Food Workers industrial Union.

As an answer, a militant demonstration was held on front of Nathan's right on the following day. This demonstration forced Nathan to use polite terms in insulting the workers. It resulted in forcing Nathan to call in six strikers back to work. In answer to this second insult on the part of Nathan, the Cafeteria Workers Union called a mass demonstration on front of Nathan's Famous Inc., 15th Street and Surf Ave., last Saturday and Sunday.

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. 89th St., N.Y.C. Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.C. Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C. Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 7. In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association. in your neighborhood Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1582 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St. Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road. Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK.—The Left Wing Group of Local 22 will hold a Summer Ball and Concert at Casa de Amore in Coney Island, August 18. Organizations are asked not to arrange affairs on that date.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK

Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood.

National Guardsmen, Called by Olson, Patrol Minneapolis



Part of the troops called into Minneapolis by the Farmer-Labor Party governor of Minnesota to break the strike of 6,000 truck drivers. Martial law has been declared in the city, now witnessing its second fierce struggle in recent months.

Food Workers Industrial Union Builds Local in Big New York Biscuit Plant

Opens Fight Against Firing of Militant Union Members

Several weeks of concentrated effort on the part of organizers assigned by the Food Workers Industrial Union, resulted in the establishment of a new local of the union in one of the largest biscuit factories in New York, the Loose-Wiles, known also as Sunshine.

From a small initiative group of nine workers, the local grew in size in a period of six weeks, to more than 150 paid up members. Meetings of the local grew continuously in size and interest, because of the problems involved. Discussions on grievances and problems of the workers in the factory, gained fruitful results, being turned into successful actions for improvement of working conditions and the elimination of certain grievances in the factory.

An important victory was gained when wages were increased from \$1 to \$4 weekly. As a result of these gains the influence and prestige of the union grew. These actions also turned the attention of the officials of the company to the advances being made by the union. In order to combat the growth of the union, a reign of terror and slander was started. This began to check the growth of the union to a certain degree.

Plans against Terror

At a union membership meeting held on July 13th, a representative shop committee was elected. This shop committee together with the union began to work out and put into effect plans to combat the terror and slander against the union.

Five days later, eight members of the committee, together with two active workers were fired. Resentment against this flared high in several departments of the plant, that had gotten wind of this, especially in those departments in which the fired workers had been working.

Sentiment for a walk-out grew. Because this sentiment was confined to only a minority of the workers in the plant, the sober judgment of the union representatives and the fired shop committee, prevented a walk-out, realizing that such an action confined only to some departments, and to the members of the union would play right into the hands of the company by isolating us from the rest of the departments.

A committee of the union together with the entire group that had been fired, demanded an immediate audience with the officials of the plant to demand reinstatement.

Police Called

Before the company gave an answer as to whether or not they would grant an audience to the committee, police, were called and stationed throughout the entire plant, in expectation of a walk-out. After some delay, the officials categorically denied the request of the committee for a conference and their demands for immediate reinstatement. These occurrences took place on July 18th.

Realizing the need for immediate action, no time was lost. Immediate plans were laid for meetings and protest action on the part of the workers in the plant. A leaflet,

distributed in several thousand copies that same day, was well received. A detail of fifteen police, stationed in front of the plant, ever since the union began its organization campaign, were unsuccessful in preventing the distribution, in spite of the fact that one member of the union was brutally attacked and arrested.

A decision on the part of the fired men to compel the Regional Labor Board to enforce the promises that had been continuously made about the right to organize into any union that the workers chose, brought a committee to its offices to demand an immediate hearing. A hearing was promised by Ben Golden, Executive Secretary of the Board, and set for July 24th.

The workers, realizing from past experience the role of the N.R.A. and its refusal to enforce even its own decisions, were not content with merely waiting for the hearing, but set immediately to work to prepare the workers in the factory for sympathetic actions in defense of those that were fired, and also to break through the terror that had been increased since the firing took place.

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Union Men Threatened

Every effort on the part of the union to find meeting places or offices on the area around the factory were unsuccessful. Long Island City, the location of the plant, closed all of its meeting halls and empty office buildings to the union. Union officials were threatened with physical harm if they continued their efforts around the plant. Meetings were called daily inside the plant by the company officials, where in spite of the terror not more than 100 workers could be mobilized. At these meetings, vicious slander was hurled against the union, as always raising the red scare and the bogey of Communism.

The red scare would have taken root amongst the workers, had not the union counteracted the propaganda of the bosses, with a steady stream of leaflets. Efforts to build up a company union inside the plant failed miserably because of the militancy of the workers, who refused to come to the meetings called together by the company.

Refused To Hear Workers

At first the stand of the company officials was to refuse to heed the request of the Regional Labor Board to appear at the hearing. But after a week packed solid with daily activities on the part of the union and the fired workers, the company changed its position and announced its intentions to be present.

The day of the hearing before the board finally rolled around. At this juncture a new element stepped into the picture. Mahoney, well known general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, using practically the same tactics of the company by raising the red scare, and by promises that through his connections he would be able to do far more to gain reinstatement for the workers than the Food Workers Industrial Union could do, had prevailed upon some of the weaker elements among the committee to sign affidavits or statements granting Mahoney the right to represent them at the hearing and to exclude the Industrial Union. A sharp and immediate exposure

Local Recruits Over 100 Members in Six Weeks Period

by the organizers for our union prevented Mahoney from putting over these rotten splitting tactics.

The hearing opened in the presence of Ben Golden with both sides prepared to present the case. Mahoney forced into the background, was permitted to be present at the hearing after promising to work together mainly for the reinstatement of the fired workers.

Union Presents Case

Conrad Kaye, organizer for the union, presented the case for the workers. He charged the company with open discrimination, and demanded immediate reinstatement for all those that were fired as well as a halt to the terror instituted by the company officials against the workers in the factory. In a most stupidly vicious manner a Mr. Hamilton, attorney for the company, denied that the workers had been fired for membership in any union, but that they were fired for being outright Communists and carrying on subversive propaganda instead of doing their work. He raved on that those ten that had been fired, had been carefully checked on for the last few years, and that his charges were found to be true.

He cited as an example that one of the workers, had been found to be collecting funds for the strike in Gastonia a few years back.

After a further discussion, in which the question was argued pro and con, the hearing closed. A decision was to be handed out by the Regional Labor Board within two days.

Activities Continue

Activities of the union around the plant continued with added intensity. Terror and bribery could not stem the rising sentiment of the workers for organization.

A statement issued by the union immediately after the hearing pointed out that "we are not relying on the Regional Labor Board to win the reinstatement for these workers."

The Food Workers Industrial Union, realizing the importance of factory work, is mobilizing all of its best forces to concentrate on the factory. Regular financial contributions have been pledged by every local in New York to help finance the work.

Furriers with 1932-1933 Books Should See Membership Committee

At the last shop chairmen and delegates meeting of the Fur Workers Industrial Union a decision was made that the Special Manifesto be effective not later than August 10th. This means that all those that have books from 1932 will have to pay \$7.35 and those holding 1933 books will have to pay \$5.35 before August 10th. Those that will fail to take care of their books before August 10th will have to appear before the membership committee and let them decide to the settlement.

Interest Shopmates in "Daily"

125 Out in Custom Tailors Strike in Schanz Shop in N.Y.

Boss Waves Blue Eagle Flag, But Refuses To Pay Union Rate

The strike in Schanz' shop is three weeks old. One hundred and twenty-five workers of the shop are staying out solidly in spite of the maneuvers of the bosses and their lawyers who tried to break the ranks of the workers but did not succeed.

During the three weeks every morning at 7 a. m. there was mass picketing as a result of which the cutters, choppers and fitters have been stopped from entering the store.

Five thousand leaflets appealing to the workers and to the general public have been distributed exposing Schanz as one who waves the flag of the Blue Eagle and at the same time starves out one hundred and twenty-five families. An open air meeting was held on the corner of 57th St. and Fifth Ave.

Over two thousand men and women applauded the speakers who denounced the methods of Schanz in his attempts to cut wages and introduce piece work. At the hearing of the N. R. A., which was held last week, we presented envelopes as a matter of fact proving that the workers in the shop had not made more than three or three and a half dollars per week before the strike and because of the fact that the ranks of the shop were solid the N. R. A. was forced to recommend that Schanz take all the workers back on the previous conditions until September when the Union is to get together with the employer to discuss a new contract.

While Schanz and the lawyers accepted the conditions proposed by the Union in the office of the N. R. A. they did not fulfill the decision. The Union is forcing a new hearing but we do not depend on the decision of the N. R. A. The workers will militantly and very decisively strike until victory will be achieved. Many workers are reporting every day on the picket line to help the striking workers.

Call Meeting

A special meeting of all shop chairmen and active members is called for Monday, August 6, 6 p. m., in the office of the Custom Tailors Union. A special appeal has been issued to all custom tailors to participate in the August 1st demonstration and in the parade of August 4th.

A. M. Rosenberg, of 16 E. 52nd St., discharged five workers who had worked with the firm between nine and twelve years each. The Union sent a special letter to the employer demanding the immediate reinstatement of these workers, at the same time, a special shop meeting is called and if the workers will not be reinstated a strike against the firm of A. M. Rosenberg will be declared.



Captain William Maher, president of the Seafarers Council, an organization of waterfront labor misleaders. He's trying to head off seamen's strike movements in the port of New York.

Shipowners Spread Fascist Terror To East Coast Ports

(Continued from Page 1)

and prestige of the M. W. I. U. Filipino and Negro marine workers are being assaulted by roving gangs of hoodlums and after being assaulted they are being given vicious jail sentences while their hoodlum attackers are immediately released. Headquarters of this group are the Thames Street "Republican Club" and the leaders of the assaults are lumpen gas hounds and petty thieves, the majority of whom have been either expelled or denied membership in the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The attack is specially vicious against the Filipino seamen, and the old cry of "rape" which was used in Watsonville and Stockton, California, in 1930 is being again raised in Baltimore.

Marine Workers Defend Union

The Baltimore police who have been exceedingly vicious against the M. W. I. U. and who for the last two years, have patrolled the waterfront in large numbers, are now conspicuous only by their absence. The only time they appear is to place the victims of attacks under arrest and on one occasion at least the victim was so badly injured that he had to be taken to jail in an ambulance.

When members of the M. W. I. U. saw Fred Weiman, a known petty thief, recently released from jail, he was immediately rescued by the police even though they had seen him openly throw a brick through the window of the M. W. I. U. hall. The next morning the Magistrate released Weiman for lack of evidence and at the same time sentenced four Filipinos, who had been brutally beaten, to jail for ten days on charges of "disorderly conduct." The seamen have successfully defended their hall, however, and many of the gas hound hoodlums are leaving town after meeting members of the union on the street. Mr. Leslie Jones, the stool-pigeon, was sent to the hospital with a broken jaw after an argument with an unknown seaman.

The seamen and longshoremen in Baltimore have organized defense corps and are determined to not only defend their union hall but at the same time to drive the fascist racketeers and hoodlums off the waterfront. Jones as a reward for his organization of the fascist attacks is being made a delegate of the I. S. U. as soon as he is released from the hospital.

The Best Defense Is Organization

These attacks show the fear the bosses have of the growth and the militancy of the M. W. I. U. The terror on the West Coast and in Baltimore come at the time when the shipowners are preparing to force through their starvation code and attempt to enslave the Marine Workers under the rule of the "Blue Buzzard."

It is no accident that the officials of the I. S. U. come forward at this time as the champions of the attacks. Paul Scharrenburg, editor of the Seamen's Journal and vice president of the I. S. U., was the first to advocate "arbitration" on the coast and greet the "longshore board" with open arms. John Bley, I. S. U. agent in Baltimore, was the first to ship scabs and initiate the campaign to smash the Seamen's Centralized Shipping Bureau.

Ivan Hunter, I. S. U. official on the Great Lakes, in a speech in Cleveland stated: "We seamen should pray that Roosevelt and the 'new deal' mean a new era of prosperity for the seamen." It is the same everywhere, the labor fakery and the bosses working hand and hand to betray the workers into the slavery of the N.R.A.

The best weapon the workers have is organization, the building of the Marine Workers Industrial Union into a powerful mass organization.

The National Unity Conference will be held in Baltimore on Sept. 1st to 3rd. This conference must weld the fighting united front of all marine workers, the united front that will be the death knell of the shipowners, the beginning of a fight to the finish for the demands of the marine workers.

Forward to a fighting National Unity Conference.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico

Western Union Splitting Tactics Fail to Break Up Telegraph Messenger Union

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

The telegraph company officials thought that their splitting tactics during the strike situation had demoralized the messengers, and that they could now proceed to smash the Telegraph Messengers Union. Early in May, two weeks after the strike meeting, the Western Union fired the President of the T.M.U., Dave Newman, although his service record during his employment of 3 and a half years had been consistently excellent. The reason given for the dismissal was that Newman had frequently absented himself without any notice, a charge which the boy easily disproved.

About the same time another messenger, Louis Zucker, was also fired. Zucker had been asked by the Western Union to become a stool-pigeon, imparting information concerning the activities of the T.M.U. to the company officials. Zucker refused to do this. Instead, he organized the messengers in his office to demand better working conditions, attacked the company union, and as a member of the delegation to the Washington code hearings he exposed the miserable conditions in the Western Union.

A complaint was made to the N. R. A. Regional Labor Board about the discriminatory actions of the company. Ben Golden, of the Labor Board, told the messengers that their grievances would be taken care of, and that the Western Union would not receive any information concerning the complaints until the day of the hearing. In the face of this statement, the company must have been informed, for the day before the scheduled hearings was to take place, Zucker received a telegram to report back to work.

Washington Code Hearings

In order to expose their working conditions, and present their demands, which included a minimum wage of \$15 for a 40-hour week, union recognition, etc., the Telegraph Messengers Union sent three mass delegations to the Code Hearings in Washington. The last of these hearings took place on May 16 in the Department of Commerce auditorium. The telegraph messengers, young boys, stood up before the audience, and made well-fed company executives squirm with their stories of low wages and terrorization.

Company union representatives were present in full force, quoting voluminous statistics gathered for them by the companies. President F. G. Burton of the Association of Western Union Employees (company union) upheld his company's objections to the code. R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had denounced

the labor provisions of the proposed Code of Fair Competition, although minimums as low as \$9 for a 40-hour week had been designated. Francis R. White, Western Union counsel, objected to the code as "arousing entirely unfounded hopes among telegraph workers." Vice-President Howard L. Kern of the Postal Telegraph Company wanted to cut the code minimum to as low as \$9 and \$8 a week in the larger cities, and \$8 and \$7 in the smaller cities of the north and south respectively.

Companies Plead Poverty

The code proposed a minimum wage for messengers of \$10 in the north and \$9 in the south, with a 40-hour week and an 8-hour day. President White of the Western Union said these labor provisions could not be applied because of the emergency character of the business, and that they were "financially unbearable on the basis of present earnings." Since the Western Union had made millions of dollars profits in 1933, the latter statement by White becomes rather difficult to digest. The Western Union lawyer, Stark, stated that he had been assured by the N.R.A. dictator, General Hugh Johnson, that no code would be imposed on the companies against their will. A real friend of labor, this Johnson.

The New York messengers took the floor and told of having to buy their own equipment out of wages that averaged only from \$5 to \$8 a week, their poor conditions, and the discrimination and terrorization they encountered in their efforts to organize a union of their own choice.

Three Groups Back L. I. Boat Cruise On S.S. Ambassador

The Showboat Cruise up Long Island Sound on the S. S. Ambassador, leaving Pier 1 at the Battery, Aug. 17, at 8 p.m., promises to be one of the most enjoyable labor outings of the Summer.

The boat excursion is being conducted jointly by three organizations: the American League Against War and Fascism, the Committee for the Support of Southern Textile Organization, and the Committee for the Support of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

There will be entertainment and dancing. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the American League Against War and Fascism, 213 Fourth Ave., and the Workers Book Shop, 50 East 13th St. Admission, 65 cents in advance; 90 cents at the pier.

Recent Happenings In the Amalgamated Food Workers Union

By THEO BERNER

Important events are in the offing in the Amalgamated Food Workers Union. Burkhardt, the general secretary, resigned a half year before his term was over because he suddenly discovered he was too old for this job. The real reason for his resignation, however, is probably looked for somewhere else, namely, in the question which is at present occupying the membership of the Amalgamated Food Workers: the unification of the workers in the food industry.

And in this connection, Burkhardt's sudden resignation should be a warning signal for all members of the A. F. W. and especially of Local 3 that something is happening behind the scenes which may be good for the interests of a small clique, but not for the broad mass of the membership.

Five years of a deep capitalist economy crisis, and as an additional factor the bankrupt policies of an incompetent and reactionary leadership, whose methods are in no way different from those of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats, have convinced the food workers of the necessity of united struggle.

At its last convention the Food Workers Industrial Union addressed an appeal to the A. F. W. for the merging of the two unions. This appeal was accepted by the Central Executive Committee of the A. F. W. and submitted to the locals for discussion. Locals 1, 164, and Cafeteria Workers decided in favor of continuing the negotiations for the merger. As soon as the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union found out about the proposed merger, they also sent an appeal to the A. F. W., but not for the purpose of beginning negotiations for amalgamation, but just asking them to re-join. The Central Executive Committee rejected this invitation; so did Local 164, which informed the A. F. of L. bakers' local that they should first return the bakeries that they have taken away.

In the largest and most influential A. F. W. local, Bakers' Local 3, in Brooklyn, however, events took a different turn. A small group of arch-reactionary elements are dominating this local, and decided—acting against the constitution of their own organization—to begin negotiations with the international union.

It seems that this procedure of the reactionary machine in Local 3 was prepared long in advance, and every clear thinking worker cannot help asking the question: Has Burkhardt's sudden resignation any connection with this?

One does not have to look far for a reason why the reactionary elements want to prevent a real unification of the food workers, by trying to send the bakers back into the A. F. of L. One does not have to assume right away that these people were bribed—the big treasury of the local provides plenty of money after re-affiliation with the A. F. of L. Their reactionary ideology is sufficient explanation for their actions. The very people who until now have always been against amalgamation, seeing that the sentiment for amalgamation is becoming overwhelming, declare now: "If we must have amalgamation, then only with the A. F. of L., there we do not have to conduct a struggle." They will be taken care of all right; they don't care if the situation of the bakery workers becomes worse.

And what will become of the 900 unemployed members of Local 3 if the reactionaries succeed in selling the local to the A. F. of L.? They will simply be left to their fate, for the international union will not take over such a burden.

This is how one makes scabs. This is how one hampers the workers' struggle for improvement of their standard of living. Perhaps next week the workers of a shop which has been considered a firm union shop may be forced to go on strike, and many workers (not all of them, some of them will not degrade themselves by becoming scabs, despite hunger) whom the union left in the lurch will then take the opportunity to get a job.

The policies of the industrial union are entirely different ones. The industrial union teaches, and

acts accordingly, that those who are working and the unemployed have the same interests. In the A. F. of L. unemployed members have their vote taken away, and are often even expelled. In the industrial union, an unemployed member has the same rights as all other members. By organizing the unemployed, by mobilizing broad masses of sympathizing workers, and before all, by militant mass action the industrial unions have shown that even in times of crisis, strikes can be won. The working conditions of the food workers could also be improved and thus, at the same time, the number of unemployed could be reduced, if the members of the A. F. W. and the members of the F. W. I. U. merged into one string organization, as the first step to a powerful organization of all food workers in the United States.

About three months ago the membership of Baker Local 3 showed that they know how to deal with the reactionary leadership, when they realize that their interests are endangered. It is high time for the membership to realize that the reactionary elements are again conspiring against the interest of the membership. Vote down the proposals of these elements! The watchword must be: Through amalgamation with the industrial union to a powerful, fighting, united, national union of all food workers!

Bonus Marchers' Story Described In Detail In Forthcoming Book

NEW YORK.—Workers Library Publishers announce publication of a new book, "Veterans On the March," by Jack Douglas, with a foreword by John Dos Passos. It will appear next week.

"Veterans on the March" is a detailed story of the Bonus Marches of 1932-1934. From the first beginnings of the veterans' long trek to Washington in 1932, through the tremendous obstacles they overcame on the way and the betrayal they suffered in Washington, right up to Bloody Thursday, when two veterans were killed by police and the B.E.F. were driven out of the Capital by the U. S. Army, the events are carefully recounted. Although written in a narrative style, the story is entirely factual.

As a background for the Bonus Marches, there is a chapter on the little-known Pay March of the soldiers at the end of the American Revolution in 1783, the part the veterans played in Shays' Rebellion, and the pension fights of the ex-soldiers following the Civil War.

In describing the later Bonus Marches of 1933 and 1934, the vets are shown arriving at a clearer understanding of the direction which their struggles should take. We see them electing their leaders from among their own ranks. They formulate their Three-Point Program, which not only demands immediate cash payment of the Bonus and no cuts in disability allowances; this Three-Point Program joins their struggles with those of the toiling masses of the country by demanding immediate enactment of H. R. 7598.

A review of "Veterans on the March" will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Daily Worker. The book has 384 pages and is illustrated with 28 photographs. It will sell for \$1.25 a copy. Veterans' organizations can get special rates for quantity orders. Order from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Sta. D, New York City.

Shoe Union Members Will Hear Report on Agreements Tuesday

A membership meeting of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union will be held at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.

A full report and discussion will take place on the ratification of agreements with the shoe bosses.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st!