

B. M. T. Men Repudiate Agreement; Demand Full Return of 10 Per Cent Cut

Transport Workers' Union Denounces June 29 Agreement; Calls Workers To Fight It

Local 868 of the Brotherhood of Local Engineers, an organization representing the motormen of the B.M.T. at its last meeting repudiated the new agreement signed June 29 by their representatives. This new agreement called for a return of 2 per cent of the 10 per cent wage-cut put through in 1932. The members of the local, after heated discussion, revoked the Negotiating Committee and elected a new one, with the instructions, to renew the negotiations with the B.M.T. and not to settle at anything less than 10 per cent.

There is a great deal of rank and file sentiment against Donnelly President of the Local, who the members hold responsible for the signing of this sell-out agreement.

The Transport Workers Union, an independent union, composed of workers of all crafts and lines of the B. M. T. and I. R. T. System, has repeatedly denounced the June 29th agreement. It calls upon the B. M. T. workers to join and build this new union, which is the only way to gain higher wages, shorter hours and security on the job.

Needle Workers Urged To Attend Meet on Germany

Prominent Speakers To Explain Current Reich Events

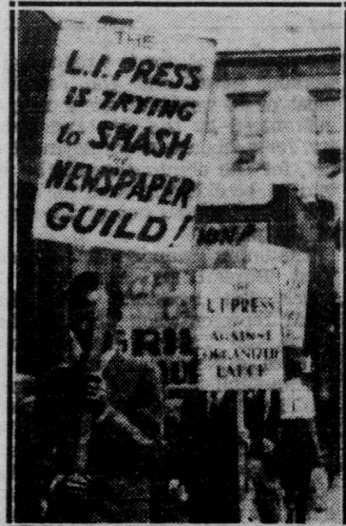
What is happening in Germany today?

This question will be answered on Tuesday, July 17, at 1 p.m. at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St., by Kurt Rosenfeld, former Socialist Minister of Justice of the Prussian Cabinet. He will speak on the present situation in Germany and on the united front.

Other prominent speakers, including Louis Weinstock, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance, will address the meeting.

Calls to attend this meeting have been issued especially to all needle trades workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; to cloakmakers, dressmakers, white-goods workers and all other, by the Left Wing groups of the I.L.G.W.U., under whose auspices the meeting is to be held.

Reporters Picketing



Reporters from different metropolitan newspapers took to the picket line Wednesday morning to defend their organization, the Newspaper Guild of N. Y., before the offices of the Long Island Daily Press, Jamaica. Publishers of the press had fired several editorial workers in an attempt to break up the Press chapter of the Guild.

Taxi Union Heads



SAMUEL ORNER

Dressmakers Union Declares Strike on Two N.Y. Jobbers

ILGWU Leaders Aiding Jobbers' Attack on Workers

The workers of Kaplan Bros., 545 8th Ave., a contractor working for the jobber, Arthur Cohen-Sheila Lynn Dress Co., 425 7th Ave., declared a strike against the jobbers because they refuse to give them work.

A strike has also been declared by the workers of contractor Pride Dress against their jobber Storch Bros., 1384 Broadway, for the same reason. In both these instances the jobbers refuse to give work to the contractors because the workers under the leadership of the Dressmakers Industrial Union fought for the maintenance of union conditions in their own shop and tried to mobilize the workers in the International controlled contracting shops to fight for union conditions.

The officials of the International are cooperating with the jobbers in their attack on these shops. The contractors are also a party to these lock-outs. They know that with their shops controlled by the International officials, they would be free to reduce the prices and generally worsen the conditions of the workers.

The Dressmakers Industrial Union also declared a strike against contractor J. Bass who moved his shop from 335 W. 35th St. to 320 W. 37th St. and locked out the workers.

All dressmakers are called upon to help the strikers in picketing and defeat the attempts of the jobbers to deprive the militant workers of their jobs and worsen the



JOSEPH GILBERT

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATOR KILLED IN SPAIN

VALENCIA, Spain, July 10.—One worker, said by official state releases to have been a Communist, was killed, and three workers were wounded today when members of the Civil Guard fired on a group of farmers who were demonstrating against unemployment.

PAINTERS MEET TONIGHT

A meeting of local No. 6 of the Alteration Painters Union will be held tonight at 3200 Coney Island Ave. Elections of new officers will take place.

working conditions of all dressmakers.

The Dressmakers Industrial Union calls on the dressmakers working in the International controlled contractors shops of the jobbers on strike to join hands with the strikers and fight for the security of their jobs; against wage cuts, for the maintenance of the minimum wage scales and all other union conditions.

Bathrobe Union Defeats Boss Terror

By PEGGY TORTOMAS

In the Bathrobe industry we find that for the past few months during the slack period, the bosses have been maneuvering to take from the workers some of the conditions which we fought for and won during the general strike. Some of the bosses have been trying to scare their workers and attempting to force them to join a "friendlier union," one even going to the extent of causing the arrest of Ben Stallman, organizer, on a trumped up charge of grand larceny!

Ben Stallman and a committee of four workers visited the shop of Nathan Berman, 1 Chester St., Brooklyn, for the purpose of calling out the workers to strike for better conditions. This shop has not only been working below the Union scale wages, but even worked overtime. One of the girls, obvi-

ously kept and "influenced" by the boss, rushed out of the door and called the police. After questioning the men the police found that they had no charge to cause the arrest. Mr. Berman, the boss, desperate and angered, suddenly screamed that his payroll had disappeared.

Although it was not pay-day, he further charged that our men had stolen the payroll of \$1,000 which in the period of a few minutes diminished to \$500. Hearing this, Comrade Stallman insisted upon a thorough search of their clothing before leaving the premises. Although nothing was found on their persons they were arrested and flung into jail on a charge of grand larceny. Comrade Vasca, one of the committee, was accused by the same boss-kept prostitute who called the police of having assaulted her. They were held on \$5,000 bail.

Taxi Union Scores Anti-Labor Report of Mayor's Committee

Scores LaGuardia's Attempt To Lower Wages and Tighten Police Power Over Drivers

The Taxi Drivers Union of Greater New York on Saturday branded the report issued by the Mayor's Committee on Taxicab Survey, established after the February general strike, as a weapon in the hands of the fleet owners and the LaGuardia administration to continue the starvation standard of wages, to tighten the merciless hold of the Police Department over the cab drivers, and to deny the taxi drivers the right to join a union of their own choice.

The statement of the Taxicab Drivers Union follows:

"The report of the Mayor's Committee on Taxicab Survey, submitted yesterday by a supposedly impartial committee hand-picked by Mayor LaGuardia, confirms beyond question of doubt the treacherous role of Mayor LaGuardia against the taxi drivers. It represents the continuation of LaGuardia's policy in the last two general strikes in which he completely betrayed his pledges to the taxi drivers to return the 5 cent tax in February and dared to offer them a company union under the infamous auto pact in April.

Opening of Trade Union School Here Planned in Oct.

T.U.U.C. Joins Workers School in Project for Unionists

"Educate 100 active trade unionists for leadership" is the slogan of the Trade Union Unity Council, launching a full time training school for members of the T.U.U.L. unions, independent unions and A. F. of L. locals. The school, the first of its kind in the militant trade union movement, is a project organized by the Workers School jointly with the T.U.U.L. and other unions for the purpose of providing intensive training to equip the most active trade unionists with the fundamentals of the class struggle program and tactics.

The school is scheduled to open early in October on the basis of assigned quotas of students from many unions in the city.

Cooperation of the unions in raising the necessary funds for the school is the first imperative task, according to the Trade Union Unity Council. The recent action of the National Furriers' Conference in voting 5 per cent of the national income of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union for the development of educational work in the union should give great impetus to the establishment of full time training school.

All unions are urged to send in their funds collected on lists and from affairs to the Workers' School and to continue the drive to place the school on a financial footing to enable the school to be launched on time and successfully.

"These two great betrayals by a supposed 'friend' of the hackmen, who won their vote during the last elections on the fake promises of improving their conditions, have not been forgotten. LaGuardia's treachery has burned deeply into the hearts and minds of the hackmen.

New Attack on Drivers

"Today the Mayor's Committee comes forward with another masterpiece of demagoguery, containing the most bitter attack on the taxi drivers. In issuing this report, LaGuardia hopes to be able to whitewash his former betrayals and to bolster up his prestige so that he may again mobilize the hackmen's vote in the coming elections.

"The Mayor's report presents a damning picture of the intolerable conditions under which 53,000 taxi drivers are compelled to toil in New York City. It is a living vindication for the heroic strike struggles of February and April. But how does LaGuardia's committee propose to improve the lot of the hackmen?"

Proposes Starvation Minimum

"While admitting the plight of the taxi drivers, the report has the audacity to recommend the starvation minimum wage of \$12 a week on the ground that the fleet owners are victims of competition and loss in profits. The taxi drivers cannot and will not submit to the degradation of their conditions to such a level and declare that the fleet owners have built up a powerful industry on their sweat and toil and must be compelled to provide a living wage for the hackmen. Did not LaGuardia himself make this statement in the February strike? His deceit and demagoguery are now clear to the drivers, but the fact remains that General Motors and the fleet owners as a whole have piled up millions in profits and can well afford to provide a decent minimum standard.

"The report proposes to keep the hack bureau in the hands of the Police Department in order to strengthen its authority over the drivers. It therefore gives official sanction to the brutality and viciousness of the bureau which has for years left the men completely at the mercy of the fleet owners and has served as an axe over their heads. Not only are the police to have greater powers of discrimination and persecution, but the establishment of the Boston card system is recommended which will set up the most comprehensive system of blacklisting yet devised in any industry in the country. By this means they hope to drive out of the industry the militant fighters in the taxi drivers' interests and deny

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AFL Leaders Move to Head Off Knitgoods Strike in New York

Knitgoods Workers Ind. Union Committee Calls for United Action

The well-oiled machinery of the International Ladies Garment Union and the United Textile is beginning to revolve to head off a strike in the knitgoods trade, overwhelmingly demanded by the workers. The slippery officials of these A. F. of L. unions, Dubinsky, Ninfo, Greenberg and Zimmerman, are terribly busy these days. They are busy dodging in and out of conferences with manufacturers, with the press and occasionally even with the workers.

It is needless to say that the meetings with the workers are tough for these brave leaders. If it were all as easy as "negotiating" with the bosses! To make things worse, there is the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union in the field, enjoying the confidence of the majority of the workers and having contracts with many of the best shops. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maneuver a bare-faced sell-out.

Program Analyzed

To contravert the alertness and militancy of the workers, the officials of the International have mapped out a campaign somewhat as follows:

1. To scare the workers by hinting that the bosses may take their shops out of town. This threat was cleverly fed to the workers in a statement in the "Women's Wear Daily" in which Dubinsky advises the bosses to settle with the union, instead of creating trouble that may force them to go out of town. But this subterfuge was too raw. It was promptly taken up and exposed by the workers.

2. To push the "revolutionist" Zimmerman to the front in order to snare those workers who can be caught by radical catchwords. Zimmerman speaks of "unity," about "legalized sweat shops" and "starvation wages." Unfortunately, the workers are on to Zimmerman also. He was booted down at the meeting of Local 155 in Webster Hall on Thursday night when he arose to speak. "If you are so hot about unity," the workers said, "why don't you admit a delegation of 50 workers from the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union that is waiting downstairs to come up and work with us for a united strike in the trade?" The fact that Ninfo and Dubinsky just got through splitting Local 155 into pieces according to their jurisdictional agreement with the United makes all their pleas for unity particularly ridiculous.

3. If absolutely unavoidable, (and the demand of the workers is making it so) to go through the motions of calling a strike, hoping that they might find some way of

tricking the Industrial Union and the militant workers and concluded settlements with the bosses behind their backs.

Strike Talk Insincere

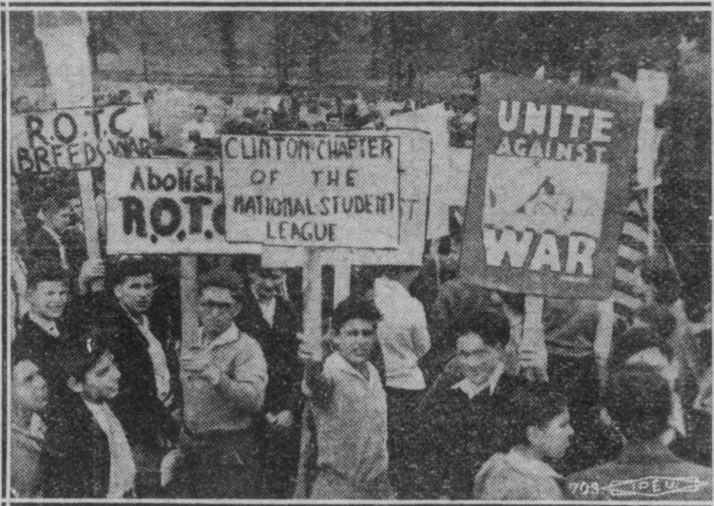
That the International leaders are insincere in their strike talk is clearly shown by their unwillingness to disclose what their demands to the bosses are. Guarded statements are given out to the press. Despite reports in all the papers that strike demands were discussed at the "enthusiastic" meeting in Webster Hall Thursday night, the demands were not even given out to the workers. Why? Because there undoubtedly is an agreement between the bosses and the International to knife the Industrial Union. Because the hours and wage now enjoyed by the workers in Industrial Union shops and against which they are preparing to strike are far better than the "demands" which Dubinsky and Ninfo have proposed to the manufacturers. Ninfo reported that the manufacturers are offering 50 per cent of the union demands. 50 per cent of what?

Meantime, the shop chairman and delegates of the Industrial Union are ready to act. A committee has been delegated to call a strike the moment the International does. A Unity Committee of 35 consisting of both members of the International and the Industrial Union has been actively cementing strike plans. Whether Dubinsky likes it or not, if there will be a strike, it will be one united strike. Although the chairman pointed out that a strike right now is an idle gesture, since very few of the shops are working, nevertheless the strike call will be honored. It will allow the workers to mingle on the picket lines and talk things over. It will also give the Industrial Union an excellent opportunity to organize the open shops, which are still a factor in the trade.

The International officials openly showed their hand when they sent scabs to a shop declared on strike by the Industrial Union. The shop is the Stieffel Healy Co., 498 Seventh Avenue. About two weeks ago, workers from that shop reported to the Industrial Union that conditions were not being observed.

The Industrial Union immediately declared a strike and arranged a picket line, with most of the workers down. But the very next day a flock of scabs were sent in by the International. When halted by the pickets the scabs said that they had been told the boss had signed up with the International. Not one of the workers in the shop knew a thing about it. Needless to say, the picketing is going on with more vigor than before. It has been reported on Friday that the International has promised to help the bosses obtain an injunction against the strikers.

High School Students Fight Against War



When the R.O.T.C. announced a military display for DeWitt Clinton High School in New York recently, these students put on an anti-war demonstration which so overshadowed the war gang that the militarists had to do their parading indoors. This is one incident in an overwhelming expression of anti-war sentiment in schools and colleges throughout the country.

How Telegraph Messengers Organized Their Own Union And Prepared for a Strike

By PHILIP RANDOLPH
This article will describe the experience the messengers had with a labor misleader in their efforts to organize their own militant union, and their preparations for a strike after they had been successful in organizing the Telegraph Messengers Union.

Thoroughly dissatisfied with their conditions, the New York messengers began to look for an organization of telegraph workers to which they could affiliate themselves, and together participate in a joint struggle for better conditions in the industry.

The only organization which seemed to answer the needs of the messengers was the United Telegraphers of America, a young but growing independent union, with an ostensibly militant program of struggle. The messengers decided to join this union, and on October 1, 1933, Abe Dubroff became a member of the U.T.A. Dubroff was placed on the executive board and he immediately began to fight for the policy of making a drive to organize the messengers. A majority of the executive board supported him in this demand.

Opposition from Union Misleader

Opposing these sincere workers were the President of the union, William Shinnick, and his clique of boot-lickers. Personally ambitious, Shinnick, while mouthing militant phrases to the rank-and-file telegraph workers, would betray them by playing along with company officials. Currying the favor of the company, he tried to stifle any real organization by the employees. When

this labor faker and his adherents saw a large number of messengers appear at one of the membership meetings, they became fearful, sensing that this large group of young workers would strip them of their executive power if a real fighting program was not carried out. With this fear uppermost, Shinnick proceeded to sabotage the recruiting of the messengers into the union, and, aided by his supporters, succeeded in keeping it at a standstill.

Seeing that little was being accomplished within the U.T.A., Dubroff organized a group of messengers who were not members of the union, and this nucleus called a mass meeting on December 7. One hundred and fifty enthusiastic boys showed their desire to be organized by attending the meeting, which was held at the Labor Temple. From this meeting the nucleus gained 72 more members, and this group voted unanimously to affiliate itself to the U.T.A. as an autonomous union of messengers.

Directly after the meeting the messengers presented this proposal to the executive board of the United Telegraphers and the board members voted to accept it, despite the opposition of Shinnick. By the next board meeting, however, the misleader had again marshaled his forces. He brought forward the demand that the executive board revoke their previous approval of the messengers' proposal, and vote instead to allow them in the U.T.A. only if they agreed to join as regular members of the union. The board members over-ruled this. Despite this action by the executive board, Shinnick raised the same

General Strike Is Upheld at Meet of Bathrobe Workers

More Than 1,000 Hear Speakers, Approve Major Demands

More than 1,000 bathrobe workers packed Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. on Monday, July 9, right after work to hear a report given by the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union concerning the general preparations made for the strike in the near future.

Amidst a storm of enthusiasm the demands for the 35-hour week, \$35 wage scale, equal pay for equal work, pay for legal holidays, limitation of contractors and security of jobs, were approved.

The workers expressed their indignation at the failure of the Robe and Allied Products Industry Code Authority to grant a hearing for the revision of the \$13 starvation code, and spontaneously elected a delegation of 15 to visit a meeting of the Code Authorities which took place that night at St. George Hotel where they registered their protest against the inactivity of the Code Authority and demanded that action be taken immediately or else the industry will be confronted with a general strike in the very near future. Comrade Ben Stallman headed this delegation.

Montell, Koretz, Oswaldo and Stallman addressed the meeting.

The Bathrobe workers adopted a resolution worked out by the Executive Board and pledged their full support to the Union in all its work and granted the Executive Board and the officers power to make all necessary preparations for general strike to be called out when they deem it necessary after all efforts for settlement have failed.

demand at the next two meetings. Each time he was over-ruled.

Meanwhile, he continued his policy of obstructing the progress of the messengers. He refused to let them meet in the union headquarters. He refused to allow them to use union stationery. Finally, he sent Abe Dubroff a letter, the day after he was ruled against for the third time, saying that he had withdrawn the autonomous rights of the messengers, and that they must return all stationery, records, etc. to him, because he no longer considered them as members of the U.T.A.

Decide to Start Own Union

The messengers decided to start their own union and asked the Office Workers Union for assistance and guidance. The O.W.U. offered the messengers their hall as a headquarters, and these two unions began to work together.

A few days later, the Western Union, taking active cognizance of the growing strength of the Tele-

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Taxi Union Scores Anti-Labor Report of Mayor's Committee

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thousands of workers their right to a job.

"A board of review is to be set up on which only bona fide labor organizations shall be represented, meaning, of course, only those organizations receiving the approval of the city administration and the fleet owners. The report recommends that the city shall arrange to set up such a bona fide labor organization. What else does this proposal mean if not company unionism? What else is it if not a brazen attempt to rob the taxi drivers of the right to join a union of their own choice and to foist upon them the notorious officialdom of the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union, which has a black record in Minneapolis and throughout the country of having allied itself with the bosses and the government to crush the strikes and demands of the teamsters.

"LaGuardia wants a union that will bend to the will of the bosses and the city, and will enable him to build up a strong political machine. LaGuardia wants no union that will fight in the interests of the hack-

"The report also calls for the city to intervene in all struggles of the taxi drivers and set up an impartial umpire, a proposal which will establish compulsory arbitration, with an impartial umpire of the stripe of Panken and Morris Ernst, whose sell-out role is well known to the hackmen.

"The Taxi Drivers Union places itself clearly on record against this committee's recommendations to limit cabs as proposed in the report. This proposal which, it is said, will help the operators to increase their profits will result in throwing thousands of taxi drivers on the streets without employment as well as increase the speed up of those employed. The proposals to limit the cabs is a blow against the weaker links in the industry, the small fleet owners and the independents, and is designed to strengthen the grip of monopoly over the industry.

Union Makes Its Demands

"The union instead demands that the hours of work of the taxi drivers be shortened to 45 a week, five days a week; that a minimum wage of \$15 for day men and \$18 for night men be established and that the unemployed in the industry be cared for on the basis of minimum adequate cash relief and a system of

unemployment insurance as embodied in H. R. 7598.

"The report is silent about the Jim-Crow practice which limits the Negro drivers to work in about eight garages and compels them to drive a special colored cab, intended to encourage chauvinism and to split the unity of the drivers.

Labor Enemies on Committee

"It completely ignores the problem of relief for the 20,000 men who will be eliminated by the process of limiting cabs, nor are any proposals made for relief for the thousands at present unemployed. It is significant that the Mayor's Committee consisted predominantly of politicians and fleet owners, with the two members representing the public voting consistently with General Motors and with the so-called "labor" representatives, enemies of the interests of the cab drivers. Those who represented "labor" were M. J. Cashel, official of the International Teamsters Brotherhood, who at no time had any connection with the taxi drivers and gave no aid to the struggles of the taxi workers for improvements in their conditions; by Pauline Newman, an apologist for American Federation of Labor poli-

cies, and the so-called taxi driver, Joseph Frankel, the former fleet owner who has completely discredited himself among the hackmen as a tool of Panken and a thoroughly unreliable individual.

"The Taxicab Drivers Union declares that the report and the recommendations of the Mayor's Committee must be made the rallying point for struggle by taxi drivers of New York against the proposals contained in this report and for the demands of the Taxicab Drivers Union. No other labor organization has earned the right to represent the masses of taxi drivers except the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York, the leaders of the taxi drivers which were in the forefront of the struggles of the taxi strikers and are the recognized representatives of large sections of the taxi drivers.

Union to Continue Struggle

"The Taxicab Drivers Union is prepared to go to Washington with a code of its own and will mobilize the taxi drivers in support of its demands to establish decent wages and conditions in the industry. The union's code calls for a decent minimum wage and the increasing adjustment of wages to the rising cost of living, for the continuation of

the 40 per cent, for the reduction of working hours and the establishment of 48 weeks of work per year guaranteed by the city and industry, for adequate unemployment relief, for the elimination of the system of blacklisting and for taking the Hack Bureau out of the hands of the police.

The union demands that a special Taxi Bureau be established on which the hackmen shall have equal representation through their union, the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York, and that this bureau shall take over the duties of the Hack Bureau. The union code calls for the elimination of Jim-Crow practices and discrimination of Negro drivers, for open hack stands at all terminals and large buildings and that the union shall be recognized as the bona fide labor organization of the taxi drivers. The union calls all taxi drivers to support the struggle to compel the fleet owners and the city to adopt its demands. It urges the taxi drivers throughout the city to join its ranks to enable the unions to fight against the introduction of company unionism and the A. F. of L. in the industry and to fight for the right to join a union of their own choice.

Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
 Wednesday—Regular Business meeting.
 Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.
 Friday, 4 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.
 Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p. m. Sunday, Open Forum.

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION
 Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m.
 Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 6 p.m.
 Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
 Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.
 Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.
 All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA

Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 848, every Monday at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 892, every Monday, at 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.

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

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

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

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

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, 23 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.

How Dining Car Waiter Paid Penn R.R. for Working

By a R. R. Worker Correspondent

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—T. R. Johnson, waiter, leaving on train 129 from New York to Washington, paid the Penn for the privilege of working.

He lay down in Washington for 4 days and was even refused food for one day. For the 4 days it cost him 25c. a night for sleeping, or \$1.

On the run down he made a 15c. tip. Working time was 4 hours and 50 minutes, 90c. Out of this he has to pay for the 75c. a month relief and the 10 per cent cut.

The sign-out man in Washington sent him on a train as 7th man. The steward refused him and wrote on his slip: "An very sorry. This man deserved something good. I have a 7th man."

Our conditions are getting worse and worse because we haven't got any organization to put up a fight against the Penn.

Johnson ought to get his dollar back that he paid for sleeping over. We ought to get our protecting time back and straight time for dead-heading day or night. We have to stop supporting the Penn with our 25c. per night for sleeping quarters. We want to be fed by the Penn when we lay over out of town.

Let's get together in groups and join the Brotherhood of Dining Car Cooks and Waiters and make it our fighting union. We go in there and put up a fight for our conditions. We must get leaders who fight.

SUNNYSIDE YARDS WAITER.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1

New York Workers Support West Coast Maritime Strike



Part of a demonstration of 2,000 workers massed in front of the Panama Pacific Steamship Company's piers last Monday when the S.S. Virginia docked with scab cargo from the West Coast strike area.

N. Y. Shoe Workers Open Fight for New Agreement; Old One Expires Aug. 1

Must Unite With Rank and File of Boot and Shoe Union

By I. ROSENBERG

As the date of expiration of the old agreement is approaching we come more closely face to face with the burning issues involved in the renewal of our agreements with the shoe manufacturers. We have good reason to believe that the manufacturers accept the fact that our organization is here to stay and must be reckoned with. This is indicated by the readiness of the manufacturers to reach a collective agreement with our Union. One year of renewed contractual relationship with our organization has convinced the manufacturers that our membership is a disciplined body, fully conscious of the role of our organization, unhesitatingly supporting the Union in every phase of its activity. The manufacturers must admit that our organization is keenly aware of the condition prevailing in the industry and the problems arising in the shops affecting both sides and they know that our organization is having a realistic approach to the solution of these problems.

Certainly, the present attitude of the manufacturers toward our Union is not the only proof of our stability and strength. Our membership feels the strength of the organization in their shops. But our organizational strength cannot be separated from our responsibilities for the welfare of our membership and for all the shoe workers not only in New York but throughout the country.

The shoe workers of New York look toward August 1, with a clear vision, free from all the illusions and confusing elements that influenced the American working class generally last year.

The "New Deal" which last year moved many workers with false hopes that it would improve their conditions, now stands exposed as a scheme of "Big Business" to trustify industry raise the cost of living and lower the earnings of the workers. The "New Deal" with all its codes, even according to the latest report of the Darrow Review Board, has placed additional burdens upon the working masses to increase the profits of the industrialists.

Living Cost Rising
 How do we see this as applied to the shoe workers? Before August, 1933, the average working week was about 60 hours. When the hours came down to 40 it meant a reduction in wages of about 30 per cent. The cost of living, since March 4, 1933, when President Roosevelt took office, has continually risen. Statistics prove that 20 per cent is a conservative figure. The average increase in wages which the shoe workers received as a result of last year's organization drive ranges between 25 and 30 per cent. These figures mean that the real wages

of the shoe workers are about 20 per cent less today than they were prior to the N. I. R. A. The workers feel the effects in every way. To meet this situation two things occur: The workers are compelled to work harder and faster, so much so that in many instances the production capacity of a fixed crew has not been affected much with the decrease of hours. Furthermore, the workers must live very close and deprive themselves of the very essential needs of life.

In setting prices last year we argued that the 30 per cent increase demanded by the Union does not in any way cover the immediate needs of the workers, but we added that the organization must orientate itself toward further upward revisions of prices in the course of the year and at the renewal of the agreements.

We must admit, however, that our main task has been to fight in the last few months a tendency toward wage reduction suggested by the manufacturers. In this fight we have been successful; and not only that but we can also record increases in wages in a number of shops. The issue, therefore, now is wage increases and improved conditions. With the shoe workers of New York it is no longer a slogan but a demand which we must realize. The shoe workers must earn a decent living wage. The manufacturers and all other factors connected with the shoe business must cease looking upon labor as the last item in their cost figures but as one of the first.

Demand \$40 a Week

We say that it is high time that the average worker be guaranteed at least \$40 a week for a forty hour week. That means that piece work prices must be so adjusted as to bring the weekly wage up to such a standard. This is one of the basic demands of the Union. We must establish a minimum wage for table girls and packers, a minimum wage for unskilled workers. We recognize that the equalization of basic prices according to quality and grade can never be achieved unless we first establish the average hourly wage as the standard guide. We still further recognize that so long as working conditions in one shop are different from another, so long must there be a difference in the piece work rates. It is up to the manufacturers to provide better working conditions in the factory.

Our task is to strengthen our membership with the fullest understanding of the task ahead of us. Our job is not complete by raising demands. This is only the beginning. To present demands to the manufacturers implies 100 per cent mobilization of the membership to back up the organization in the task of translating these demands into realities, so that when August 1 comes we shall feel confident in our organized power and in the possibilities of obtaining a satisfactory improvement over our present conditions.

Shoe and Leather Union Calls for 100% Mobilization

Next to our wage demands comes the general agreement. Here, too, many serious issues have been raised by the manufacturers, such as the trial period for new help—and our old beloved "friend" Arbitration became a subject of discussion. This is taboo in our Union! It is clear that our organization will not injure the position of the workers in the shops or the possibility of unemployed workers of securing work in our Union shops. We will not give the manufacturers any weapon to discriminate against members of our Union.

All disputes must be and can be adjusted, but we believe in adjustments on the basis of equal representation.

In all our work today, we have our eyes fixed on fortifying our position and work together with the rank and file of the "Boot & Shoe" for the elimination of the racketeers, stool pigeons and bosses' agents from the organized ranks of the shoe workers, for the establishment of one strong union in New York City outside of the A. F. of L. ON TO VICTORY ON AUGUST 1.

City Is A Party to 112-Hour Week in Riis Park Restaurant

By a Worker Correspondent
 NEW YORK.—To F. H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York:

Dear Sir:

As you know, there are two big restaurants in Jacob Riis Park that are run jointly by the city and Funk and Lindsey, restaurant men of New York. Well, a son of mine was working there but had to quit because of the intolerable conditions under which he was compelled to work. Although getting only \$35 a month, he was made to work from eight in the morning until 12 at night; that is, 16 hours a day, 112 hours a week, with no time off except 15 minutes or so for meals. And he had to sleep in a small room with nine other men on cots that had so little space between them that they almost touched one another.

The cashier, the manager's daughter, who, by the way did not sleep there, had a bigger room in which to hang her hat and prim herself up before going to work. There are thousands of places in New York where conditions are as bad as in Riis Park, but they are private business places, the owners of which, the N. R. A. and New Deal notwithstanding, are free and

Western Union Cuts Messengers' Pay by Dismissals

By a Telegraph Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Western Union is again cutting our wages.

In my office they have laid off all the motormen, whom they hired in the winter, when we bicycle messengers were unable to make the scheduled speed-up on deliveries of telegrams. These men were given promises of permanent jobs with the company. As a result many bought new cars, with the intentions of paying for them on the installment plan, but were forced to give them up after paying half the price. Many of them have wives and children. They have no place to turn to.

The Western Union now offers promotion to its new messengers. They hire new boys and pay them two schedules lower than us, and also give them 10 per cent less on errand services. They tell these boys that after they have worked in the company a half-year they will get an increase in schedule and attain the starvation wages which we receive now.

Nor are we the only victims. The company is making the same attacks on the living standards of the clerks by cutting their hours. No longer does seniority count. What does count is their membership in the company union. Many clerks have been laid off. They did not belong to the company union. There is much transferring from one place to another, many clerks being dropped in the process.

Among the messengers there is a terrific turnover, the older messengers leaving and younger ones replacing them at lower wages.

MESSENGERS! unite in the Telegraph Messengers Union and prevent the worsening of our already miserable working conditions.

Protest Railroad Layoff

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15. — The local Federation of Railroad Shop Crafts with 3,500 members, has protested against an order of the New York Central Railroad laying off 462 men on "furlough." Their work will be given to other employees who are higher on the seniority list.

Our adversaries, the enemies of the Marxists, are overjoyed at our dissensions. They will naturally make the most of certain passages in my pamphlet where I refer to the mistakes and shortcomings of our Party, and will try to exploit these admissions for their own purposes. The Russian Marxists have been in the firing line so long as they will disregard such pinpricks. They will, in spite of them, go on with the work of self-criticism. They will continue, unsparringly, to expose their own weaknesses, which will inevitably disappear as the working-class movement gathers strength.—From "One Step Forward" by Lenin, 1904.

able to treat their workers as they damn please, but in a place of business in which a city like New York is financially interested, I think, my dear Mayor, that better working conditions should prevail and bethe wages be paid to the poor men and boys working there.

I was in this Riis Park all day last Sunday and had a chance to talk to some of the men working there. They all assured me that what my son told me was true.

40,000 Steel Workers Put on Short Week

EAST CHICAGO, Ill. — Forty thousand steel workers in the East Chicago and Gary steel mills were put on a "share the work" plan Tuesday. The workers will all be put on the short week of about three days, while work is spread among the 40,000 workers on the payroll.

The Bethlehem Steel Company in Buffalo instituted a similar plan, and the officials of the Republic Steel Company plant in Buffalo, which had in the past employed 2,000 workers, stated that they could not tell when the plant would reopen.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

GOOD organization plus solidarity of newspaper men and women on the picket line won the fight of the New York Newspaper Guild on the Long Island Daily Press.

We not only won the right to organize, which was the main demand of the fight, but Mr. S. I. Newhouse, the principal owner of the paper, was compelled to take pen in hand and sign on the dotted line, agreeing to recognize the Guild.



All editorial workers ousted from the plant are to be taken back on the status of recognized Guild members. A grievance committee is to be set up.

The present contract expires in October, at which time the Guild will press for a new and more detailed agreement.

It took less than four days to win this fight.

This victory, I think, should settle finally one question which was being continually discussed in the Guild: Are we a labor union or are we an organization of professionals who have nothing to do with the labor movement or its strategy and tactics?

At the last representative assembly meeting, a few of the members insisted that the picket line was no place for newspaper men.

But this fight on the Long Island Press proves conclusively that newspaper workers like all others can only win their economic battles in

the arena of the class struggle, and by using class struggle tactics and strategy.

One reason for the quick success of this struggle was that the broad emergency committee set up to lead it worked like clock-work. No sooner was the committee set up than it began to work. There was not one sub-committee that did not carry out its function in a business-like manner and with enthusiasm.

NEWSPAPER men spent most of their off hours either on the picket line or working with the publicity committee or other committees.

Every section of Jamaica was flooded with the one page issue of the Guild Reporter which called on the people to support the fight. Groups of newspaper men went from door to door explaining the issues involved. A truck with a loud-speaker toured the streets, while an airplane droned overhead announcing that the newspaper men were at war with the publisher of the Long Island Press.

It is reported that by Saturday a big slice was cut off the circulation of the paper. The people of Jamaica were supporting the newspaper men.

This was too much for Mr. Newhouse, so he and his socialist managing editor, Mr. Philip Hochstein, decided to give in.

So much for the first victory of the Newspaper Guild. We will have more victories, bigger ones, if we continue to fight in the same spirit, if we learn from the mistakes we made and apply the knowledge gained to further organizational work.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico



COMRADE WHITE WAS ACTIVE IN THE DRESSMAKERS STRIKE OF 1932 IN WHICH 600 NEGRO WORKERS WERE INVOLVED—SHE WAS ALSO IN THE FURRIERS STRIKE THE SAME YEAR—THREE HUNDRED NEGRO FURRIERS WERE INVOLVED

In the dressmakers strike, she was the first to raise special demands for the Negroes. This action started considerable discussion in the Trade Unions and led to the further clarification of the Negro question.



MAUDE WAS ORGANIZER IN THE T.U.C. DURING 1932-33—SHE ORGANIZED THE NEGRO A.F.L. WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE 15th ARMOY-369th INFANTRY AND WON THE KICKBACK MONEY



CAN'T YOU DO A BETTER JOB THAN THIS? SHE WAS MY BOSS FOR A WHILE, TOO

MAUDE WHITE



IN THE FALL OF 1930 SHE WAS ON THE COMMITTEE (WITH SAM NESS) TO SEE MAYOR WALKER IN CITY HALL, PRESENTING THE DEMANDS OF THE UNEMPLOYED FOR RELIEF—IT WAS HERE THAT NESS WAS BEATEN UP BY THE POLICE



FOR THE LAST FIVE MONTHS SHE HAS BEEN EDITOR OF THE HARLEM LIBERATOR—NOW SHE'S ONE OF THE EDITORS OF THE NEGRO LIBERATOR

The Jewelry Workers At the Cross Roads

By JACK ALBERT

The election for new officers of the International Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1, A. F. of L. will take place on Tuesday July 24. The workers in the union must summarize the accomplishments of the old administration. They have to reach a definite conclusion as to how and whom to elect as their new officers in order to establish a strong and consistent leadership to fight to maintain whatever there is left over from past struggles. The workers have to realize that only through a militant rank and file leadership they can attain better conditions in the struggles they are facing in the near future.

Our past experiences prove too clearly that the old leaderships were weak and inconsistent in the defence of the rights of the jewelry workers. They did not show any backbone in maintaining the few good points of the agreement which they themselves railroaded and manoeuvred through at the last strike. In justifying their inactivity they admitted later and claimed that the agreement "became" a straight-jacket which did not permit them to do anything in behalf of the workers until July, 1935. They were stifling every effort of the workers who were discriminated against by the bosses, right after the agreement.

On every occasion they said, "We cannot do this—we cannot do that." They showed a lack of a definite policy in so far as they depended on conferences with bosses without relying on the strength of the workers. But the class and union-conscious workers to whom the unions was a life question, realized that no matter how bad the agreement was, a struggle was necessary to fight the bosses for the maintenance of the few good points of the contract.

An organization committee of 34 active members was elected at the membership meeting in order to police the trade and to exert pressure on the bosses and on some workers to maintain union conditions. What were the results? 1.—that the dues payments were increased tremendously; 2.—the attendance of meetings were much larger; 3.—less chiseling in the trade; 4.—new members joined the union. In short, the membership was permeated with new life and a new spirit was visible. But that did not suit the Royal Highnesses of the executive board. The activities and good work of the organization committee actually overshadowed the work of the administration.

That was too much for the leadership. They attempted, without any success, to undermine the

committee. They felt irritated before the membership. Then the attack began. The administration became hysterical. It was the hysteria of frantic and treacherous generals seeing their army advancing in spite of them. What shall be done? On the basis of the established facts they were forced to admit the good work done by the organization committee. But they claimed that the organization committee had overstepped its jurisdiction by giving "orders" to the executive board.

The truth of the fact was that no such "orders" were given. The organization committee was merely making recommendations to the board which were of vital importance to the Union. One of the recommendations was to abolish overtime of those who were still working. At the time when two-thirds of the workers were unemployed the organization committee thought to draw more workers to work in order that they should earn at least something for their families. But our honorary president, Garcia, had the audacity to refuse to entertain a motion to that effect. The spirit of William Carlin and St. Williams worked in Garcia all the time. As a result of that the machine instituted a red scare charging the organization committee with being communistic. Even though there were only about two communists among the thirty-four members. It is very important to note that the vice president, George Rosen, who always assumes the role of an almost-communist, joined the chorus of the red-baiters by not protesting it, at a time when even conservative workers could not tolerate it any more. The "Forward" came out the next day rejoicing at the great victory of the machine over the organization committee.

The workers realize that the left wingers were correct in their policies, by attacking the administration on the merits of concrete facts. They also see that they are at the cross-roads.

The Rank and File Group has come out with a united front Slate. It proposes to all workers of the local to whom the welfare of the union is at heart to elect the following brothers:

Joseph Smith, President; David Fratkin, Vice-President; William Stein, Business Manager; Goodman Travel, Financial Secretary; Norman Lappine, Recording Secretary; Nathan Avrutzky and Joseph Sottile, Trustees.

For Executive Board

R. Sebastian, E. Hariton, Jack Cohen, Isaiah Eisenman, Max Lazarowitz, Morris Rosenfeld, Isaac Shppen, Morris Rubini.

Bathrobe Union Defeats Bosses' Terror, Frame-up

Attempt To Railroad Leader and Workers to Jail Is Smashed

(Continued from Page 1)

against whom our Union declared a strike to improve workers' conditions. Like Mr. Greenberg of the International who helped break the strike of the Union, so militantly conducted against B. Brown of 305 7th Ave., N.Y.C., where 93 workers, mostly girls, enthusiastically fought against long hours and \$9 then existing scale, under the banners of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union. This treachery on the part of the International aggravated May Cesario, widow with four children, who was refused relief by the Home Relief Buro, so much that she flung herself out of the window of her fifth floor two-room apartment to certain death below her.

The bosses hate our leaders because they are not the same grafting type of the International and the Amalgamated. They are fighting leaders. The bosses hate our Union because it is the workers' Union and not a bosses' racket! This calls for immediate action on the part of every member of our Union to mobilize all our forces to strengthen the Union and double its membership. The only way to the open shops in our industry do this is to give our full support to our leaders and help to organize which as we all know are working under the most horrible conditions: long hours, low pay, in constant fear of losing their jobs, etc.

Because of the fact that the workers in the open shops are working for next to nothing, it is hard for us to increase the wages in the Union shops.

Let's all do our share of the work in this coming drive and not feel that it is the task of the Union organizers only. On the other hand it is the task of the Union—but who is the Union? We, ourselves are, each and everyone of us. Let's get busy. Wake up! Let's increase the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union's strength so that we can justly and proudly be able to proclaim it as the mightiest organization affiliated with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. We have started in splendid style. Let us continue with the same militancy which is driving terror into the hearts of the bosses and their lackeys. Boss terror—frame-ups will not stop us!

"Shipmates Voice" Sells Thousands of Copies In West Coast Ports

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — Several weeks prior to the departure of the fleet from Southern California, there was revealed another expression of the dissatisfaction and discontent among the enlisted men with the conditions in the navy. Appearing as an 8-page paper, and "issued by and for sailors and marines," "Shipmates Voice" was circulated in thousands of copies in all the important naval ports on the western coast. From all indications, the paper was eagerly read by all sailors and marines who could secure copies, and many commented openly in favor of the aims for which the paper was founded.

Throughout the paper appear articles and letters written by enlisted men, expressing their grievances, arising from the 15 per cent pay cut, loss of re-enlistment bonus, reduction of allowances, etc. Not remaining content to merely expose these conditions, the paper concretely suggests measures by which the men can abolish many petty injustices and by a "well-organized protest and demand from us will make Washington sit up and take notice, and force the restoration of our pay losses." (Shipmate's Voice.)

While the high ranking officers have expressed themselves as confident in the high morale of the men in the navy, yet they are extremely worried about this concrete expression of discontent displayed by the "Shipmate's Voice," and are trying to stop its circulation.

How Telegraph Messengers Organized Their Own Union And Prepared for A Strike

(Continued from Page 2.)

graph Messengers Union, and hoping to break up the organization, fired Abe Dubroff, the general organizer of the Union. Despite this intimidation, organization continued and by April, two months later, the Grand Central section of the city with its 300 Western Union messengers was solidly with the T.M.U.

Wave of Messengers' Strikes

During the month of April there were a succession of messengers' strikes throughout the country. On April 3 the Postal Telegraph messengers in Minneapolis struck for higher wages and won a 20 per cent increase. In Detroit, the Western Union messengers struck on April 10 and gained a proportionate increase and union recognition. On April 14 messengers of both the Postal Telegraph and the Western Union in Cleveland struck and won wage increases and other concessions.

Strike Preparation

Inspired by the example of these successful struggles the New York messengers began to think of strike preparation. On April 30 at a membership meeting of the union the boys voted to prepare for strike. Representatives of 60 offices met at a conference on April 24 at the union headquarters to formulate plans. The next day the telegraph companies started their own associations of messengers. They arranged swimming meets, hikes, and baseball games for the messengers, hoping that this would "make the boys forget their miserable conditions, and soften their awakening militancy. The companies sent armed gangsters to the union headquarters to intimidate the organizers, and Abe Dubroff was threatened with death if he did not abandon his activities. Stool pigeons and company agents began to infiltrate themselves into the union and religiously attended every meeting.

Despite these tactics the strike situation intensified. On April 25 a membership of 300 messengers voted to send committees to present the demands of the boys to the companies and to strike on the 27th if the demands were not met. These demands were:

- 1.—All messengers, regardless of race, color or locality of work to receive a minimum of \$15 a week.
- 2.—All messengers to work no more than 40 hours a week.
- 3.—All equipment, including shoes, uniforms, bicycles, etc., be provided by the telegraph companies.
- 4.—All messengers regardless of age receive a week's vacation with full pay yearly.
- 5.—All messengers to have the unrestricted right to organize or join any union of their own choosing without interference or intimidation from the companies.
- 6.—Abe Dubroff, who was fired by the Western Telegraph Company for organizational activity, to be immediately reinstated.

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Negotiations with Companies

A telegram was sent to each of the two companies advising them that the committees would call on the 26th and that the deadline for an answer to the demands would be 4 p.m. of the same day. The company officials met the messengers, flatly refused their demands and told the committees that they must wait for the telegraph industry code hearing for any adjustment of their grievances.

The companies prepared for the strike. Both through their own inter-office bulletins and the columns of the yellow capitalist press, they proceeded to raise the cry of "red." Besides this "red scare" they hoped to break the strike by promising double-pay to scabs and strike-breakers, and threatened the messengers with police terror.

This was the situation on the eve of the strike.

(To Be Concluded)

CORRECTION

Due to a typographical error the 7th paragraph of the worker correspondence, "Tells how Owners of Summer Camps exploit the Workers" in last Monday's supplement began "We called in a state trooper." This should have read "He (the boss) called in a state trooper."

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