

## Unions to Urge NY State Body Enact HR7598

### TUUC Calls Delegates To Participate in Albany Delegation

The Trade Union Unity Council has called upon all its affiliated unions as well as the independent unions and the workers in the American Federation of Labor locals to elect delegates as part of the mass delegation which will present the demands of the unemployed to Gov. Lehman for enactment by the special session of the state legislature.

The mass delegation to Albany on July 31, will demand the enactment by the state of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) and other relief measures for the unemployed.

In a call sent to all working class organizations through the state, the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, to which trade unions have sent accredited delegates, tentatively put forward the following demands of the employed and unemployed, veterans and small home owners groups, and trade union workers:

1—The immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by the state legislature pending its adoption by the Federal government.

2—The cancelling of the Bankers' Agreement by which the city of New York pays \$23,000,000 monthly to the Wall Street bankers on the debt service;

3—Taxes on large realty buildings, business sites and factories, taxes on the giant public utilities and corporations operating in the state, and taxes on large incomes and inheritances for the purpose of financing unemployment relief;

4—The enactment of the Workers and Farmers Bill Against Evictions and Foreclosures. (This bill provides a moratorium on mortgages, interest, taxes and assessments to poor farmers and small home owners for the duration of the crisis and the suspension of all eviction laws).

The Committee asks all working class organizations to elect delegates on the basis of one from each local, and two from each city or central body. Trade union members should immediately raise the question of the election of delegates from their locals. The delegation going to Albany must have the mass support of the workers back home. To effect this, mass meetings for the election and endorsement of delegates should be held.

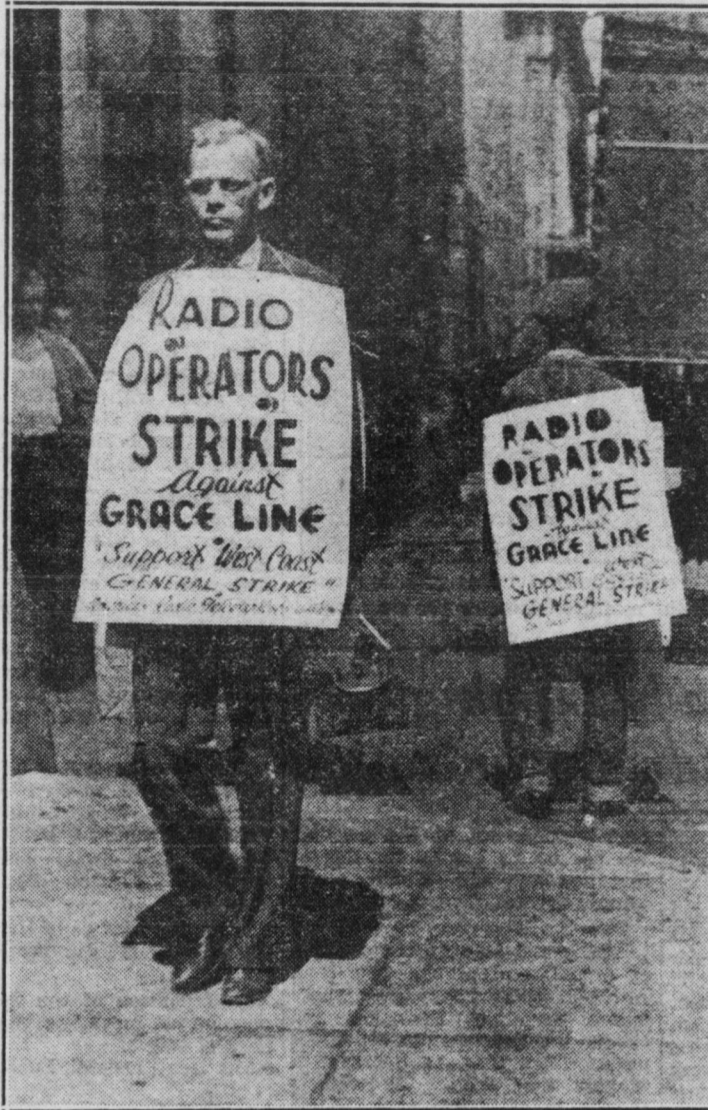
All delegates' names and addresses should be sent to the Committee offices at 29 East 20th St. not later than July 23. Delegates will leave on the night of July 30, and expenses for each delegate will be \$5 plus pocket money for lunches in Albany. A mass meeting will be arranged in Albany where delegates from all over the state will meet prior to presenting the workers' demands to Governor Lehman.

## Butchers and Bologna Makers Out 7 Weeks In Provisions Strike

NEW YORK.—Butchers and bologna workers of Butchers' Union No. 174, affiliated to the A. F. of L., who have been out on strike for seven weeks are planning militant action following the betrayal of the business agent of their local in the City Provisions strike.

The workers are striking at the Stahl & Myers, Frank Fior Provisions Co., and Hygrade Food Product Corp., Liberty Provisions Co. and Carmel Kosher Provisions Co.

The demands of the strikers are for a five cents an hour increase wages and for recognition of their union.



Ships' radio operators, members of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, picketing the Grace Line Docks in New York in solidarity with the marine strikers on the Pacific Coast.

## Union Members! Support the Strike of the Marine Workers!

AN EDITORIAL

SPREADING the maritime strike to the ships and docks in New York—this is one of the main tasks confronting members of the marine unions in this port.

Success of the marine strike on the West Coast depends to a very great extent on the support given the strike by seamen and longshoremen in the North Atlantic ports.

All upholders of the open shop policy—Mr. Ben Golden of the Regional Labor Board, Captain Maher and other gentlemen of the Seafarers' Council, Joseph P. Ryan, head of the International Longshoremen's Association and president of the Central Labor Council of Greater New York—are working hard to prevent any supporting strike action on the ships and docks in New York.

The World Telegram, in a news item on Saturday, announced that "the Regional Labor Board today was endeavoring to prevent a strike from being called on all vessels in the port here."

Mr. Ben Golden, executive secretary of the New York Regional Labor Board ("I'm somewhat of a Marxist myself," Golden was heard to observe once), expressed his belief that "a serious situation confronts the Steamship Owners' Association."

The activities of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, the Rank and File Committee, Action Committee of the I. L. A. and the Radio Telegraphists' Association on the New York waterfront in support of the West Coast strike have had considerable effect on the shipowners. Picketing of the West Coast ships, demonstrations in front of the docks, the great demonstration on Union Square led by the Provisional Committee For Support of the West Coast strike—all these actions have strengthened the solidarity of the East Coast marine workers with those on the Pacific Coast.

Indeed, a broad marine strike movement is looming in the Eastern ports.

The Provisional Committee for Support of the West Coast strike, composed of delegates from many unions, will meet at 6 p.m. today to discuss plans for bringing new reserves into the fight of the marine workers.

All unions should see to it that delegates will represent them at this meeting.

Union members! Support the maritime strike!  
Help spread it to the port of New York!

## Six Week Fight Wins Right to Picket in Mayor Hague's City

### Architects Outline Housing Program in Letter to Mayor

#### Organization Demands Control of Jobs on The Projects

A program for a centralized planning and research project for the city of New York was outlined by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians in a telegram to Mayor LaGuardia last week. The Federation has made detailed studies for the past four months into the possibilities of public works, providing work for the unemployed and of utilizing the professional training of technicians to the greatest social advantage.

Such a central planning and research project would place public works planning on a scientific basis and furnish work for approximately over 10,000 technicians, according to estimates of the Federation, a national organization of technical men with local headquarters at 119 East 18th Street.

"With such research and planning, competent professionals could then study and accreditate all work in a comprehensive and far-seeing plan," said Jules Korchien, chairman of the Federation.

Incorporated in the proposal to the Mayor was the stipulation that employment under such a project be removed from the jurisdiction of the Home Relief Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare and that conditions be decided jointly by the administration and by representatives of the architects and engineers employed. Mrs. Korchien stated: "This was of utmost importance for the Department of Public Works required relief work employes to surrender their insurance and other reserves, and hundreds of those men now being laid off face utter destitution."

## Taxicab Drivers Meet on Thursday

### Will Discuss Attacks of Mayor's Survey

The Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York has issued a call for all hackmen, drivers and independents, employed and unemployed, to attend a special mass meeting Thursday morning, July 26, 3 a. m., at the Amalgamated Hall, 915 Eighth Avenue (near West 54th St.).

The meeting is of imperative importance to the 50,000 taxi drivers as the Mayor's Survey Commission has recommended that 20,000 of them lose their licenses and their livelihood. The report was also directed against the independents in favor of the large corporations in that limitation was urged.

Joe Gilbert, General Organizer of the union, Samuel Orner, president, and Bill Gandall, editor of the "Union Hackie," are scheduled to appear. Gandall, who was the leader of the Fusion Taxi Committee said, "The Mayor and the Administration are continuing their policy of driving down the taxi driver's conditions. The report is just another indication of LaGuardia's connection with the corporations and that every one of his pre-election promises are lies."

### Broad United Front in Jersey Forces Labor's Rights From Mayor

By MAX PERLOW

Workers from the Furniture Workers Industrial Union and from local 92, Upholsterers International, won the right to picket the shops in Jersey City unmolested. This came as a result of the order of acting Mayor Potterton not to arrest peaceful pickets.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union was the first organization to take up the fight against the ban on picketing by Mayor Hague. This fight was carried on for six weeks. Eighteen arrests were made in front of the Miller Parlor Furniture Co. Thirteen were sentenced to 30 days jail and their cases are under appeal. Four were indicted for the Grand Jury, and Lamont's case is still pending.

Jersey City was closed to the workers for twenty years time. This victory where the workers again have gained the right to strike and to picket in Jersey City came as a result of the determined fight which the Furniture Workers Industrial Union put up. It also came as a result of the correct policies of the Union in relation to the united front with other labor organizations.

The Union succeeded in drawing in the American Civil Liberties Union to join our fight to establish the right to strike and picket in Jersey City. The Union also succeeded in establishing a real united front with local 92 of the Upholsterers International, an American Federation of Labor affiliate and the Wood Carvers and Moulders Association also an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

In this fight we were successful in bringing before the American workers the issue involved in it and, through the pressure of this united front, we were successful in establishing the rights of the workers to strike and picket in Jersey City.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union wants to register the lesson which we can draw from the Jersey City victory. This lesson is that only through the united effort of the workers, irrespective of their union affiliation or political views, can the working class fight and win better conditions and establish their rights where such rights have been taken away from them.

Our union is also aware of the fact that the employers will try everything in order to break the strikes of the workers through all kinds of schemes, and that the government machinery will again come to their assistance.

We are also aware of the fact that there are still 18 cases in Court where workers have been sentenced to jail for no other reason than the reason of picketing. It is again necessary, at this time, to mobilize all the workers and other organizations and to utilize again the pressure of a real united front among all these organizations in order to free these framed up workers and win our struggles in Jersey City.

## New Issue of "Union Hackie" Discusses New Mayor's Group Report

"What the Mayor's Report Means to You."

"What is the Boston Card System?"

"What Will Happen to 20,000 Hackmen?"

The questions, brought to the fore by the recent report of Mayor LaGuardia's Committee on Taxicab Survey, are discussed and answered in full in the new issue of the "Union Hackie," out today.

"The Union Hackie" is the official newspaper of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York.

## Union Ends Strike At Garside Plant; Hits A.F.L. Leaders

### Strike Was Warning To Manufacturers and Boot And Shoe Heads

The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union issued the following statement on the termination of the strike at the Garside Shoe Factory in Long Island City:

"After 11 weeks of determined struggle on the picket line, fighting for their elementary rights to belong to a union of their own choosing, fighting against discharges, the Garside workers called off the strike. In this strike, the Boot and Shoe officials acting as open strike-breakers, once again proved to the workers the logical steps they must take in order to clean out of the shoe industry of New York, the bosses' strikebreaking agencies.

"The shoe workers will not forget the heroic resistance of the Garside strikers, nor the strikebreaking of the Boot and Shoe officialdom. The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union has called off this strike without any feeling of defeat. This strike is a warning to the officialdom of the Boot and Shoe and the manufacturers whom they serve, that our organization has forces in every Boot and Shoe controlled factory, that our Union will continue to carry on the struggle of the workers in every shop for better conditions, for rank and file control and against the evils piling up in the Boot and Shoe factories for which the Boot and Shoe officials are responsible through their tactics of working hand in hand with the bosses.

"The union calls upon the shoe workers of New York, upon all members of the Boot and Shoe Union, to organize rank and file groups in the shops, to fight for wage increases, for the \$1 per hour for skilled workers, to join with our members in united action to bring about a general improvement of the conditions of all workers in the shoe industry."

## Trade Union Class Opened by Plumber Union in New York

### To Study Trade Union Strategy, History And Tactics

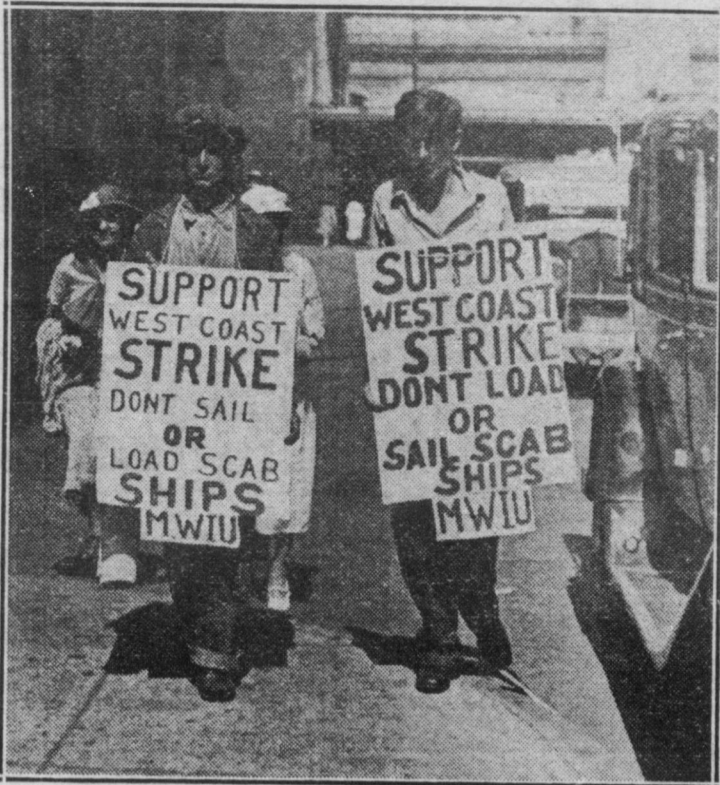
The Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers Union opened its first class in Trade Unionism Thursday, July 19th at 6 p. m. This class will continue for six weeks. The reason for this is to raise the level of the membership and the members of other trade unions affiliated with the Independent Building Trades Council and workers so concerned.

The union calls upon all affiliated organizations to impress upon their membership the importance of taking a course or two in Trade Union organization and tactics. Registration is taking place daily at the Union Headquarters, the fee per course is \$1. Applicants are welcome.

To avoid mistakes in collaboration with misleaders of labor workers should study the history of American Trade Union Work and the tactics used in betraying the workers by our so-called leaders of labor. A class of this kind will assist new members to overcome this difficulty. Applicants should be registered for this term not later than Thursday, July 26, 5.30 p. m., so that they may not lose any part of the class. The class starts 6 p. m. promptly every Thursday. Applicants must be in time.

### 50 Cigar Plants Struck

YORK, Pa., July 11.—Fifty cigar factories were closed by a strike here today. The strike is against the present piece work system, and the intention of the employers to employ only those fast enough to earn code wages under the low piece rates.



Members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union picketing scab ships in New York in support of the maritime strike on the west coast.

## Floor Boys and Shipping Clerks Plan Organization

By BELLA HEARST

In the fur trade, the Fur Workers Industrial Union has succeeded through a series of severe struggles in organizing most of the trade under its leadership. Despite our victories, however, the fact still remains that up until the recent Furriers National Convention about 1,500 men, mostly young and Negro workers, in our union shops work under non-union conditions. Because of lack of organization, these young men not only did—and still do—the work of shipping clerks and floor-boys but also that of skilled furriers. There was—and still is in most cases—no limit to the amount of hours they work. Most of them do not even receive the minimum of \$16 a week.

However, these young workers gradually came to realize that their only hope for a living wage and shorter hours lay only in organizing into the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

Young workers on the N. T. W. I. U. Youth Committee realized that with the struggles becoming fiercer every day to maintain union conditions our immediate task was to organize the floor-boys. Two weeks before the Furriers National Convention, at the second meeting of the Youth Committee, we took up the question of the organization of the floor-boys with the three

floor-boys present at the meeting. We decided to hold a meeting of the floor-boys and shipping clerks before the convention, which we did.

Two Negro workers were elected to speak and take up the question of organization of the floor-boys. Although these boys never spoke before they took the floor and clearly brought out the conditions under which they, as unorganized workers were living. As workers they were of course exploited, as young workers exploited and still again as Negroes. There was only one way of solving this triple problem and that was by organizing them.

### Made Proposals

The following proposals were suggested by them; that every organizer in his respective district encourage and attend to all complaints of shipping clerks and floor-boys at once and fight for the improvement of their conditions, enforcement of the \$16 minimum for maximum hours for all floor-boys, immediate organization into the Fur Workers Industrial Union. No discrimination against Negro workers or young workers. No floor-boy to do the work of more than one person and if there is work for more than one to hire another worker.

The Furriers National Convention passed the resolution to im-

## Importance of Education Activities For Trade Union Members Is Stressed

By J. M.

The American Federation of Labor leaders in their majority are the servants of the capitalist class in the ranks of the working class. Their strategy is class collaboration; their task is to mislead the workers and betray their struggle. For this purpose they need a docile and ignorant membership—a membership that is inactive and discouraged and leaves the business of the union entirely in the hands of the leaders.

A class struggle union is built on the basis that the interests of the working class and that of the capitalist are opposed to each other, antagonistic and irreconcilable. The workers can win their struggle by mobilizing the entire strength of their class, by getting the support of the masses of workers in each struggle to oppose the power of the capitalists and their government.

### Union a Class Struggle Weapon

To defend the interests of the workers against the capitalist class effectively, a union must be a weapon of struggle for the working class, with an active and militant membership. To transform the old unions into class struggle unions and build new ones based on a program of the class struggle, is the

duty of every class conscious worker.

This task cannot be performed, unless the number of active, militant and revolutionary workers is large in every union. Workers who are conscious of their task and have a clear vision of their aim, devoted, resourceful and willing to sacrifice for the interest of the working class.

### Must Train Members

It is the task of the revolutionary unions, independent unions and A. F. of L. opposition groups to train and educate these forces. To broaden the knowledge of their membership and bring to them the revolutionary experience of the World Proletariat.

Even the revolutionary unions cannot boast of their educational activities. The education of the membership is the last thing our unions think about. The development and education of the active and militant workers is neglected. The value of class education must be recognized by the leaders of the unions and definite steps must be taken to carry into life the educational program of the Workers School, T. U. U. L. and independent unions.

This program calls for the establishment by the fall of: Forums,

## Relief Employees Built Strong Organization in 10 Months by Militancy

### Struggle Against Pauper's Oath and Mass Lay-Offs Have Made A.O.P.E.E. Powerful Weapon

Of all the thousands of white collar workers who have learned the elementary lessons of organization and solidarity, those in the Association of Office and Professional Emergency Employees have gone far in applying newly gained knowledge.

In existence a bare ten months, this group with its 2,200 members scattered on 45 emergency work projects has behind it a promising record of militant struggle.

Engaged in work ranging from dramatic productions to housing surveys, the white collar workers under the tender patronage of bureaucratic state and city work relief administrations have found themselves bullied, intimidated, incompetently directed and consistently denied opportunities to apply their specialized skill in a manner consistent with their professional integrity.

This consideration, coupled with miserably small wages and the degradation of repeated investigation, were the goads to organized action.

Today the group boldly and earnestly announces its program thus:

- 1) for the passage of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598).
- 2) Expansion of the work relief program at prevailing trade union rates of wages.
- 3) A real Federal Public Works

mediately begin the organization of the floor-boys.

We young workers realize that without the cooperation of the entire union we can never hope to succeed in this task. Every Thursday we are holding a meeting for floor-boys and shipping clerks and we urge every shop chairman, furrier and floor-boy to bring down as many floor-boys from his shop that he can. Now as never before the fighting ranks of the workers must be strengthened and consolidated; Negro and white, young and adult. The organizations of the floor-boys and shipping clerks into fighting ranks of the organized workers must be begun not only by the Youth Committee, but all the furriers and the entire union. All floor-boys and shipping clerks come to the meeting every Thursday. Towards the organization of Floor-boys and Shipping Clerks.

program with special attention to the construction of schools, hospitals and clearance of slums with a voice for workers and unemployed in the administration of these projects.

4) No discrimination in work relief against Negro and foreign born workers.

Currently the A. O. P. E. E., as it is commonly known, is preparing its membership for the sending of a mass delegation to Albany by the United Action Committee on July 31 when the special session of the New York State Legislature convenes. The delegation will demand among other things the passage of a state unemployment insurance bill and the endorsement by the Legislature of the federal Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The history of the organization is one of unhesitating militant struggle. When the Civil Works Administration threatened to discontinue its projects on February 15, the A. O. P. E. E. was, in the lead with the Relief Workers League and the Unemployment Councils, one of the leading groups in organizing protest.

Again in March, the group took an important part in the meeting which resulted in the formation of the Conference for United Action.

Most noteworthy of all was the fight side by side with the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians against the infamous "pauper's oath" in March of this year.

The pauper's oath was a questionnaire in which all white collar relief workers were required to state the degree of their need for the jobs they held. This was presumably, an effort to apportion the jobs to the neediest among the unemployed, but the A. O. P. E. E. successfully exposed the questionnaires as being purely an excuse for mass lay-offs contemplated by the C. W. A. because the Federal government was unwilling to appropriate more money.

Under the leadership of the A. O. P. E. E. intimidated teachers, scientists, research workers took heart and returned the questionnaires in batches, as empty as they had received them. Columbia University project 150 were returned in a bundle with a protest written across each one. On the Columbia University Housing Survey, 100 were sent back in similar fashion. These actions and the mobilization of mass protests at a conference in the Central Opera House attended by 600 project delegates, had the desired effect. No one was fired for failure to answer the questionnaires, as had been threatened. When the lay-offs did come in May, the Association was able to effect hundreds of reinstatements because of the strong position it had won for itself in the fight against the pauper's oath.

Nor were these isolated instances. Throughout the course of its existence, the group, with constantly increasing membership, has taken to militant working class methods of struggle, like the proverbial duck to water. Mass picket lines before the offices of the C. W. A. administration, the State Temporary Relief Administration and the Department of Public Welfare on a dozen occasions, have served warning on the bureaucrats of the New Deal that the white collar worker has learned how to fight and isn't afraid to apply his knowledge.

Now Federal funds are giving out again and a new wave of mass lay-offs are expected. The A. O. P. E. E. is still on the job. On Friday there was a conference to plan action, and action there will be.

The spread of the "Daily" to the mass of workers is a prerequisite to their successful struggles.

## 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 577 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Bronx**—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.

### SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St.

**Brooklyn Section Meets**—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

**Bronx Section Meets**—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.

Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

### 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.

## Union Fights For Reinstatement of Chairman of Shop Was Beaten and Fired From I. Miller Plant On Long Island

The chairman of the fitting department of I. Miller in Long Island City was beaten up by one of the bosses' henchmen while getting his food in the factory restaurant. He was attacked from the back. This worker, Sam Errman, was elected chairman of the fitting department a few weeks ago. Prior to his election he brought out the rotten conditions in the department and the low earnings of the workers. He exposed the business agents who refuse to take care of the complaints of the workers.

He gained the confidence of the workers in his department with the result that Szarsky, the strike breaker was removed by the workers as chairman and Errman was elected in his place. After he was fired the chairman went to the Boot and Shoe Union for his reinstatement. The officials gave it over to the Board of Trade, the bosses' association, for a decision.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union calls upon Brother Errman and all the members of the Boot and Shoe Union to demand the immediate reinstatement of Err-



When the heat gets so great in New York's tenement districts that old folks and babies die, many working-class youngsters get out and follow the water wagon to get a temporary whiff of coolness in their parched lives. They must live in these

tenements, subject to fire and filth and heat, to furnish the millions for Vincent Astor's yacht. LaGuardia's Fusion administration has done nothing to change slum conditions in the city.

# Plan to Fire 25,000 Relief Workers, 20 Per Cent Pay Slash Looms on Jobs

## Fire All Single Workers, Heads of Small Families In New Slash

By HOWARD BOLDT

UNDER the knife of the La Guardia relief-slashing program, thousands of unemployed and thousands of relief workers each week are being cut off the city's relief lists. Under the paternal eye of Roosevelt's Federal Emergency Relief Administration the new hunger program is being launched. Each week finds ten to fifteen thousand unemployed New York workers applying for relief—most are denied any relief whatsoever, or thousands on the relief rolls are dropped to make way for new applicants.

In a direct tie-up between the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the La Guardia regime of Wall Street bankers, the most vicious relief slashing program yet inaugurated in New York City is being begun. With ghastly regularity each week finds new thousands fired from the work projects. At least 25,000 relief workers are to be fired by the end of August; wages of the white-collar workers are to be slashed upwards of 20 per cent; an investigation is being conducted among all relief workers receiving \$16 a week or less, and if their wages exceed by two dollars the home relief budgets, they are to be fired. All single workers are to be eliminated from the work lists.

In a statement made public by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration on March 30, relief grants to the municipalities and cities were to be cut each month from \$23,500,000 in June to \$19,500,000 in August, September and October. After that period absolutely no provisions have been made for re-impbursements to the cities for relief expenditures. The statement concludes with the announcement: "It is clear that it will be essential for the municipalities of the state to continue approximately the same amount toward work and home relief, namely, about \$5,000,000 per month, but it will be vitally necessary for them to reduce the relief load by means of an immediate and thorough investigation which will ensure that only those absolutely in-

mann and to put a stop to the terrorist tactics of the bosses.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers Union is calling a special shop committee conference of all shoe factories on Tuesday, July 24, at 6 p. m. and at union headquarters, 26 West 15th St., New York City to give a report of the conferences with the manufacturers and submit to the workers the wage proposals of the manufacturers. All shop committees must come to this meeting.

need of relief are placed on home and work relief.

### One Half Get No Relief

Fully 1,250,000 New York workers are unemployed. According to the 1930 census, there are 2.2 dependents for each employable worker. This would indicate that fully 2,750,000 persons in New York are in need of relief. In March, 383,818 families, or 1,568,654 persons (based on the Home Relief Bureau figures of 4.1 persons in each family) received directly or indirectly some form of relief. In other words, about 43 per cent received absolutely no relief at all.

On June 29, orders were sent out to all Home Relief investigators to investigate all relief workers with the view of firing all who fall into the following categories:

1. All single workers without dependents.
2. All workers whose incomes on work relief exceeds their relief budget by \$2 or more. (under such an arrangement practically all white collar workers are to be fired, and all relief work laborers earning \$12 with families of three and less will be fired and put on Home Relief after re-application.
3. All those with bank deposits of \$100 or more.

This scheme is put into effect by speed-up of the Home Relief Bureau employees. Each investigator is assigned a quota of three work cases a day to investigate. Pending cases, that is, cases in which the application blank has been returned and the client is waiting for the investigator to call, are put aside and precedence given to the work cases. This means three things.

1. Workers who are dropped from the relief projects are not to be transferred to home relief, but will have to make re-application and be re-investigated. On account of the preference given work cases, this means a long waiting period without any relief whatsoever.
- 2.—New applicants for relief will have to wait even longer than formerly.
3. Relief investigators will be speeded up. In the past investigators were expected to make 4 to 6 investigations a week in addition to regular duties. Now they will have to make three a day. Where formerly they made visits every two weeks to relief clients, they are now to visit every four weeks—finance department messenger clerks who deliver checks for food, gas and electricity will continue to visit clients every two weeks.

### White Collar Workers to Go

White collar workers whose weekly earnings are four dollars in excess of the home relief budgets for unemployed workers with the same number of dependents will be fired and transferred to home relief after re-application. To take one example, the white collar workers on the Recreational Leaders projects earn \$24 a week and aides received \$21. Under the new ruling a worker would have at least seven dependents to receive \$24 weekly pay.

Under the home relief budgets a single worker gets \$2.40 a week for food and a total weekly relief check

## To Send State - Wide Mass Delegation to Albany July 31

of \$5.78. A family of two is allowed \$4.83 weekly for food, and a total of \$9.43 for all expenses — food, fuel, light, soap, etc.

The entire Works Division of the Department of Welfare is in this manner being "reviewed" for the purpose of eliminating all workers who fall into the above explained categories. At least 25,000 jobs will go under the axe. For the remaining relief workers absolutely no provision is made that their jobs will continue. Each worker is to be classified for his "re-absorption into private industry" according to a statement by Commissioner Hodson on June 18. At the same time he admitted that industrial activity has not reduced the relief rolls, and that an increasing number of jobless are daily applying for relief.

At the same time every means is brought into play to force the La Guardia hunger plans on the unemployed and relief workers. Terror is increased. Workers organizing on the projects are intimidated and fired. Criminal prosecutions are started against workers who though jobless, have according to chief chiseler home relief director Corsi, bank accounts which had not yet been exhausted and applied for home relief.

### Elect Albany Delegates

These new assaults upon the relief workers should galvanize every organized and unorganized relief worker into immediate action. The Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees with offices at 232 Seventh Ave., the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians at 232 Seventh Ave., the Relief Workers League of 29 East 20th St., and the Unemployment Councils—these and other organizations affiliated to the United Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment have prepared a set of demands for all unemployed workers:

1. The immediate enactment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill by the state legislature.
2. Abrogation of the Bankers' Agreement by which the city pays each month 23 million dollars on the debt service.
3. Taxes on the giant public utilities, the super-profits of the corporations, inheritances and large incomes for the raising of funds for unemployment relief.
4. Cancellation of all eviction laws.

A mass delegation of workers from the entire state will present these demands to the special session of the state legislature on July 31. Workers in all organizations should immediately raise the question of the election of delegates. On the jobs and projects workers should meet and elect delegates and raise expense money by popular subscription. Mass action is of the utmost importance at the present time to defeat the starvation of the La Guardia administration.

## With the Trade Union Papers

The Steel and Metal Workers. Official Organ of the Steel and Metal Workers. Industrial Union. Volume 2, Number 7, July, 1934. Price, Three cents.

THE thing that strikes one most forcibly and most favorably in the current issue of Steel and Metal Workers is the double-page spread of well-displayed, well-edited workers correspondence. Of all the publications in which such material is valuable and necessary, trade union papers are the first.

The issue can also boast the merit of reflecting accurately the current ferment in the steel industry in language and in perspective which is as militant as it is sober.

One criticism must be made. Even within the limitation of eight pages, issued once a month, it ought to be possible to print more news of the general situation in the industry. There are three reports dealing with curtailed production in various plants but aside from this there is no information on the state of the industry as a whole.

But whatever any single issue of the paper lacks, the enterprising spirit in which it is gotten out will find a remedy. The alertness of the paper is well-typified by two of its features, a column of brief biography headed "Our Union Leaders" and a sports column, which seems to be an innovation.

The biography column is excellent. If anything will help to reveal to politically undeveloped workers the true danger of tolerating union bureaucracy, it is a comparison of the lives and records of rank and file leaders with those of the Tighes and the Greens. It is hereby suggested that the Steel and Metal Worker publish along with the sketches of rank and file leaders, short biographies of the Amalgamated Association and A. F. of L. bureaucrats.

The make-up is good. It presents the news in an orderly but attractive fashion. Despite the preponderance of strictly trade union news the editors have also found room for the discussion of some broader workingclass, issues such as the fight to free Thaeimann, the German situation and the west coast strikes. This, however, is the regular practise of the paper.

Best of all, the paper hits directly at the organization problems confronting the workers in the steel and metal industries. An outsider could learn more about the class war in the steel industry by reading this issue, that he could from almost any other newspaper source of equal space.

### HUNGER FIGHTER, Official Organ of the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment—Price three cents.

In revised, enlarged format, the Hunger Fighter, after a four week period during which it did not appear due to lack of funds, has now been published as the organ of the United Action Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment.

In leading articles the Hunger Fighter makes an appeal for the support of the organized and unorganized workers on the relief jobs and the staffs of the Home Relief Bureaus, in addition to the organized and unorganized unemployed.

In leading articles on the struggles of the flop house unemployed workers, Robert Lombard exposes the holy graft of the Salvation Army racketeers, Milton Herndon, brother of Angelo Herndon who is serving a 20 year term in Georgia for his activities leading the unemployed, writes of the struggles of the Negro single jobless workers of Harlem. Larry Carlson, one of the workers jailed and clubbed by the La Guardia cops in their attack on the May 26 demonstration at 50 Lafayette St., writes of the struggles in the Gold Dust Lodge.

"My baby was born dead," writes Victoria Raffe, who was clubbed, and jailed by the police, and starved by the Home Relief Bureau.

Two serious shortcomings are glaringly noticeable in this issue of the Hunger Fighter, which will reach thousands of workers for the first time: first, insufficient material on the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, and second, the struggles of the unemployed Negroes of Harlem.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

# White Collar Men Spurn Tradition of "Non-Resistance"

## Crisis Has Made Them Feel Identity With Other Workers

By PHILIP STERLING

Only a few years ago, the average white collar man considered himself "too proud to fight." Technicians, engineers, clerical workers, identified their social and cultural interests with those of their employers, and therefore, according to their pre-depression notions, it would have been nothing less than a grave social error, an unforgivable faux pas for them to organize to protect their wage-scales, their working conditions, their jobs.

But the world economic crisis which has tightened the belts of brain workers, has also opened their eyes. The increasing failure of the ruling class to which they looked up in the matter of giving them jobs, decent living conditions and opportunities to lead useful lives in the professions for which they have been trained, has given them a new slant on organization. The increasing effectiveness of militant action as exemplified by other sections of the working class and their own increasing insecurity has driven from the minds of the white collar workers every doubt of the need for organization.

Just run down the list of white collar organizations which have sprung up during the past year and a half—the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, the Associated Office, Professional and Emergency Employees; the Emergency Home Relief Bureau Employees Association; the Unemployed Teachers Association; the Artists Union; the Newspaper Guild, and the older Office Workers Union—all of these in New York City alone. On a smaller scale, both in New York and in other parts of the country, similar organizations exist embracing social workers, teachers, specialized technicians, unskilled white collar workers.

Of the New York organizations one has made itself national in scope, the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians. It has a New York membership of 3,000 and a nation-wide enrollment of 7,000 in a dozen important industrial cities such as Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

A concrete reason for the upward swing of the will to organize among the white collar workers can be seen in the rate of unemployment in the chief three sections of the organization. The rate of unemployment among architects is now 95 per cent, according to Federation officials. Among engineers it is 85 per cent and among chemists, 65 per cent.

The Federation is an outgrowth of an older organization, the Union of Technical Men, started during the bluish of Coolidge prosperity when white collar workers had reached their zenith of economic security.

The Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees has 2,200 members engaged on some 45 work relief projects, most of which are now under the administration of the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare. These projects include adult education, research, engineering, architecture and social service. A close bond exists between the Federation and the Associated Employees because the majority of the Federation membership is now employed in these various relief projects. There is little overlapping of membership, however.

Of equally great potential importance is the Emergency Home Relief Bureau Employees Association with a membership of 2,400. This organization includes all employees in the City's Home Relief Bureau, be they investigators, receptionists, clerical workers or unspecialized attendants.

Under the direct administration of a branch of the city government, this organization offers the closest link between the white collar workers and manual workers and without question the daily experiences of the Home Relief Bureau employes with the examples of organization set by New York's job-

# LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Rico

THERE ARE TWO CLASSES JACK—FIRST—THOSE WHO FOLLOW HIS LEADERSHIP—LOVE HIM AS A COMRADE AND A LEADER

—THE OTHER—THOSE WHO WANT TO SLAUGHTER AND MURDER HIM BECAUSE THEY RECOGNIZE HIM AS THEIR ENEMY—

JACK SCHNEIDER ORGANIZER OF THE FUR WORKERS' UNION

IN 1926 WHEN THE LEFT-WING WAS IN POWER AND LED THE STRIKE—HE WAS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL PICKETING COMMITTEE AND ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING LEADERS—FOR 17 WEEKS—DAY AND NIGHT, HE HAD THIS POSITION—WHEN HE WAS BADLY CUT UP, HE RESTED A FEW DAYS, THEN, WEAK AND WITH HIS WOUNDS STILL OPEN—HE CAME BACK.

IN 1930 THE UNION WAS IN A CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE FIGHT WITH THE LOVESTONITES, ETC. JACK WAS THE ONLY ORGANIZER OF THE FUR DEPT.—WHEN THE LOVESTONITES DESERTED THE BATTLEFIELD, HE WAS THE ONLY ONE ON THE JOB AND HAS BEEN ON IT FOR THE PAST 3 YEARS—HE STARTED OUT WITH THE STRALL GROUP THAT REMAINED UNTIL THE UNION REACHED 100% CONTROL!

HERE IS IT A MONTH HE WAS ARRESTED—HE WAS HELD IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR 90 DAYS—HE WAS RELEASED TO DEPORT HIM, S.P. CHIEF MADE SEVERAL DECISIONS TO PUT HIM ON THE SPOT—THEY FRAMED HIM AT LEAST 15 TIMES ON CRIMINAL CHARGES BUT COULDN'T PROVE ANYTHING. HE WAS SHAD-DOWED, PERSECUTED, FRANK!

JACK ISN'T A SPEAKER—ONLY WHEN THERE IS A DEFINITE DECISION THAT HE DOES SPEAK WILL HE SPEAK—THAT'S WHY HE'S GAINED THE TRUST OF HIS MEN—AND WHAT FACTS—WAZZA RECORD—VIVA SCHNEIDER!

HE IS NOW A MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE N.Y.U.—VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNION—ON THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

# The First Round of the Fight of the N. Y. Messenger Union

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

Impatient to hear the reports of the committee which they delegated to present their demands to the companies, 500 messengers crowded into the Office Workers hall the evening of April 26th. It had been agreed previously that if the demands were not granted the same day, the boys would go on strike the next morning. Dave Newman, President of the Telegraph Messengers Union and a member of the committee, gave the reports, announcing that both companies had refused the demands, and instead had tried to put them off by telling them to wait for the Code Hearings in May. The next move was up to the messengers.

The telegraph companies were feverishly preparing for the strike. As soon as the company officials had ascertained that the sentiment of the boys was strongly in favor of striking, they had proceeded to use every form of intimidation in an effort to break the morale of the messengers. They enlisted the aid of two notorious strike-breaking agencies, namely the Berghoff Detective Agency and the New York Police Department. They hired hundreds of scabs, promising double pay and police protection to those who remained on the job.

less have been one of the strongest factors in making white collar workers actively conscious of the need for collective defense of their economic interests.

The oldest white collar economic organization in the country is the Office Workers Union whose newest gain has been the organization of the book section which led the recent widely publicized and successful strike against the Macauley Publishing Company.

The Newspaper Guild, probably the most recently formed white collar union, has also won its spurs in successful battle against the publishers of the Long Island Press for the right to organize.

The other groups, though smaller in membership and less experienced in struggle, still give great prospect for development into militant instruments of struggle for their membership.

What is important is that most of these organizations are characterized by the fact that their membership realize their working class identity and the need for working class methods of struggle in their fight against the insecurity and hunger which collapsing capitalism threatens them more ominously every day.

The night of the meeting, the headquarters was surrounded with uniformed and plainclothes officers, and other minions of the law were stationed in the windows of the armory across the street, spying upon the meeting with powerful glasses. Inside the hall, company agents and other stool pigeons mixed in the crowd of messengers, and here and there, too tough and cruel in appearance to be honest workers, stood the easily-recognized guerrillas of Berghoff.

### Many Threats

The messengers were not unaware of these things. Even before they came to the meeting they had been threatened if they went on strike. They were warned that any boy who walked out would be fired, and that the companies would not be reluctant to use terror, under the guise of protecting their property. The officials had also dragged in the "red herring," and some of the boys had already allowed this to obscure the basic issues for which they had been ready to strike.

### Company Tactics

These company tactics had not been without their effect. This was discerned as the meeting progressed. The weaker boys began to drift in increasing numbers toward the strike opposition group, led by the stools and company elements. The strategy of this group was well planned.

They contrived to crowd out the militant and sincere messengers from gaining the floor to speak.

They noisily cheered those who preached a policy of further negotiations with the companies, and yelled down those who demanded an immediate strike. Many boys, new to strike struggles, and already intimidated by the police and the gangsters, chose to forget the miserable conditions under which they worked, and permitted themselves to be swayed by the clique of mercenaries.

Feeling that they were strong enough to defeat the sentiment for strike, the company faction demanded that a vote be taken. The results of this showed that they had gained the support of about half the boys present. Because of this split, the other messengers felt it was best to postpone the strike, as it was evident that the union was not yet strong enough for strike. The telegraph companies had won this round.

### To Be Concluded

The spread of the "Daily" to the mass of workers is a prerequisite to their successful struggles.

# I.R.T. Pension Scheme Cuts Workers' Wages, Union Says

## Applications Pouring in for Union to Struggle Against Intense Exploitation

The Transport Workers Union, 80 East 11th Street, has stated it will carry on a fight against the new pension system introduced on the I. R. T. street railroads.

Denouncing the plan as an additional wage cut a statement of the union said:

Under this fake scheme the financial jugglers of the I. R. T. are attempting to blackmail the employes out of about \$800,000 a year; provide a lot of nice, soft jobs for Murray's handpicked friends; relieve itself of all financial responsibility towards the old, worn out workers and use the pension system (see paragraph 8) as a strike-breaking anti-union weapon.

### We Charge

1. that this pension system is financially not sound.
2. that this new pension system establishes the principle that the burden of the pension must be carried by the employes. Today they place four-fifths of the burden

upon us—tomorrow it will be all of it.

3. that the employes have no guarantee that they will ever recover any of the money paid in either in the form of pension, or refund. (see paragraph 16, second part).

4. that the company by establishing the pension system has not in any way guaranteed or legally obligated itself toward the pension fund. It has taken every step to protect the revenue. (paragraphs 10, 11, 12).

5. that the receiver (that is, the company) reserves for itself privileges befitting a czar and refusing any real representation for the workers in the management of the pension funds. (see paragraphs 10, 11, 12).

6. that sensing that the men will see through this pension-wage cut scheme, they are intimidating them into signing this agreement, though paragraph 9 makes it "optional."

7. that the company stands to pocket in interest alone over a period of years millions of dollars rightfully belonging to the employes of the I. R. T.

8. that in every paragraph of the pension rules deceit and loopholes are prevalent (see paragraph 3, point 2, limiting contributions to \$30 for the fat boys of the above \$10,000 class but leaving the amount to be gotten \$7,200 for them per year).

# Bologna Makers Picket Two New York Shops; Hit Anti-Picket Edict

For two days members of the Amalgamated Bologna Makers' Union, Locals 211, 174, 422, have carried on mass picketing at the establishments of the Higrade Co., 152 Broadway, and the Stahl and Meyers Co. on Lexington Ave.

The bologna makers are fighting for union recognition and increased wages.

International Organizer Joe Menhart and two workers were arrested in front of the Higrade establishment and charged with violating an injunction gotten out by the boss against picketing.

Following the arrests the picketing has been intensified. Friday afternoon 300 picketed the Stahl and Meyers plant. Seven workers who were arrested in previous picketing were released Thursday in the Third and Fifth District Magistrates Courts.

Speaking at a strike meeting on Thursday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Julius Sheen of the Food Workers' Industrial Union pledged to support the strike. During the course of the strike a strong unity is developing between the members of the Amalgamated Bologna Makers' Union and the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

Attempting to intimidate the pickets at the Stahl and Meyers plant Friday was a group of thugs from the Val O'Toole Detective Agency, headed by the notorious Joe Palmer.

# Rank and File Garment Workers Meet Tonite

The Amalgamated called off the stoppage last week, sending the workers back to the jobs, making a deal with the bosses' association to change the grades which means a reduction in wages.

The deal is also to drive out the smaller manufacturers and small contractors.

The rank and file committee calls upon all workers not to permit any reductions, at their shop meetings, but to demand a raise in wages in accordance with the high cost of living. The rank and file committee calls a meeting of all rank and file tailors at 4 p.m. Monday, July 23, at 116 University Place where a full report will be given in connection with this fake stoppage and the settlement which Hollander and Cattoliniti sold out the workers.

### Teachers Picket

NEW YORK.—Teachers from relief projects 69 and 177 (remedial reading), 279 (Adult education), and 270 (continuation school), picketed the Home Relief Bureau offices at 67 W. 47th St. Friday, demanding re-instatement of all laid off emergency work relief teachers, and protesting the refusal of Edward Corsi, relief head, to meet with their delegation.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

# 18 A. F. of L. Local Delegates to Be at Jobless Conference

## Will Back Bill For Unemployment and Social Insurance

Eighteen local unions of the American Federation of Labor and two lodges of the Railroad Brotherhood have already elected delegates to the conference on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, it was announced by David Gordon, secretary of the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, the committee calling the conference. The conference is to be held on Saturday, July 28th at 1 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York City.

The conference on July 28th is preparing to present resolutions on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, on unemployment relief and other demands for relieving the unemployed members of the A. F. of L. before the 54th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in San Francisco on Oct. 2nd.

The committee urges all rank and file groups and all groups in A. F. of L. controlled shops to elect delegates to this very important conference.

The committee invites A. F. of L. members to attend this conference as visitors. There may be room for the admittance of four or five hundred visitors. The address of the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief is 1 Union Square, Room 810, New York City.