

Call Unions To Support Hat Strike

Conference on July 5 Will Rally All Unions To Help the Strike

BULLETIN

It was announced late yesterday that representatives of the striking hatters will meet today with the bosses to present their demands.

By DAVID GORDON

The hat finishers of Local 8, and the trimmers of Local 7, affiliated with the United Hatters of North America, American Federation of Labor, are ending their fourth week of strike. During this entire period the national office, with Michael Green at the head, has refused to donate a single cent for strike relief to the 2,000 that are out.

The strike is 100 per cent solid. Every organized shop is out. The pickets have engaged actively in organizing two of the unorganized shops. The Hat Manufacturers Association retaliated with bringing in of scabs in the unorganized shops and with the securing of an injunction which limits the size of the picket lines to two persons.

The chief activity in giving spirit, enthusiasm and personal sacrifice comes from the rank and file leadership and membership. The hat bosses have refused to discuss prices with the men. The chief demand is for the \$9 day.

In this situation, with the strike entering into its fifth week the strike committee of Local 8 decided to issue a call to the labor movement of the city of New York to aid it by donating financial relief. This is the burning need of the 2,000 striking hatters today. The conference is being held at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th Street, on Thursday, July 5th, at 8 p. m.

The conference being called by Local 8 should receive the support of every A. F. of L. local union, every rank and file group within the A. F. of L. locals and of every A. F. of L. member in the city of New York.

The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief located at 1 Union Square calls upon all the local union and rank and file group supporters to elect delegates to this conference and to come to this conference with substantial donations to the strikers. The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief also calls upon all locals of the A. F. of L. to support this strike. This is an opportunity afforded the A. F. of L. locals to join with New York labor as a whole in not only giving relief to 2,000 striking A. F. of L. workers, but in so doing demonstrate its protest against the injunction issued against the strikers and help compel the hat manufacturers to come to terms in favor of the strikers' demands.

The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief calls upon all locals and rank and file groups to do the following:

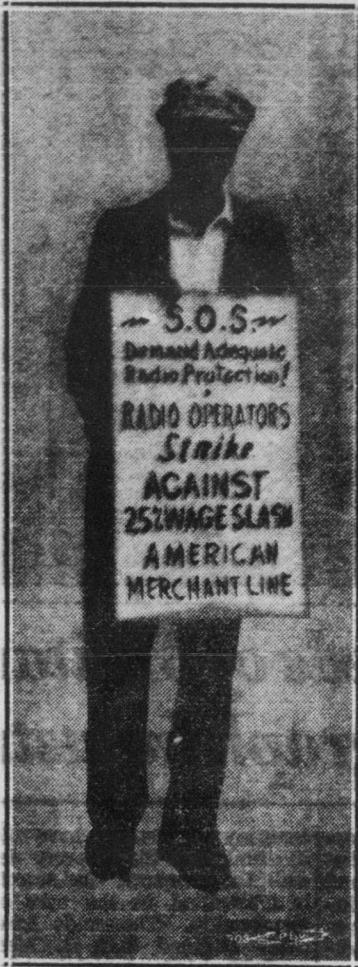
1) Elect delegates to the Hatters' Strike Relief Conference, Thursday, July 5th, 8 p. m. at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., New York City.

2) Decide upon a donation to give to help the Strikers Relief Fund, or (and)

3) Take up a collection in the local or in the shops where members of the local are employed.

Show the hat manufacturers that the labor movement is united to support the strike of the hatters. Show all the manufacturers that the labor movement will refuse to be split up in any of its struggles, that we will present a fighting front of unity in the interests of the workers in the fight for higher wages and against injunctions. The A. F. of L. unions must be in the front ranks of the rest of the New York labor movement to help organize a huge general strike next week in support of the hatters general strike. The strike must start at once.

RADIO MEN STRIKE



When radio operators of the American Merchant Line went on strike against a 25 per cent slash in pay, this operator put out an S. O. S. along the waterfront. Other operators quickly responded to his call.

Hear Confer. Report At Fur Meeting in Irving Plaza Tonight

A membership meeting of the Fur Workers Industrial Union will be held tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, where a full report of the recent National Furriers Conference will be given. The question of the election of officers and trade board members will be discussed.

General Strike Urged in Industry if N.R.A. Spurns Demands

By MEILECH EPSTEIN

For the first time since the split in 1926, the fur workers from all over the country convened at a national conference through elected representatives. One hundred twenty-four delegates representing 17,082 workers of all branches of the fur trade met at the call of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, on June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, to organize the struggle against the code recently approved by the President and to lay the basis for a National Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The discussions and the decisions of the National Conference are of tremendous significance for all fur workers. The Conference struck a ringing blow for unity as against division; for actual living workers' democracy as against demagogic phrases concealing contempt for workers' rights; for an aggressive united front policy for the vital needs of the workers, as against the shabby, tricky subterfuges of the N.R.A. and its agents, the A.F.L.

National Strike to Defeat Code
For the first time since the N.R.A. came into effect, the overwhelming majority of the workers in the fur trade, through their delegates thundered against the code imposed by the employers and the A.F.L. conference

Unity Wins For Radio Operators

Fight With Seamen Against Shipowners, the Common Enemy

The American Radio Telegraphists Association is a union of the radio technicians working in the different parts of the radio communications industry. After suffering for ten years the discrimination and unjust treatment given them by their employers, the radio men were compelled to come together in a union to protect their interests. Ten years of individual efforts to fight the steady drive of the bosses to lower wages and worsen conditions resulted in the inevitable lowering of all the standards of radio operating. Wages dropped as low as \$45 a month; men worked 16 hours a day; men were forced to assume duties that had never been a part of radio work, such as checking cargo on steamships, standing gangway watches, and acting as night watchman.

Formed Union

Forced at last by the rapacious greed of their bosses, the radio men, who had been supine for ten years, formed a new organization. From the date of the formation of this new association on, the radio men have fought back at their exploiters.

It required two years of organization work before they were strong enough to take strike action, although from the very inception of their union, the strength of the men had been felt. Here and there, little gains had been won. Concessions were granted by the bosses, who readily saw the danger of a successful union, and who employed all devices to break up the union.

The first strike called by the radio men was against the passenger vessels of the American Merchant Line, a subsidiary of the Wall Street-Morgan controlled International Mercantile Marine. Concessions were immediately made by

(Continued on Page 4)

JAILED AS PICKET



Corliss W. Lamont leaving the court in Jersey City, N. J., after release on bail for picketing the Miller Furniture shop in violation of Mayor Hague's anti-picket edict.

100 Striking Caddies Learn All About NRA

The strike of 100 caddies at Bonnie Briar Country Club, which started on June 9, is another example of how the bosses use the collective bargaining clause to end strikes "peacefully" for their benefit. The boys demanded \$1 a round instead of 80 cents. No sooner did they go on strike than police and courts began their usual routine of "protecting public property" and "maintaining order," arresting three boys on "trespassing charges."

The boys were put on six months probation and sent back to their jobs for the same 80 cents. If by any chance the boys object to ill-treatment or demand better wages or shorter hours, the owners of the club will threaten them with jail.

Conference Welds the Fur Workers Into A National Front of Struggle

Two A. F. of L. Locals Are Represented at Conference

other A. F. of L. locals also took part in the conference.

All the discussions were marked by the active participation of the rank and file delegates, by the enthusiasm shown by them and by the unanimous decisions. Eight nationalities and 23 women were among the delegates. A considerable section of the delegation of fur dressers and dyers were Negro workers. No less than 30 rank and file delegates took the floor during the two day sessions. The delegates from the A. F. of L. locals emphasized the difference between this free, united conference and the conventions of A. F. of L. unions. For the first time, they had the full opportunity to speak their minds freely to their fellow workers.

A thorough analysis of the present situation in the fur trade was given by Ben Gold, national secretary of the I. U. W.

Two locals of the International Fur Workers Union participated officially in the conference; Local 3 of the fancy fur dressers of Brooklyn, one of the largest units of the International, was represented by seven delegates. Incidentally, same local numbering 700 m

N. J. Mayor Railroads Picketers

Militant Union Fights Frame-ups as Hague's Terror Methods Grow

"If you don't quit making trouble for me I'll move my shop out to Jersey City and break your union with an open shop."

This threat so often made by New York bosses to union workers, especially where the workers are organized into militant class-struggle unions like the shoe and fur industries, will be translated into a reality—unless New York and New Jersey unions take immediate and emphatic measures to smash the attempts of Mayor Hague's political machine to make Jersey City an open shop town.

The immediate test of who will be supreme, the bosses and Mayor Hague or the workers, is the struggle of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union against the Miller Parlor Furniture Co., 261 Orient Ave.

Jailed in Two Days

So far every worker walking or standing in front of the open shop with a placard stating that the Miller Company is unfair to union labor has been arrested and railroaded to jail for 30 days. In two days last week, Tuesday and Thursday, seven persons were convicted of "disorderly conduct, interfering and obstructing" or something similar, and sentenced to 30 days.

Sentences are dealt out by Judge William McGovern, Mayor Hague's own little pet, like clock-work. Facts, evidence mean nothing to this judge. It looks exactly as if the sentence had been pre-arranged before the trial—even before the arrests.

Certainly this is a struggle for the elementary rights of workers to organize, strike and picket.

Certainly this is a fight against the anti-labor, corrupt political Hague machine bossed by Mayor Hague himself—Roosevelt supporter, N. R. A. extoller, member of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party—Roosevelt's Democratic Party.

Certainly this is a battle for the rights of workers to organize into the union of their choice—in this case, into a militant union, with none of the corruption, class-collaboration policies of the bureaucratically-led American Federation of Labor.

A study of the history of the case presents a typical example of how bosses have been able and will try in the future, to discard the "restraining bonds" of a militant union and cut wages and lengthen hours with the greatest freedom and encouragement from the political grafters of the Jersey City administration.

Equally significant is the brazen disregard of this case by the National Labor Board which, after many complaints from the union that the Miller shop was violating the code, made a half-hearted attempt to call a "conference." When the bosses failed to show up, the N. R. A. board dropped the case entirely and refused to render any decision.

On August 30, 1933, the Furniture Workers Industrial Union entered into a union agreement with the Maujer Parlor Frame Co. in Brooklyn, signed by Sam Miller, president of the company. About the same time the Union entered into a similar contract with the Junius Parlor Frame Co., also of Brooklyn, signed by Samuel Starr.

Demand Back Pay

September, 1933, the Union demanded back pay from the New York

Conference Against War On July 7th

Women in Unions Are Active Preparing Anti-War Meet

The action that New York women are taking to put fighting sinews into the Women's International Anti-War Congress to be held in Paris, France, July 28 to July 30, is expanding rapidly. The following organizations are actively holding meetings both indoor and out toward the July 7 City-Wide Conference:

MEAL: The metal workers are preparing for a big affair and entertainment on July 7, 8 p.m., in Irving Plaza to raise funds for the delegates to the World Congress. Margaret Cowl and Lustig of the Metal Workers Industrial Union will be the main speakers at the Conference.

SHOE: The shoe workers are calling a special membership meeting of women workers in the industry on Monday, July 2, in the union headquarters, 22 W. 15th St., 5:30 p.m., to elect delegates to the July 7 Conference, to spread the campaign in their industry. They are also organizing a big affair to raise funds for the delegates on July 6, 8 p.m., at 8646 18th Ave., Brooklyn.

Mass meetings, parades, open-air meetings and conferences have been organized to take place during the coming week throughout the city, to elect delegates to the July 7 Conference, to raise funds and organize committees against war and fascism.

A mass meeting called by the Women's Council in Williamsburg took place Wednesday at the Y. M. H. A. headquarters. The hall was packed to capacity with women, most of whom were housewives, attending a meeting of this kind for the first time. They showed determination to win women over to fight war and fascism.

The Williamsburg Provisional Committee is organizing a parade Friday, July 6, starting at Varet St. and Graham Ave. at 7 o'clock, expecting to have their final rally at South 2d and Hooper Sts. A band will lead the parade.

The provisional Women's Committee of the Bronx are organizing a parade on Friday, July 6. Watch the press for the route of march.

The Midtown Section is arranging a mass meeting for July 6. Margaret Schlauch will be the main speaker. Watch the press for the time and place of the meeting.

The Women's Provisional Committee of Williamsburg will hold an Anti-War mass meeting on Monday, July 2, 8 p.m., at the Vienna Mansion, 105 Montrose Ave. Charles Martel of the American League Against War and Fascism will speak.

On Monday, July 2, four additional conferences will be held under the auspices of the I.W.O. in the Bronx, at 2800 Bronx Park East, 1013 East Tremont Ave., and in Brooklyn at 2910 W. 30th St. and 363 Sutter Ave.

The New York Women's Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism is calling a special meeting for this Monday, July 2, at 6:30 p.m. sharp, in Irving Plaza, to take up the agenda for the July 7 Conference; plan action to follow up the campaign and send-off affair for delegates. All delegates and women interested in this work are asked to come to the meeting.

There are only a few days left to elect delegates to the July 7 Conference and very little time left to raise funds. We ask all organizations and sympathetic individuals to act quickly.

New Pamphlet Out by Anna Louise Strong

NEW YORK.—A vivid picture of the meaning of the... of the...

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL FUR CONFERENCE



The T.M.U. Sows the Seeds of Militant Trade Union in the Telegraph Industry

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

The communications industry is one of the basic industries of this country. A great many large businesses depend upon it, and were they deprived, even for a week, of its assistance, they would find themselves seriously crippled. But it is the telegraph industry I want to write about first.

The telegraph industry is a very essential part of the war machine. During the last war, the U. S. Government lost no time in taking over all of the telegraph companies and placing them under strict censorship and control. With the advent of a new war, with the fascist motivation of the Roosevelt administration, it is not surprising that the government is proposing, with the Dill Bill, to place the entire communications industry again under its centralized control.

The telegraph industry is a gigantic trust. With its millions it controls State Legislatures, and its power reaches into Washington. Because the telegraph companies convey the news dispatches to the press, they can be very easily used as a weapon of suppression. Witness the recent incident of the telegram about the terror in Birmingham, Alabama, which was sent by the Daily Worker correspondent, via the Western Union wires, but which did not reach the offices of the "Daily" because the manager of the Western Union office in Birmingham took it upon himself to characterize the news story as "propaganda" and refused to send it.

The telegraph industry employs thousands of young workers. More than half the employees in the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are under the age of 21. These young workers are exploited in every way. Their hours

are in most cases intolerable. These they work under conditions that are long, they are underpaid, and young workers can be organized into militant unions. Some progress has already been made in that direction.

Organize Unions

Fighting messengers unions are already organized in Detroit, Minneapolis, and Cleveland. Unions are being formed in Chicago and Philadelphia. In New York militant messengers have organized themselves into the rank and file-controlled Telegraph Messengers, under the guidance of the Office Workers Union. An excellent bulletin, the "Telegraph Messenger's Voice," is eagerly read by hundreds of messengers. Contacts are being made in other cities and the foundation for a National Telegraph Messengers Union is being laid. This national organization is to be formed by the unification of all existing messengers unions and the setting up of locals in cities where no unions are organized.

There is a great need for the organization of revolutionary trade unions in the telegraph industry. The Western Union and the Postal Telegraph together employ about 60,000 workers, many of whom work only part time, and are thoroughly disgusted with their conditions.

Many in Company Union

About 30,000 of these workers belong to a company union, the Association of Western Union Employees. This union was formed in 1918 by Newcomb Carlton, the then president of the Western Union, and was openly called a "company union" by Carlton.

At the present time, because of the betrayals of the union leaders, who work hand in glove with the

company officials, who have sold out the rank and file in every dealing with the company, the Association is discredited in the eyes of its membership. Thousands have already resigned from it. Meetings are held at infrequent intervals, and are poorly attended. Due to lack of interest on the part of the rank and file the same officers continue to hold their positions without any change.

Other Unions

The other unions in the industry are the Commercial Telegraphers Union, an A. F. of L. union, and the United Telegraphers of America, an independent union. The C. T. U. is a weak shell of less than 2,000 members, and offers nothing to the telegraph company employees to rally them to struggle for better conditions. The telegraph workers sense the need of a strong independent union. They feel that only through such an organization will their best interests be served, especially if the expected merger between the competing companies, the Postal Telegraph and the Western Union, goes through.

The United Telegraphers of America, after a period of controversy to oust company elements, bids fair to become the representative union of all telegraph employees. Already the response to it is wide-spread and it may well become a national organization.

The Young Messengers Show the Way

But it is the young messengers who are showing the way to the older workers in the struggle for better conditions. They have already won important concessions through their militancy.

Recently in Minneapolis the Postal Telegraph messengers, in a spontaneous strike which tied up the entire Postal Telegraph system, won a wage increase. In Detroit, a few weeks later, the Western Union messengers struck and won recognition of their independent union and a 20 per cent wage increase. In Cleveland a strike for higher wages and better conditions won some concessions.

In New York the tremendous growth and the great activity of the Telegraph Messengers Union, started in January of this year, resulted in the use of armed gangsters and thugs, to say nothing of numerous stool pigeons in an attempt to break up the union.

The Western Union Company attempted to keep the exploited messengers from the T. M. U. by forcing them into the company union, where they would be stifled into meek submission. But they soon perceived that they could get nothing from the company union—that their just demands for \$15 a week, a 40-hour week, vacation with pay, etc., were disregarded and laughed off. Already the more militant messengers are resigning from the company union, and join-

Trade Union Solidarity Picnic To Be Held July 15 in Astoria

Trade Unionists will gather at solidarity picnic July 15 at North Beach Picnic Grounds, Astoria, L. I. The annual gathering of trade unionists in New York City at the trade union picnic will be an outstanding summer affair.

In this year's trade union picnic, many of the unions in New York City will participate. The Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the Food Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union, the National Workers Union, the Amalgamated Union of

which the bands, dancing groups, athletic groups from various unions will enter the Socialist competition. The committee also calls on all unions and sympathetic organizations who want to make special arrangements for tickets to report to the office of the T. U. C., 799 Broadway, Room 238.

We ask all workers' organizations, especially all trade unionists, to keep this date open so that they can join in solidarity with thousands of other workers. Let us make this trade union picnic on July 15th a real demonstration of the New York labor movement. Leading speakers from all unions will participate in the sport events as well as bring

Office Union Makes Great Advances

Works Out Methods To Overcome Weakness in Organization

On June 10 and 17, delegates representing thousands of office and white collar workers from different cities met for the first time to formulate a program for the establishing of a National Office Workers Union. Representatives from the largest department stores, offices and insurance houses in Chicago, Philadelphia, New Haven, Hartford and New York exchanged experiences in the organization and development of their groups and locals.

C. Jenkins of Chicago reported the recent establishment of groups in Marshal Fields and the Chicago Mail Order, two of the largest employees of white collar workers in that city. In Philadelphia, the local has been concentrating on Sears Robuck, another large mail order house, where a group as large as 45 has been organized. In New Haven and Hartford we have the base for the organization of a large number of insurance workers.

Laura Carmen in a brief history of the New York local stated that the O. W. U. was an outgrowth of the conflicts and expulsions from the now defunct Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union in 1928. To date there are in New York 12 functioning groups in the department stores, such as Macys, Gimbels, Wannamakers, etc., a number in book publishing houses and many miscellaneous groups in Wall Street, insurance firms and small offices. Within the past months these groups have been consolidated by the formation of a Department Store Section and Book Publishing Section of the Union.

The discussion on the reports brought forth a number of weaknesses in the locals which had previously been experienced in New York City in the early stages of the Union's development. The Conference, however, succeeded in working out correct methods to overcome these organizational difficulties.

In the National Organization Report the tremendous organizational growth of the white collar workers in the United States was stressed and was substantiated by the report on Macaulay and Wannamaker actions in New York, the recent strikes of the telegraph messengers in Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis, the struggles in department stores in the West and the numerous requests coming in from different parts of the country asking for information on the Union and how to organize.

It was also pointed out that along with this organizational growth among this category of workers, there are springing up such fascist organizations as the American White Collar League in Pittsburgh, —to foster a spirit of class-collaboration. It is therefore imperative that we establish a militant National Office Workers Union to lead these workers in their struggles and not leave them as a potential force for fascism.

The Conference elected a National Committee with Ruth Paul as Chairman, Jenkins and Glass from Chicago, Jean Dunne from Philadelphia, Florence Mercer from New Haven, Gertrude Lane and Minnie Cohen from New York. The tasks of the Committee are:

- 1—To be responsible for the work of the existing locals.
- 2—To finance a National Organizer to be sent out into the field.
- 3—To establish union groups in the following cities, wherever we now have a basis for the Union, Buffalo, Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Detroit, before the calling of the National Convention.
- 4—The calling of a National Convention in October.

ing the union of their own choice, the T. M. U.

The next article will describe the conditions and grievances of the messengers in New York City, and what the telegraph messengers have accomplished since its inception.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

MEMBERS of Typographical Union No. 6, the men who get out the newspapers of the city, are rising in rebellion against the intolerable boss-dictated terms of scale settlement that International Typographical President Howard is attempting to impose upon them.

After more than six months of delay, cloaked in N.R.A. demagoguery, Howard discarded the demands of the union and tried to put over a dictatorial settlement a month ago. The union voted it down. Now he is re-submitting the same proposal with slight and insignificant changes, to be voted on today.



Harry Raymond

The union printers, under the leadership of the Amalgamation Party, rank-and-file opposition within the union, will insist upon their original demands, and unite in defiance to the attempted dictatorship of the bureaucrat Howard.

This Howard deal is not a settlement but a "basis of settlement," meaning that it will be used as a maximum demand to be scaled downward in compromise or forced arbitration. By giving employed workers in the newspaper plants a slight increase, it attempts to dump the unemployed and partially employed workers. By giving up control of the fifth and sixth day, Howard is giving the employers permission to throw out of their plants all but the minimum number of workers required to get out the papers. It is estimated that some 1,500 newspaper workers, now getting from one to three days' work, will be absolutely dumped. Three hundred will be put out in the Hearst plants alone, 150 in the World-Telegram.

THE proposed settlement would not alleviate unemployment. It would not do away with the notorious "stagger system" of starting work at odd hours, imposed in a treacherous arbitration deal. It would attempt to divide the union, setting the employed against the unemployed; the bosses would take advantage of distress to break up the union.

Like all workers, printers are suffering through the fault of the capitalist system, and that system must be forced to take care of them through reduction in hours and increase in pay. Hearst and other publishers hypocritically talk about the 30-hour week, employing more men, etc., while they fight viciously against it in their own plants. At the same time the big newspapers are piling up surplus profits in the millions, Hearst alone making a net profit in 1933 of \$6,855,347.

THE Typographical Union is strong and, with the new militant spirit that is beginning to grow within it, the demands can be won.

Stand solidly together—employed and unemployed. Stand by the original demands of the union; for the 30-hour week, the 1929 weekly wages, for rotation of the fifth and sixth days among the unemployed. Demand the 30-hour week—or strike! Vote against the Howard betrayal!

The Daily Worker pledges its support to the printers in securing demands.

vention was the election of Manager Perlmutter of Local 10 as a vice-president of the I.L.G.W.U. What really was the crowning achievement of the convention was the removal of the convention from one hotel to another because of the Jim-Crowing of Negro delegates. This moving of the convention was the result of the years of work that the Communist Party has been carrying on for the unity of Negro and white workers, which was so clearly expressed in the Scottsboro case, the Angelo Herndon case, etc.

"At the local meeting a number of significant occurrences took place; first there was shown the closeness between the Lovestonites of Local 228 and the rest of the reactionary officials. This was brought out by Perlmutter's praise of Zimmerman and Jay Lovestone.

"Secondly there was the continuance of Manager Perlmutter's propaganda in favor of 'piece' work. Here he tried to prove that where there is piece work the workers make more money than where there is week work. He even went so far as to say, 'Why should we force the operators to work under a week work system when they prefer piece work.' This was said in spite of the fact that the operators and other crafts have continuously fought for week work because they realize that piece work brings greater competition among workers and hence greater exploitation.

"Thirdly, there was a fight that a cutter made to get the floor. It was obvious to all of us that he was the first to ask for the floor, but the chairman refused to give him the floor until later. This cutter finally got the floor through his militancy, although we have noticed the same cutter had been refused the floor time and time again at the local meetings. His splendid fight gained for him the right to speak. He spoke as a member of the United Rank and File Cutters League, and was interrupted time and again by the administration. The manager even threatened to call him to the executive board for calling General Johnson a strike-breaker when he spoke against the support which the I.L.G.W.U. has been giving the N.R.A.

"The cutters should attend every meeting of the local and fight for rank and file control and take up the fight for union conditions."

Unity Wins for Radio Operators

(Continued from Page 1)

the steamship line in an effort to head off the strike. But the men were not to be stopped once they were under way. The important demands for an eight hour day and increased wages were fought bitterly by the line, who had to resort to shanghaiing their own scabs, so that they could man their ships and go to sea.

Learned of Class Struggle

The militant union of the seamen and the longshoremen, the Marine Workers Industrial Union, participated in this strike, and gave to it the proper orientation. The radio men were quick to learn, and at once realized that the issue went deeper, that it was the class struggle. Side by side with the men of the M. W. I. U. the radio men fought against their common enemy.

Since that time the radio operators have won demands from a variety of employers. Vacations and wage increases have been forced. The eight hour day and employment of a minimum of three operators on passenger ships has been won.

the strike was fought by three men watch day—and resulted radio operators. men forced to their opera-

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ke in their shop in Jersey

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico

ROSE WORTIS
—As Communist Candidate for Comptroller of N.Y.C. 1932 she polled 33,000 votes!

WORTIS BECAME ACTIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE 1913 STRIKE OF THE DRESSMAKERS—FROM THAT TIME UNTIL THE EXPULSION OF THE LEFT WING, SHE OCCUPIED AN OFFICIAL POST IN THE INT'L LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

SHE WAS EXPELLED TWICE FROM THE I.L.G.W. FOR LEFT WING ACTIVITY. SHE WAS ARRESTED AFTER THE SECOND EXPULSION IN 1926 AND WAS SHOT BY GANGSTERS SENT OUT BY THE I.L.G.W. OFFICIALS

ROSE WORTIS HAS BEEN CONNECTED WITH THE T.U.U.C. SINCE ITS FORMATION ACTING AS ASST. SECY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, AND SECY OF STRIKE COMMITTEES.—NOW, AS SECRETARY OF T.U.U.C. SHE IS CONNECTED WITH EVERY STRIKE IN N.Y.C.

N.J. Mayor Railroads Picketeters

(Continued from Page 1)

run an open shop and break the union.

The same month Miller filed corporation papers in New Jersey and applied for membership in the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers.

Moved Plant

In March, 1934, Miller moved his plant from Brooklyn to Jersey City. At the time of moving he locked out all the workers of the Union and in his new shop re-employed only certain of the former workers who were individually solicited by him to work. These workers were specifically warned that they must not belong to the union, that the factory must be an open shop and that in the future Miller would dictate the terms of employment.

"If I catch anybody belonging to the union I'll fire him right out," Miller had declared.

Wages were cut far below the union scale, even below the N. R. A. scale. One worker, Sam Stockton, who had been making \$35 for a 40-hour week, was cut to piecework on a 44-hour week, earning about \$21 average. Stockton was so thoroughly disgusted that he decided to rejoin the union and join the strike for better conditions.

A similar stunt was played by the Brooklyn Lounge Company, when on March 15, Mr. Felix, the boss, called in representatives of the Union and ordered a 30 per cent wage cut and the workers to be put on a piecework basis. When the union refused to accept this outrageous condition, Felix moved to Jersey City.

The Union complained to the N. R. A. Regional Labor Board in New York, which said all men were to be reinstated at once.

Met By Police

But when the workers arrived at the Jersey plant the next day they were met by a gang of Mayor Hague's police who escorted them to the tube station and threatened them that if they ever return they would "become hospital cases."

Brought before the attention of the National Labor Board at Washington, the whole matter was pigeon-holed after the bosses wrote that they had no labor dispute.

And Mayor Hague, great N. R. A. supporter that he is, had, according to the bosses' own statements, said that the "Mayor of Jersey City promises that no workers from New York who were employed in their factories and who had agreements with them will be allowed to picket in their shops in Jersey

to Jersey City to start these things again," said Chief of Police Daniel Casey, backing his boss' statement, when a committee of workers appeared before him.

When the workers brought up the question of the violation of the N. R. A. codes, Casey exclaimed:

"Can you find anyone who can tell me what all these codes and sections mean? We will not allow these things in Jersey City."

This began the terror of arrests. The Furniture Workers Industrial Union sent two workers to the Miller shop on May 10 to collect \$25 owed to them. They were arrested, found guilty of "disorderly conduct" and fined \$25.

On June 6 the union began to get into real action. Max Mortmann and Frank Tomaschewsky, as pickets for the union, an observer for the American Civil Liberties Union and a newspaper photographer, approaching the plant, were immediately arrested, on charges of "willfully and unlawfully assembling at Jersey City to commit an unlawful act, to wit, to incite a riot."

Since then about eleven persons have been arrested for the same "crime" of picketing, including Corliss Lamont, son of Thomas P. Lamont, banker, and Alfred Bingham, editor of "Common Sense," and Alfred Hirsch, secretary of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

What rank frame-ups these trials are! What a travesty on justice!

A fat double-chinned judge sits on an elevated bench and actually puts the words of slander against the workers and their union into the mouth of a nit-wit prosecutor.

The Judge is William McGovern, Mayor Hague's bootlicker par excellence. The prosecutor is Assistant Corporation Council Lewis G. Hansen. Together with the bosses, Miller and Starr, they make an unbeatable team in the court of capitalist class justice.

Called Outlaw

The furniture workers' union is called an "outlaw" union. "Outlaw" means illegal. The statement was made by Hansen while McGovern nodded approval.

There is no strike. Those who are in the shop are not striking. Those who are striking are not workers of the shop and therefore have no right to strike. Therefore the strike is illegal and so is the picketing.

This is the line pursued at the trials. Both the Judge and prosecutor claim authority from the N. R. A., Roosevelt, and Mayor Hague.

"The American Federation of Labor isn't picketing the Miller shop," says Hansen. "Why aren't you affiliated to the A. F. of L.?"

And Max Perlow, secretary of the New York district of the union, answers:

"Because the A. F. of L. leadership is corrupt.

"Because it is based on class collaboration.

"Because it is built on guild, not industrial, lines.

This attack on militant unionism is an attack on all unionization by unions controlled by workers.

This attack must be smashed.

Nathan's Famous Coney Strikers Remain Out Solid

Strike in 12th Week As Police Terror Fails

Undaunted by the brutal police terror and mass arrests, the strikers at Nathan's Famous, Inc., 15th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, stand as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar, determined to win. They are struggling against the 84 to 98 hour week and for the 54-hour week and the recognition of the union of their own choosing, the Cafeteria Workers Union.

As soon as the strike was called—and the entire crew of 43 workers walked out—the misleaders of the A. F. of L. Local 325 signed a contract with Mr. Nathan, and ever since they have been supplying 100 per cent scabs. An A. F. of L. sign is conspicuously displayed on front of Nathan's to the effect that the place employs "100 per cent union men." The effective picketing, however, not only crippled the business of Nathan, but it exposed the treachery of the A. F. of L. officialdom.

Alarmed, Mr. Nathan rushed to his proteges, the courts, for help, with the result that on the ninth day of the strike he succeeded in obtaining an injunction against picketing signed by the vicious Brooklyn injunction Judge Faber. This injunction prohibits the strikers not only to picket, but even to assemble within ten blocks of Nathan's place of business.

12th Week of Strike

The strike, now in its 12th week, has resulted in over 50 arrests and in the death of Sternberg, a striker, who was abused and threatened by the Nathan's murderous gangsters until these threats and abuses became a mental torture against which the striker, unable to stand any longer, became delirious and finally died.

Without a search warrant for his arrest, Patsy Augustine, the strike chairman, was pulled off his bed in his home and was dragged to the 8th St. Court. There he was burnt on the face and feet, and was brutally beaten with a hose until he fell unconscious with a cracked skull and a swollen blue body.

On Saturday, July 4, at 6 p.m., the food workers will answer the bosses' terror with a mighty protest demonstration in front of Nathan's. The demonstration will be led by the Cafeteria Workers Union in conjunction with the Brooklyn Section of the New York Trade Union Anti-Injunction Committee and the Young Communist League.

Food Workers! Trade Unionists! Workers everywhere! Nathan's injunction is not only a slap in the face, but a stab in the back of the entire working class! Join the Food Workers' Demonstration July 4 and answer the bosses' brutal terror with your mighty mass strength!

Alteration Painters in Good-standing Drive

The Bronx Local 1 of the Alteration Painters Union brings to the attention of its membership that a membership good-standing drive is now going on. The membership committee will consider each member who wants to become good-standing in a comradely way.

A general membership meeting where the election of Union officials will take place will be held, Sunday, July 8. Only good-standing members will be able to vote. It is therefore important to see the membership committee Monday, Wednesday or Saturday.

Mayor Hague and his machine must be shown that he cannot railroad and terrorize workers who are struggling for the very right to live.

Bourgeois justice is a joke—a method to facilitate the best methods of the government. Only mass pressure can stop the bosses' machine. Only mass picketing, packed courtroom intensified protests can break strike-breaking Hague regime.

It can be done. No boss, no government official has ever willingly given the right to organize, strike and picket to workers. But these rights have been won many times. They can be won in Jersey City.