

Needle Trades Union Opens Mass Campaign To Free Thaelmann

Set Up Continuous Picket Line at Nazi Consulate; Each Section of Union to Have Special Day for Picketing

A special meeting of the entire organization staff of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and all the departments, held on Friday, June 7, worked out the details for an intensive campaign among needle trades workers for the immediate release of Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader facing death in the Nazi dungeons. The following are the

Every department of the union will have a special day for continuous picketing of the German consulate.

The fur workers will picket Monday.

The dressmakers will picket on Tuesday.

The bathrobe workers will picket Wednesday.

The fur dressers and dyers will picket on Saturday.

The knitgoods workers will picket Friday.

Custom tailoring workers will picket on Saturday.

Two open-air demonstrations will be held in the needle trades markets with Anna Shultz as the main speaker.

The meeting on 36th St. and 4th Ave. will be held on Wednesday, June 13 at 12 noon.

The meeting in the fur market, 29th St., between Seventh and 8th Aves., will be held on Thursday, June 14, at 12 noon.

Each department of the union has special committees to carry out the "Free Thaelmann Campaign." Each department decided to picket a Thaelmann corner on every floor of the union headquarters.

Each organizer and all those who will hold shop meetings will, at the opening of these meetings, rally workers in the campaign for Thaelmann's release and ask the workers to adopt special resolutions and send telegrams to this effect.

It was decided to issue a call next week to all needle trades workers regardless of union affiliation, to raise the demand for Thaelmann's release and for the fight against fascism.

Office Workers to Hold First National Confab June 16, 17

The first National Convention of the Office Workers Union, to be held in New York on June 16 and 17, will be faced with the big problem of laying the basis for a national convention.

The conference in New York will lay the basis for consolidating and coordinating the work of nationwide locals and groups. Delegates will be welcomed in a mass meeting on Friday, June 15, at union headquarters, 114 W. 14th St. Among the speakers will

Local 108 of Internat'l to Join F. W. I. U. in Mattress Strike Meet

At a shop chairmen's meeting of the mattress section of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union the question of a united front was discussed and it was decided to send a committee to Local 108 of the Upholsterers International to ask them to join in a united front preparation for the coming general strike in the mattress trade.

A committee of three, I. Sigel, N. Schiller, and A. Srota, of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union, appeared at the membership meeting of the mattress makers of Local 108 and the membership voted to accept the invitation of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union for a joint conference.

A committee of six was elected from Local 108 to work together with the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

To Install Officers Of Fur Union Thurs.

Fur Dyers' membership meeting will take place on Thursday, June 14, at 7:30 p.m. at the union auditorium, 131 W. 8th St., New York City.

Important matters, as well as installation of newly-elected officers, will take place at this membership meeting.



MOTHER BLOOR, member of the Executive Committee of the International Committee Against War and Fascism, under whose auspices the Paris Conference on July 28-30 will be held.

Printers Reject Bosses' Scale In Big '6' Vote

By a vote of 3,410 to 3,137, the membership of Typographical Union No. 6 defeated the scale proposal made jointly by the N. Y. Newspaper Publishers and President Howard of the International Typographical Union. The bosses and the union oligarchy hoped to put the proposal over by offering the employed worker a 10 per cent increase in wages, the priority substitute, a two-day-a-week situation until December 1, 1934; and the rest of the unemployed were offered the streets. Nothing was provided for shortening the hours, although the union's main demand was the 30-hour week.

Fortunately for the entire membership, including those who voted for the proposal, this wolf's proposal in sheep's clothing was defeated by the referendum of the membership.

So hurriedly was the proposition sent down to the membership, that there was very little time to analyze or combat it. A union meeting was not held, either; and the local president, Leon H. Rouse refused to call one, thus proving himself to be a "silent" partner to Howard's maneuvers.

The referendum ballots which were sent to the shops promised many things. For example, the ballot stated that a vote for the proposition would mean the abolition of the stagger shift hours. This was a deliberate falsehood.

This is the kind of "union" the bosses are always hankering after; the kind where the individual and the employer arrange the terms of employment to their "mutual" benefit. But thanks to the activity of the rank and file group, the Amalgamation Party, which issued a number of leaflets exposing it, this was defeated.

Union Conferences Prepare for Women's Anti-War Congress

Meetings Throughout City During Month of June To Elect Delegates to City-Wide Conference To Choose Paris Delegation

The New York Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism is distributing a stirring leaflet calling women to the City-Wide Conference on July 7, where delegates will be elected to the International Women's Anti-War Conference in Paris, France, which will take place from July 28 to July 30. The leaflet declares in part:

"The mobilization of the entire U. S. Fleet in New York is not just merry-making.

"It is a planned military review. Its purpose is to whip up the war sentiment of the masses."

Preparations for the Paris Anti-War Congress are proceeding under full steam. Trade unions, cultural, professional and fraternal organizations, are rapidly entering the field of struggle, for the further development of fascism in America means that women workers in all fields would feel the whip even more than they do now. Their trade unions would be broken up, and the old story that they "belong in the home" would be used to drive down their wages still further below men's wages than they are at present. This is true now in Germany and Italy and American working women are ready to fight this menace.

Many Union Meetings

The following organizations are holding meetings throughout the month of June, distributing leaflets calling to the June 15 City-Wide Conference, selling buttons and copies of the special June issue of the magazine "Fight Against War and Fascism."

The Metal Workers Industrial Union is holding a conference today, 5:30 p.m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Delegates from at least 15 shops are expected. A preliminary Women's Committee Against War and Fascism will be formed.

This is one of the industries in which women are directly trained for war industries. Making lipsticks prepares them for making

(Continued on Page 4)

Pipe Makers Win Pay Increase In 2 Shops After Strike Threat

Workers of the Benjamin Pipe Company, 681 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, and the Everbright Pipe Company, also of Brooklyn, through 100 per cent organization, forced the bosses to increase their wages.

Every worker of both shops got an increase of wages ranging from \$1 to \$3 after they let the bosses know that they would strike if their demands were not granted.

The workers are members of the Independent Smoking Pipe Makers Union of America, 820 Broadway.

Hodson Receives C.W.A. Teachers

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The C.W.A. remedial teachers' committee of Projects 69 and 177 were admitted to see Commissioner Hodson on Saturday.

The members of the committee demanded the continuance of Projects 69 and 177. They demanded the restoration of the former wage. They demanded work for all unemployed teachers.

Hodson's hair came down on his forehead. The perspiration came on his upper lip. Outside the steady rhythm of the workers. "We demand..."

Here the three members of the committee sat "demanding." The impudence of "demanding" to earn a living and earn a living wage at that. Hodson answered them:

"We cannot rescind the wage cut. We cannot extend the project to include all the unemployed teachers. As for the continuance of the project, we can only advocate that it be continued to those who may have the power of getting the money.

That was all. And Hodson mopped his head as they left. Another appointment was over. But the word "demand" sticks in the ears.

Relief Teacher.

Charge Ex-Official Embezzled Funds of Fire, Oilers' Union

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—James Clarke, former secretary of the Firemen's and Oilers' Union, Local 56 affiliated with the A. F. of L., is out on \$5,000 bail, held for the Grand Jury on the charge of embezzlement of union funds. At a preliminary hearing held in the 57th St. Magistrate's Court, Clarke was forced to admit that he used the money to pay for his house out of the union's funds, which amounted to a thousand dollars.

When asked why two checks were missing from the check book he said he took them out in cash. He said, however, he borrowed \$1,000 from his brother to replace the funds, which he did not prove, in spite of the fact that his brother was in the court room.

He did not produce his brother's bank book or any shred of evidence to prove the fact. Certified Accountant, Mr. Kaplan, testified that he looked over the books with the aid of five assistants and found that there was \$2,800 shortage.

Our ex-president James Hall, of the State Federation for a good many years, was a character witness for James Clarke. He is now organizer for Local 30 of the Stationary Engineers affiliated with the A. F. of L. I heard from good sources that he got a good razzing at the last meeting. President Patrick Fearon was also a character witness for James Clarke. I hope to see the day when we will be able to drive all the fakers and grafters out of the labor movement.

Mass Conference for H.R. 7598 Called For Saturday, July 28, in New York

A mass conference for the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) is being called by the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, whose offices are at 1 Union Square, Room 716, New York City. The conference is being called for Saturday, July 28th, 1 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street. The call is issued to American Federation of Labor locals, members and shops, of New York City and vicinity.

The conference call contains a list of the 75 A. F. of L. locals (including two trade bodies) of the city of

New York and vicinity, which have endorsed the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, and also a full reprint of the bill.

The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief is aiming especially at representation from A. F. of L. organized shops, and from Negro workers in the A. F. of L.

The Committee calling the conference indicates the sharp differences between the Workers' Bill H. R. 7598, and the Wagner Bill. Because of the attack of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., against the Workers' Bill in A. F.

of L. locals, and his pushing thru for adoption in locals of the fake unemployment bill proposed by Senator Wagner, the Committee of the A. F. of L. rank and file stresses the need for defeating the Wagner bill and for fighting for the enactment of the Workers' Bill.

The conference on July 28th will discuss additional proposals for relief of the unemployed. At the conference plans will be elaborated for the presenting of all proposals adopted for the unemployed in the A. F. of L. to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in San Francisco in the fall.

Independent Unions Discussed by Stachel In New "Labor Unity"

Takes Up Vital Questions of Policy in Uniting Workers Dissatisfied With the A. F. of L.

A development of outstanding importance confronting every trade union member is the rise of independent trade unions in all sections of the country—unions neither affiliated to the American Federation of Labor nor to the Trade Union Unity League.

The question of the policy of the T.U.U.L. unions towards these organizations, which now have approximately 250,000 members, the relation of these unions to the A. F. of L., the line to be pursued in uniting workers of the T.U.U.L., independent unions and A. F. of L. into a united front of class struggle, and the question of an Independent Federation of Labor—all these problems are dealt with by Jack Stachel, acting secretary of the T. U.U.L., in an article on the independent unions appearing in the June issue of Labor Unity.

Development of Independent Unions
Stachel explains how the independent unions arose:

"The growth of the independent unions is part of the great movement for organization among the workers, taking place side by side with the increasing strike struggles. The overwhelming majority of the workers in these independent unions are in unions that have been organized since the beginning of last year. They consist of workers who did not wish to join the A. F. of L. because they are dissatisfied with the policies and leadership of the A. F. of L., but who did not join the unions of the T.U.U.L. either because they do not agree with the program of the T.U.U.L., fear the label of red unions, or because the T. U. U. L. unions have not been able to reach these workers. In general, they can be characterized as militant workers already to the left of the mass of the workers in the A. F. of L. Other of these unions are a split off from the A. F. of L., as for example, the Progressive Miners. Here, certainly, these workers were in disagreement with the A. F. of L. to the point of leaving it.

"Some of these independent unions have existed for some time, as for example, the Amalgamated Food Workers, or the Shoe Workers Protective, most of the members of which became merged in the independent United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. The mass of these workers who in many cases still suffer from backward prejudices, despite their militancy, and whose organizations are in many cases dominant by various types of reformists of the type of Matthew Smith of the Mechanics Educational Society, or Percy of the Progressive Miners, do represent a leftward moving force in the labor movement seeking to free itself from the domination of the reformist bureaucracy, and willing to carry on a militant struggle and build militant class trade unions."

The tendencies making for the further growth of the independent unions "have been further strengthened by the role played by the A. F. of L. leadership in the mass strike movement . . . and the experience and disillusionment of increasing sections of A. F. of L. workers, especially the newly organized workers in the federal locals in the mass production industries," Stachel points out.

"These tendencies within the A. F. of L., the failure of the A. F. of L. to carry on struggle and win recognition in the basic industries, such as auto and steel, and the capitulation of the A. F. of L. leaders to company unions (as symbolized by their acceptance of the President's agreement in the auto industry, which legalizes company unions)—all these factors have also had their effect in further increasing the tendencies among the unorganized to join unions outside of the A. F. of L."

There are different types of independent unions, however: those whose policy and leader are no different to the A. F. of L., and a larger number which have adopted the policy of class struggle, but which cannot, as yet, in most cases affiliate with the T.U.U.L.

Pointing out that, due to the fact

that the A. F. of L. is the largest trade union center embracing millions of workers, the central task of the whole revolutionary movement is to work among these workers, Stachel goes on to discuss the question of an Independent Federation of Labor:

"The whole policy of aiming to unite the T.U.U.L. union and the independent unions in each industry at once raises the question of the unification of the T.U.U.L. which is the center of numerous industrial unions together with the independent unions into one unified class **Independent Federation of Labor**. It can even be put the other way around, namely: that the need for such an independent center arises from the very existence of the various unions side by side with the A. F. of L. and the T.U.U.L., and the consideration of such a center raises the question of the unity of the T.U.U.L. and independent unions in each industry. It is not conceivable that such a center should be formed and that it shall include more than one union in a given industry. This would be contrary to the very purposes of such a center.

"The independent unions, if left to themselves, will either break up, be converted into unions similar to the A. F. of L., or even become part of the A. F. of L. The Lovestone renegade leaders of the shoe workers already at the Boston amalgamation convention wanted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. But because of the genuine left elements, and because of the leadership these elements gave to the workers organized in the union, the renegades and socialists could not put over their plans. But they have by no means abandoned them. This same situation exists in other independent unions.

"On the other hand, there are some among the reformists who would like to form a new center in between the A. F. of L. and the T.U.U.L. As already mentioned above, this would be a reformist center and against the interests of the workers. **The T.U.U.L. is of the opinion that only by uniting the workers in unions can these workers in the independent unions take the path of class struggle and the effective fight for their interests.**"

This unification can be best achieved and a strong Independent Federation of Labor can be built by strengthening the work in the T.U.U.L. and by increasing the membership of the T.U.U.L. unions, Stachel points out.

This article in the Labor Unity should be read, studied and discussed by every New York trade union member.

New Pamphlets And Periodicals

REPORT TO THE EIGHTH CONVENTION.—By Earl Browder. 128 pages, 10 cents.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS IS MATURING.—By D. B. Mannilsky. Speech at the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. 48 pages, 10 cents.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Vol II, No. 5, March 5, 1934, 36 pages, 10 cents.

MINERS UNITE! For One Class Struggle Union, by B. Frank, 48 pages, 3 cents.

"In FLANDERS FIELD WHERE FOPPIES GROW."—The Truth About Decoration Day, by Mac Weis, 16 pages, 2 cents.

The first four are published by Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City, and the last is published by Youth Publishers, P. O. Box 28, Station D, New York City.

Stop depending for news and information on the capitalist press that favors the bosses and is against the workers. Subscribe to the Daily Worker, America's only working-class daily newspaper.



AUTHOR-PICKETS leaving the E. 22d St. police precinct station, where they had been taken after picketing in front of the Macaulay Co. book publishing offices on Fourth Ave. last Wednesday. The strike was won last Friday when the company took back Dorothy Rimmer, whose discharge precipitated the strike, and granted most of the 11 strikers' demands. The strike was led by the Office Workers Union.

What Has Happened in N. Y. Under the NRA Laundry Code

By MORRIS KAUFMAN

The Laundry Code which was worked out by the employers and the New Deal government Labor Board promised shorter hours and higher wages for the laundry workers. Section 7-a of the Recovery Act promised and was supposed to guarantee the workers the rights to organize and to collective bargaining. The New York State Minimum Fair Wage Law was to guarantee 31 cents per hour for women workers and minors. The great A. F. of L. was to organize the workers and to enforce all these conditions. The LaGuardia progressive City Administration promised to force the laundry employers to live up to the law or stop their water and revoke their licenses—but what happened?

The drivers were eliminated from the code under the pretense that they are salesmen and commission workers. The laundry drivers of Greater New York were told that only the A. F. of L. would be recognized by the government as the only a bona fide labor organization and the small drivers Local 810 of the Teamsters' International, controlled by the present convicted racketeer, the famous Mr. Samuel Rozensweig. This local grew without any work on the part of the officials from 150 to about 3,000 members, but instead of militizing this force to better their conditions Local 810 under Rozensweig (true to his colors) signed a contract with Mr. German of the bosses' association without knowledge of the membership, promising not to call any strikes but leave it to arbitration which shall be final. Now when the drivers learned about this sellout contract of the 3,000 members, 300 remained.

There is a corps known as the Laundry Workers International with a membership in the U.S.A. of less than 5,000. When the State Minimum Fair Wage Law was passed by the New York State Assembly on October 2, 1933, an enforcement board was appointed and M. J. Mackay, the third vice president of this Laundry International, was appointed to represent the laundry workers on this board. Realizing its opportunity the Laundry Workers International began to hand new charters—in Brooklyn, Local 135; in Bronx, Local 90 and their 23 year old local in New York Local 280 which only had about 150 shirt ironers who worked in small hand laundry stores—before Laundry Local 280 which is in Manhattan, called strikes without consulting the workers but depending on the N.R.A., in the "Quick Service"

Laundry, Pearl White, Central Laundry and the Phoenix. Only in the Quick Service did they have strikes because the plant was shut. The other plants worked at full capacity. The drivers who belonged to Local 810 worked as usual. The result—all these strikes were lost with the exception of the Phoenix where the boss signed a contract with the business agent of Local 280 and the workers did not know about it until the boss told them and sent some of them down to pay due to Local 280. The wages and hours remained the same.

But in Brooklyn Local 138 called also a strike at the Colonial and Sunshine Laundry, which is controlled by the same boss, Mr. Uiman, from the Quick Service and Pearl White and Champion Linen Supply. And do you remember Mrs. Pinchot, the governor's wife of Pennsylvania, having her picture picketing the Colonial Laundry in Brooklyn and when this did not help, Mr. LaGuardia, our super Democratic Mayor, stopped the water at the Sunshine and Colonial Laundry to enforce the Section 7-a and the State Minimum Wage Law. And after all the newspapers featured this friendly labor move the water was reopened and the workers again arrested and beaten and the strike lost. Otu of 300 workers who went out on strike in the Colonial and Sunshine Laundries on investigation we found only about 25 old strikers got their jobs back.

Telephone Co. Fires Many, But Continues Paying High Dividends

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Is it right for a utility like the telephone company to dismiss 40 per cent of its personnel and at the same time maintain its usual dividends and large official salaries without reducing its rates? Are you justified in spreading false propaganda when you laud the relations of the utilities to its employees when all the facts in the case prove the reverse contention?

I was employed by the telephone company for ten years and support a wife and two dependent children and because my position became unbearable I went over the heads of my superiors which resulted in the find that suddenly turned out to be a crook, a rogue and a what not. The utility will stop at nothing to gain its ends.

Boat Builders On Strike In Brooklyn Yard

By JOHN RATOR

A few months ago the work at Wheeler's Shipyard, Brooklyn, N.Y., won their strike for uni recognition and an increase of cents an hour. Ever since the Wheeler has been trying to ins panic in the ranks of the worke by firing strike leaders. The fir man to lose his job was the sh steward; a man who had worked Wheeler's for five years. His wo had been satisfactory all this tin but suddenly one week after t strike ended Wheeler decided th this man is inefficient, and he g his "walking papers." The wor ers immediately elected another shop steward—a man who work at Wheeler's for four years. He, tc was fired. In six successive wee Wheeler discharged six shop stev ards.

No doubt remained but th Wheeler was firing men for th sole offense of being union men bers. The workers demanded r instatement of the dismissed me and when their demand was denie a strike was declared, and pickel ing began. Some white-livered sca remained in the shop, but Wheel er's production schedule was badl disrupted. After all, with the bes men out on strike, the few bleatin scabs could not maintain a pro duction schedule. Wheeler was sur that new workers would replace th strikers, but NOT ONE new wo entered the yard, after he lea that a strike was on.

Faced with another strikers' victory, Wheeler did what so offer has been done by other bosses. He descended to the lowest depth o sadistic depravity. To Wheeler—an ex-minister—the most slimy brutal and inhuman means are not too beastly to "bust" a strike. He sent for police to patrol the shipyard, although picketing was as peaceful as any Sunday school outing of Wheeler's erstwhile congregation. The police, of course, considered a gathering of two wor a "mob," and kept them mov. g.

On the morning of Saturday, June 2, a striker walked into Wheeler's yard, to call for his tools. Wheeler told him to come back at 3:30. When the worker returned there was no cop in sight. Police had been there every day from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., but now at 3:30, the police were not there. The striker did not have long to wait to have his suspicions confirmed. Twelve gorillas jumped out of two Franklin sedans, and pushed the worker through the gate and into the yard, and there, in front of Wheeler, they began beating him unmercifully. He pleaded with Wheeler to call of these jackals, but to no avail. After satisfying Wheeler's fiendish desire, the gangsters bundled the worker into one of their cars and drove him to an empty lot, where they kicked him out, beat him again, and left him lying there, prone and helpless.

The work of these hoodlums was not done. They approached other workers, threatened them with guns and warned them to "keep the hell away from the shipyard, or somebody will be found in a lot punctured with ice pick holes." These ruffians trail workers from the shipyards to their homes to intimidate them; they accost them on lonely streets and on elevator stations, and warn them against the consequences if "their dirty faces are seen near Wheeler's shipyard."

These are the terrorist methods employed to break strikers. To do the job properly there must be a neat arrangement between hoodlums and police, for the police to absent themselves when "dirty work" is to be done. This is the bosses answer to peaceful picketing. In their crusade of terrorism they unleash with unbridled fury a pack of mercenary gangster dogs, who cripple and maim peaceful workers. But the heroic strikers are firm. They continue their strike; they continue to picket. There has been enough provocation to cause the workers to become restive, and if the capitalist press should report altercations at Wheeler's Shipyard, we will know that the workers have found it necessary to protect life and limb by organized resistance against the onslaught of Wheeler's thugs.

More power to you, workers and strikers of Wheeler's Shipyard!

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—Fort 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 Trade Board 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 490, every Monday, at 109 E. 116th 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.
Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Fainters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at the Labor Temple, 84th St. and Second Ave., Room 7.
In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.

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
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.

OFFICE WORKER NOTES

The editorial board of the "Office Worker" will meet tonight at the O.W.U., 114 W. 14th St.
There will be a special membership meeting of the Office Workers Union this Tuesday, June 14, at 8 p.m. A report will be heard on the National conference of our union and the Macaulay strike.
At the last membership meeting Elizabeth Lane was unanimously installed as the organizer of our union to release fellow worker Laura Carmon on account of sickness.

Cops and AFL Leaders Try to Smash Strike of New York Plumbers

Striking plumbers of the Samuels and Dickstein shop, 312 Eighth Ave., and the Spatz Heating are now faced with police and detectives wherever they go, and on top of this, officials of the A. F. of L. Local 463 are sending members of the union to the shops to act as strike-breakers.

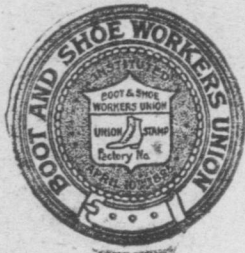
The Alteration Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, 864 Broadway, has issued a call to all unemployed members of the union to report to the union headquarters and give assistance on the picket lines.

Injunction Given Against Dorine Parlor Strikers

NEW YORK—A sweeping injunction has been issued against the strikers in Dorine's Beauty Parlor, 266 Utica Ave., Brooklyn.

Its use took place Thursday night when police broke up a street meeting and threatened Griffin, the International Labor Defense attorney, with arrest for contempt of court.

The strikers are demanding a 48-hour week, higher pay and the right to join a union of their own choosing.



Subordinate to the
Boot and Shoe Workers Union
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
246 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Local Union No. 141
Philadelphia, May 5 1934

Dear Sir:

The Boot & Shoe Workers Union, affiliated with American Federation of Labor, has finally opened its office at 431 Pine Street, 3rd Floor, Telephone.. Market...8761.
As you all know the policy of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union is to eliminate strikes which are caused by other so-called unions only because they intend to provoke rumors around the political parties, forgetting what might happen to the shoe industry.
In New York all the largest factories are under our control who are still busy, working without fear that the shoe workers will leave the shops at a moments notice.
In order to establish the peace in the course of production and consolidation in our situation in network, we want to organize all the industries in the East including Philadelphia.

We desire your cooperation, and in case any of our men appear out-side of your factory with leaflets calling meetings and other propaganda that we think is necessary among your employees, please give us the assurance that you will help us in-side the shop.

Respectfully yours:

Robert J. Cutomo

Local Organizer B.S.W.U.
421 Pine Street, Phila. Pa.

Phone.... Market 8761

Scab Role of Boot and Shoe Leaders Is Exposed by Letter in New Leaflet

In a leaflet issued this week by the New York District Local No. 23 of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers Union leaders, it is declared, "stands once more exposed as the tool of the manufacturers."

Reproducing a copy of a letter (which we reprint on this page) the leaflet addresses the shoe and leather workers as follows:

"Read carefully the letter printed below which was sent by the 'Boot and Shoe Workers' to the bosses. In this letter you can see how this fake union promises the bosses that there will be 'NO STRIKE' and how the Boot and Shoe organizer asks the bosses to help them organize the workers in their shops. In return for this favor, the fakers of the Boot and Shoe Workers will SEE TO IT that there will be no labor trouble so that the bosses will be able to exploit the shoe workers as they see fit without fear that the workers may walk out at a moment's notice.

"You can also readily see that in the letter sent to the bosses, these fakers say that 'The policy of the Boot and Shoe Workers is to eliminate strikes'; then on the other hand in a leaflet issued to the workers they say that 'We can get these demands very easily if the organization has the intelligence and sufficient strength to use its power and the forces of the strike.'

"Why do the fakers of the Boot and Shoe Workers use one language to the bosses and a different one to the workers? They do this in order to fool the workers, but their real and only purpose is to break strikes and thus enslave the workers to the interests of the shoe manufacturers.

"Read this letter carefully and then use your common sense."

Under the reproduction of the accompanying letter, the leaflet states:

"The above photostatic copy of the letter is proof once again that the 'Boot and Shoe Workers Union' is a tool of the bosses.

"The Boot and Shoe fakers have been driven out of New England and other places. DRIVE THEM OUT OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

"Organize in the shops. Raise your sharpest condemnation against the Boot and Shoe strike-breaking agency at your local meetings. Build a strong rank and file opposition in the Boot and Shoe and unite in struggle with all Shoe and Leather Workers, for better conditions and for one rank and file controlled union."

The leaflet is printed in both Italian and English.

Youth Section of Furniture Union Prepares for Strike

By a Young Furniture Worker

The Youth Committee in the Furniture Workers Industrial Union is making progress. On April 13, a Youth Conference was held, at which 18 delegates representing various departments of the union were present. A Youth Committee of nine was elected to carry on the Conference. This committee meets regularly each Tuesday night, where the problems of young workers are discussed and ways and means decided on for mobilizing the young workers for the general strike which is to take place in September.

The activities of the Youth Committee, at present, consist mainly of mobilizing the youth already in the union, so that when the season starts, there will be established a functioning committee able to take up the economic problems of the youth. We must bear in mind that, after all, the primary task of the youth section is not social and cultural activities, (although this is important) but to take up the problems of the youth in the shops, to lead them in struggles for better conditions.

There are many shortcomings in our work. We have not succeeded in making the members of the Youth Committee feel personally responsible for the work of the entire committee. All the work rests on the shoulders of two or three people, who feel "obligated" to carry on the work. This is wrong, as the work must flow naturally from the activities of the entire union, and not fall as a burden on the conscientious members, who feel the importance of this work.

We must develop our work so that the membership naturally responds to the work of the union, and not from a sense of duty. This can only be done, when the work of the Youth Committee reflects the life and the problems of the union. If we can make the members feel that they have to have a Youth Committee, just as they need the union as a whole, then they will feed towards the Youth Committee as they feel towards the union. This can be done only when the Youth Committee takes up the economic problems with which its membership is confronted.

Painters to Protest Attack On Rank and File Members

Louis Weinstock, candidate of Local 499 as secretary-treasurer to the D. C. 9; Frank Wedl, candidate of L. 499 for business agent, and Lewis J. Stevens, candidate of L. U. 848 for business agent, were received with great enthusiasm by the membership when they addressed Locals 905 and 1011 last Friday night. Brother Weinstock in his speech outlined the program of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association, and the membership in both locals applauded Weinstock tremendously.

The same evening Zasner sent his gangsters to the locals to slug the rank and file candidates. The gangsters did not dare to wait for the candidates to appear, but made a murderous attack on the rank and file in the Locals of 61 and 1011, where they severely beat up three of our brother members, Brother Max Ekstein of 1011,

Brother Louis Blacker of 1011, and Brother Albert Harris of 261.

The membership is raging with protest against this bloody attack and is organizing a protest mass meeting for this Saturday, June 16, 1934, at 2 p.m. at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. Brother Weinstock, Frank Wedl and Lewis J. Stevens will address this meeting.

The Painters' Rank and File Protective Association calls upon every brotherhood painter to attend this mass meeting.

The Daily Worker is America's only working-class daily newspaper. It fights for the interests of the working class. A subscription for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub today. Address, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

With the Trade Union Papers

By EDWIN ROLFE

LAST Wednesday afternoon, when the office workers and authors who had been arrested while picketing before the Macaulay Co. building arrived at the 57th St. court house, we found a taxi driver in the cell, awaiting trial. He had been forced to give up his driver's license by one of New York's blue-coats, who still take every opportunity to harass and persecute these underpaid and company-victimimized hackies. Although the cop's blackjack had left an ugly and bleeding welt on his forehead, he was being held, charged with assault.

The Union Hackie

We found out what had happened, and got fiery I.L.D. Lawyer Tauber, who came to defend us, to appear for him, too. He is a member of the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York, one of the thousands of hackies whose courageous mass picket lines a few months ago will never be forgotten; one of the thousands whose organization still grows in strength and for whom The Union Hackie is published.

The latest issue of The Union Hackie deals with cases of persecution such as this. It records the numerous and provocative arrests of hackies on trumped-up charges of "obstructing traffic," "disorderly conduct," etc. But it does far more. In articles on Negro cab drivers, on big neighborhood garage conferences, in correspondence from the taxi drivers themselves, it coordinates the union's entire line of militant struggle for decent working conditions, for higher wages and shorter shifts, against company spies. It carries on the work so gloriously begun in the recent taxi strike—the tough, day-to-day work which will yet result in a strong union and in the hackies' victory.

The Furniture Worker

The Furniture Worker (organ of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, published in New York) features in its June issue the fight of the Boston furniture workers against the injunction menace, and takes up the organizational problems facing upholsterers, cabinet-makers, and wood-carvers throughout the country—in the South and Middle West, as well as in Boston and New York.

This issue prints "What We Stand For!", based on the resolution adopted at the union's national convention in New York on Feb. 9-12. It contains a youth section and workers' correspondence. Besides the problems which face the furniture workers alone, it takes up main issues before the working class as a whole, such as the campaign against terror and for workers' rights, now made doubly important in the light of LaGuardia's open approval of police brutality against jobless and employed.

A. F. of L. Rank and File

The A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist in its June issue features the current strike-wave, which is sweeping the country despite all attempts of the top A. F. of L. leaders, working hand-in-hand with the National Recovery Administration, to prevent determined strike struggles. In it can be found news of all industries and of all sections of the working class, women as well as men, youth as well as adult.

The present issue continues to push the campaign for the support of the Workers Social and Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598. With the nation-wide steel strike looming, with textile strikes breaking out in many cities of the land in spite of the sell-out activities of McMahon and Gorman, with a thousand other strike struggles, large and small, in progress or on the horizon, the A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist, (published monthly by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief) becomes a hundred times more important. Workers in all industries, in A. F. of L., independent, and industrial unions, should not miss a single issue of this outstanding and ably-edited paper.

We have two other trade union papers on hand, the Transport Workers Bulletin, issued by the Delegates' Council of the Transport Workers Union of Greater New York; and The Leather Worker, official organ of the Independent Leather Workers Union of Fulton County. Reviews of these, as well as of other union publications, will appear in next Monday's Trade Union Supplement of the Daily Worker.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

SIDNEY HILLMAN'S gall bladder still continues to overflow with that peculiar poisonous fluid known as N.R.A. optimism.

Indeed, this darling boy friend of Norman Thomas, who is both a member of the N.R.A. Labor Advisory Board and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, told Washington reporters that he's "completely fed up" with the criticism that is being heaped on the National Recovery Administration and declared that industries, no matter what kind, were better off than ever before and, last but not least, that workers were enjoying unprecedented benefits!



Harry Raymond

Now, if one did not know Sidney he would be led to think that the president of the Amalgamated was suffering from total blindness, paralysis of the brain and diarrhea of the mouth. But such is not the case. Sidney, according to latest reports, is sound in mind and body. His utterances in Washington were not the ravings of a fool or a mad man. They were the cool, calculated utterances of one of the most corrupt and sneaky trade union bureaucrats that ever swung a gavel in an A. F. of L. meeting.

Sidney got his orders along with the rest of the New Deal boys from the big chief down in the White House. And he carried them out. He was talking for the benefit of the factory owners, assuring them that there would be no strikes, etc.

Of course, no worker in the factories, no unemployed worker, will be convinced that he is receiving just benefits from the N.R.A. by Hillman's Washington interview. In fact, very few workers will read it, for it was published in the Daily News Record, a paper gotten out for bosses in the clothing industry, which workers seldom see.

But workers are often fooled when Hillman talks at union meetings about "fighting for labor's rights" and so on. And it's there, in these union meetings, where Hillman and his agents must and can be put on the spot.

Members of the Amalgamated should now begin to barrage Mr. Hillman with questions about the "unprecedented benefits" that he claims workers are enjoying.

What benefits are the workers deriving from the piece work system in the clothing shops?

Isn't it a fact that the piece work

system, which Hillman has not lifted a hand against, has resulted in a veritable sweatshop system throughout the clothing industry?

Why does Mr. Hillman not raise the question, if he is a union leader, to strike for increased wages to meet the rising cost of living?

Union members should force Hillman to answer these questions every time he sticks his head in a union meeting.

Why not organize rank and file committees in the shops to go up and see Hillman and throw his lies back in his face?

Amalgamated members should not let him get away with all his fancy talk about the N.R.A.

Build up a strong rank and file opposition to the Hillman machine and take the right to strike in your own hands. That's the only way for the clothing workers to win unprecedented benefits.

MR. HILLMAN might also explain some of the "unprecedented benefits" that workers derive from one of the latest codes concocted by the National Recovery Administration, of which he is a member.

In the proposed "code of fair competition for the electric light and power industry," just off the press, we are advised that "operating employees shall be paid not less than \$16 a week, except in the South, where they shall not be paid less than \$15 a week." Operating employees, according to the code, "shall be deemed to be and include all employees other than office and clerical employees."

Wonder how Mr. Hillman would like to try to get along on such wages?

Or, if he were an office worker in the same industry, he would have to pay his rent and buy his pork chops with \$15 a week in the North and \$14 in the South.

Unprecedented benefits? Yes. For the bosses.

FEELING that wages of workers have not been cut enough, leaders of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, which is headed by Joseph P. Ryan, complains in its official organ, the "Union Chronicle," (May issue), that the stagger plan has not been sufficiently put into effect.

"The plan has been talked about very much," says the leading editorial in the Chronicle, "but very little has been done to put it into effect, and in the last analysis it will fall to labor, and labor alone, to put it into effect and it should be the next step of the labor movement to fight for and apply it in all industries."

Nice labor leaders. They sure won't make the bosses mad.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

by Rico

He Led the first hunger march from N.Y.C. to Albany in 1931 - The Workers Stormed the Capital

FRED BIEDENKAPP
GEN'L SECY of the SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION
LEADER OF THE RECENT SHOE STRIKE

As NAT'L SEC. of W.L.R. 1925-29 BIEDENKAPP RAISED FUNDS FOR THE CHINESE REVOLUTION - ENGLISH COAL STRIKE AND OTHER STRIKES

At the recent elections of Shoe Workers he was elected as a known Communist, Gen'l. Secy of Nat'l Org. of Shoe & Leather Workers Union, but as a result of the activities of renegade Lovestrom and reactionary elements, was officially counted out -

He was one of the leaders of the New Bedford strike in 1923 and arrested for conspiracy!

And What's More -
He was Gen'l. Secy-Treas. of Brotherhood of Metal Workers - 1917-19
- Was arrested - Two Dozen times for his activities, once charged with Criminal Syndicalism in Chicago!
- Was C.P. candidate for Doro President of Kings County -

WENT INTO LABOR MOVEMENT AT AGE OF 17 - IN IT EVER SINCE - 20 YEARS!

Dan Rice

Conferences For Congress Against War

(Continued from Page 1)

bullets which are about the same size, as described by Dorothy Auld, in the June issue of "Fight."

The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union met on June 7, where delegates were elected to the City-Wide Conference. Charlotte Todes, Educational Director of the Trade Union Unity League, spoke.

The Cafeteria Workers Union will hold a mass meeting, June 28. Martha Schuster, 21-year-old cafeteria worker, heads the provisional Committee of Five.

The Women's Committee of the Textile Workers Industrial Union is working to spread the full message of the campaign among textile workers.

Women winders of the Textile Trimmers Union (independent) held a meeting June 7, to form an active committee for spreading the campaign.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union holds a mass meeting tonight at 8 p.m. Interesting speakers are promised.

A Building Committee of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, representing six shops, held an open air meeting. "Fight" was sold, leaflets distributed and tickets were sold to the mass rally on June 15. They called on workers to elect delegates to the City-Wide Conference.

The Office Workers Union is to hold a mass meeting the end of June. Anna Clark is working on it. The Anti-War Anti-Fascist Committee is in charge. A committee of three is to contact 14 churches, following up letters with personal visits.

The Laundry Workers Industrial Union is holding a mass meeting the first week in July and will have an outing to raise funds.

The Harlem Women's Committee is to hold a mass meeting Friday, June 20, at 8 p.m. at Venezuelan Hall, 4 E. 116th St., where delegates to the City-Wide Conference will be chosen.

Industrial Conference

Also, an Industrial Conference is to convene at Brown's Studio, 227 Lenox Ave., on Monday, June 18, at 8 p.m.

A special women's meeting was held Thursday, arranged by the New York Committee of the Anti-Nazi Federation, where 1,000 leaflets were distributed.

The month of June will see a steady, continual drive in the form of innumerable open air and mass meetings, preparing for the City-Wide Conference, by the Women's Councils and the Professional Alliance Against War and Fascism, which has doctors, doctors' wives, nurses, dentists and so on, in its membership.

Mass Rally June 15

The New York Women's Committee of the American League is arranging many additional meetings in connection with the Mass Rally on June 15.

Two thousand tickets are being sold, and 25,000 leaflets about the July 7 City-Wide Conference are being distributed by them.

Speakers for the June 15 Mass Rally will be: Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Norman Tallentire, secretary of the City Central Committee of the American League; Rose Wortis of the T.U.U.L.; Williana Burroughs, teacher; and Ruth Alexander, a pacifist from South Africa. Mrs. Charles Solander, chairman, is a member of the C.C.C. of the American League, and a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The Needle Trades workers are holding an industrial conference on June 18, at Irving Plaza, to mobilize the needle workers on the full campaign.

The City Committees of the International Workers Order, are calling on women members and wives of members to organize borough committees, to elect delegates to the City-Wide Conference, and to collect funds.

Ukrainian, Finnish and Russian working women's organizations are planning to send delegates to the City-Wide Conference.

The entire apparatus of the American League Against War and Fascism is in motion for the Paris Anti-War Congress; for a thorough mobilization of women in the struggle against imperialist war and the fight against the shackles of fascism.

Janitors Starve and Suffer Disease in Damp Basements

By RUDOLPH CHRISTIAN

Organizer of the Building Maintenance Workers Union

The condition of the building service workers is such, that many janitors I have come in contact with, have to change empty milk bottles to get a meal for their families and while the landlords receive many thousands of dollars monthly from the apartments they own, these workers are slowly starving to death and suffering from diseases, caused by living in basements.

Landlords of Harlem are Organized

The landlords of Harlem have their organized prices for these workers. When the steam is shut off for the summer, \$10 is taken from their wages and helpers, where there are any, are laid off.

Exploitation of janitors, elevator operators, porters and firemen is increasing every day. These workers feel the exploitation but are slow to organize because of the fear of being put out in the streets. We are constantly trying to convince these workers of the importance of organization, to come into the union, even offering exemption from dues, but they are not ready.

We explain to those workers that unless we organize we cannot get better conditions and that only by organizing collectively into one big union of building service workers, controlled by the rank and file, can we win our demands. Only then will the bosses be compelled, by the organized power of the workers, to give us what is rightfully ours: increased wages, shorter hours, better living quarters and security on our jobs.

The Building Maintenance Workers Union has won many strikes in recent months and is carrying on a campaign for one big union of building service workers.

Many disputes have been settled, such as recognition of the union, and wage increases have been won. There has been an increase of 500 per cent in union membership, three locals and branches have been established and there is a possibility of amalgamation with the independent Building Service Employees Union of Manhattan which broke away from Local 32-B, A. F. of L. Fighting Between Locals 32-B and 58, A. F. of L.

F— and Krat of the Leadership of Fakeration is going on at top speed. The racket is not divided equally so they squabble. The racketeering policies of the A. F. of L. must be exposed more and more with this new development. In Local

51 around Brighton Beach, Brooklyn, the workers refused to pay dues, which shows that they are beginning to understand the A. F. of L. racket policies. They do not stop at that, they do not hesitate to tell the workers that they are part of the left wing movement of industrial unionism.

Since the A. F. of L. officials have found out that the building service workers are coming over to the B.M.W.U. and the independent B.S.E.M., they are using more terror. Their gangsters are holding up our members when they contact their fellow-workers and in some shops there are stool-pigeons hired by some of these boss superintendents of Local 32 B who never support the workers' struggle but continually help the landlords to put over wage cuts on the workers, using the strike-breaking tactics of the officialdom and their gangsters.

The Building Maintenance Workers Union appeals to all building service workers to organize into an honest union that will fight for their every day demands, controlled by the rank and file workers; a union that fights for all workers, regardless of race, creed, color, sex or political belief; equal pay for Negroes, no wage cuts or speed-up; no discrimination of any kind; for immediate relief and unemployment insurance and for union recognition on the jobs.

Boss Beats Worker Asking for His Pay

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Wednesday, June 6, I was working as a glazier for R. Smolensky of 2167 Eighth Ave., N.Y.C. I was hired to hang awnings at the rate of 6 cents per awning which is 4 cents less than any one else pays. After completing the day's work, I averaged \$2.85 for the day and demanded my pay. My boss, R. Smolensky, refused to pay me because I had left eight awnings unhung. He told me to come back the next day to put them up. This would have meant only 48 cents for me and the chance of losing a day's wages elsewhere. I told him again that I couldn't do it, and to please pay me what I earned. Instead of paying me he told me if I didn't leave his shop he would throw me out. Again I asked for my pay and the result was that the boss knocked me down and kicked me, but I was unable to protect myself. Due to this brutality I was unable to go to work the next day.

Machinists Local Passes Many Militant Resolutions

By a Worker Correspondent

I am writing you to tell you that yesterday for the first time I read your paper and liked it very much. Especially did I like the editorial on the strike wave and the treachery of the A. F. of L. officials.

I am a member of the Machinists local of the A. F. of L. of New York for almost twenty years, and like most of the members just trailed along with the local and district officials; though knowing that most of them sell us out whenever they get a chance, but never knowing what to do about it.

But lately our meetings have become very interesting because we have new blood in the local and some of the boys know what they're talking about. At our last lodge meeting we had one of our officials give us a long talk on the A. F. of L. and what it is doing for the working man, and after talking for an hour we didn't know any more than we did before he started.

But then one of the brothers got up and in 15 minutes very clearly and logically explained how the officials betray the workers, how they make settlements against the good of the workers, point by point, giving fact after fact, he explained it, so that I'm sure everyone in the hall understood; in fact, it was so good that the local officials didn't have any comeback.

In the past few months our lodge has passed more working class resolutions than in the past 20 years. We have passed the Workers Un-

employment Bill and others workers' resolutions, and the meetings of the local are much more interesting than they were before. What we need is more new blood in our unions so that we could explain to the old timers who have always followed the machine that the only way for us to have a real union is to throw the fakers out, and then it would be easy to get what we are organized for.

Furniture Workers Fight for Right to Strike and Picket

The right to strike and picket in Jersey City will be fought out by the Furniture Workers Industrial Union in the courts and before the National Labor Board in Washington.

The four workers arrested on June 7, Harris, of the Film and Photo League (arrested while taking pictures of the strike), Straus, Mortman, and Tomaschewsky, are being held for the Grand Jury on charges of inciting to riot and unlawful assembly. Their bail remains at \$2,500.

A telegram from Senator Wagner arrived in the court stating that the National Labor Board was assuming the jurisdiction of the case. A hearing before the Board will be held in Washington on Thursday, June 14.