

Trade Union Militants Call Meeting to Fight AFL Red-Baiting Drive

Workers Will Meet at Webster Hall in Protest Rally

THE A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief has issued a call to all members of the A. F. of L. to attend a mass protest meeting at Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave., on Wednesday evening. The meeting is to be held under the committee's auspices "in protest against the red-baiting expulsion policy of the Federation's reactionary officials."

In issuing the appeal, all workers were urged to "repudiate the Executive Council's call for a deportation drive against militant foreign born workers."

The statement, which was issued as a leaflet, follows in full: "Brothers and sisters of the American Federation of Labor:

"The declaration of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor calling for a red baiting and deportation drive within the A. F. of L. unions must be a call to action for every rank and file member of the A. F. of L.

"What will this policy mean to the workers in the A. F. of L.?

"It will mean a drive to oust the militant fighting rank and file in the Painters' Union who are fighting the gangsterism and racketeering of the corrupt Zausner clique.

"It will mean a campaign of mass expulsions to destroy the resistance of the garment workers to the wage cutting and speed-up in the shops which the Dubinsky-Hockman machine are determined to establish under the guise of scientific standards.

"It will mean that the tens of thousands of rank and file members in the Building Trades, the Millinery Union, in the Neckwear Workers, and in many other trades, who are leading the struggle against the of the reactionary officials for the Zartzyks, the Fuchs, and the rest of the reactionary officials for the protection of their rights and for decent working conditions will be swept out of the unions or subjected to terror if they dare to voice their grievances and challenge the policies of the officials.

"The A. F. of L. red baiting will be directed against every militant fighter within the ranks of the A. F. of L. who dares to fight against graft and corruption, the denial of their rights in the unions and the strike-breaking policies of the officials in collusion with the N. R. A.

"Brothers and Sisters: The A. F. of L. Executive Council is aware of the coming struggles confronting the workers. With rising prices and continued attacks by the N. R. A. on the wages and conditions of the workers, they know that the future period will see many strikes. They fear the power and strength of the growing rank and file movement. They want to make it easier for the employers to slash wages, increase

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Utility Employees Plan Fight for Militant Unionism in the U.S.

Twenty-five delegates of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America, meeting in New York, adopted a series of eight militant resolutions to be presented to the First Annual Convention of the organization.

The resolutions called for an industrial union policy, the organization of the unorganized, a united struggle against company unions, support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and a fight for the right to strike and picket.

Pharmacists Call Strike In Brooklyn

Action Follows Cut in Wages of Greenpoint Union Members

The Pharmacists' Union of Greater New York has called a strike in Lindner's Pharmacy, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, against a cut in wages and an increase in working hours of one of the clerks employed there.

Although the union has called attention of the Labor Board to the following violations of the N. R. A. and Drug Codes, there has been no action by the Labor Board in spite of the fact that the strike has been on for four weeks.

An apprentice pharmacist is working for \$8 per week instead of the required \$16.

The head of the New York Drug Code Authority, Samuel A. Weiss, who is supposed to investigate honestly and impartially all N. R. A. Drug Code violators, is a leading official of a body of drug clerk employers.

AAA Official Threatens To Cut Relief of Those Who Don't Vote Right

OACOMA, S. Dak.—Along the Fascist Road which the government administration is traveling, with its A. A. A., N. R. A. and kindred new-hatched eaglets, many Hitlers and would-be Hitlers bloom.

Even out here, where it is so dry that the cactus can hardly live and the grasshoppers starve to death, we have them.

I and a few others of my poor fellow farmer neighbors exercised our constitutional right to sign a petition for some independent candidates. Forthwith a little A. A. A. official (oh, yes! they say he pulls down about \$100 per month for being what he is) started to run around the neighborhood, threatening our line of relief, which as it is barely sufficient to keep up and our families in existence.

Unless Every Section and Unit in the Party Throws Its Forces Vigorously into the Circulation Drive, the Daily Worker Remains Unknown to Thousands of Workers.

Fight Motion Picture Company Union

Scab Outfit Attempts to Break Up Union Organization

By a Worker Correspondent

The Motion Picture Machine Operators Union, Local 306, which for over a quarter of a century has been fighting for better conditions, is now very badly affected by the company union. The so-called "Allied Union" was born under the N.R.A. It is maintained by the Independent Theatre Owners. Its purpose is to destroy a labor union that protects the workers.

A few years ago Local 306 had to fight a similar scab agency the "Empire Union," which was out to break it. But the bosses could not resist mass pressure, and failed in this attempt.

Local 306 has opened a real fight in the labor movement. It suc-

TWO FAST ONES



"Fastest Burlesque in New York," says the advertisement of this theatre. And the bosses tried to put over a fast one on the workers, but they didn't count on the union pickets, who kept scores from going to see the fast show.

Two Celluloid Shops Strike In New York

Workers in Bronx and Brooklyn Demand Pay Cut Return

The workers of the Amerloid Manufacturing Company, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, and the Superior Ivory Novelty Company, 766 E. 133rd St., the Bronx, have been on strike since Aug. 20, demanding the return of wage cuts given to them within the last year and a half. Other demands of the strikers are for a 40-hour week, equal division of work, no piece work and recognition of the union.

The strikers are members of the Celluloid, Catalin and Galilith Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Both shops are at a standstill and the workers are determined to fight until the demands are recognized. A mass picket line will be held at 7 a.m. today at the Brooklyn shop.

Representatives of the Independent Celluloid and Plastic Novelty Workers' Union, at a meeting of the strikers, pledged solidarity on the picket line and also donated \$5 to the strike fund. The representatives also stressed the need for a united front in the near future to effectively fight the attacks of the bosses.

ceeded in getting rid of the rascally, traitorous leaders like Kaplan, Sherman, and other demagogues, who enriched themselves at the expense of honest toilers. The radical rank and file of 306 are determined to continue to fight for constructive purposes and proletarian democracy within the gates of the union.

The Allied Union is only a medium for the exploiters to employ scabs at one-third the cost of union labor. A projection booth contains a minimum of two projection machines in order to give a continuous performance. To insure absolute safety against fires, two men must assume the responsibility of the complicated work. The motion picture film is a compound containing nitro-cellulose, an explosive. Should the film, running at the speed of 90 feet per minute, stop in the projector for a fifth of a second,

A.F.L. Leaders Fail To Impress Seamen In Eastern Seaports

Laundry Uses Injunction to Break Strike

Court Order Prevents Thirty Strikers From Picketing

Justice Reigleman of the Kings County Supreme Court, issued an injunction last week against the Inside Laundry Workers Union, Local 135, in favor of the Primrose Laundry, 313 Belmont Ave., thereby preventing thirty strikers from picketing the plant.

This is one of the steps taken by the laundry bosses to break the newly formed union. The union, however, is determined to fight this case to an end, and is appealing the injunction in the Appellate Division.

The local feels that a reprieve can be hoped for. At the same time, the union is conducting a strike at the R. & S. (New Rugby) Laundry, 691 Van Sinderin Ave. A series of mass picketing and open-air meetings will take place in front of this laundry in an effort to help strikers obtain better laundry conditions for forty strikers at the plant.

Howe Printing Press Workers Demand 10% Increase in Wages

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—On Aug. 3 at their special meeting, the workers of R. Howe Printing Press Co. (East River and 138th St.) (about 1,000 unemployed at present) decided to demand a wage increase of 10 per cent. The workers elected a delegation (one delegate from each department) which presented this demand to the administration on Aug. 10. The company, through its superintendent, informed the workers that their request will be taken up by the officials on Aug. 15, and asked them not to "disgrace" themselves by any strike action prior to that date.

The next meeting of the workers took place Aug. 16, when they considered what to do in case the company turns down their demands.

The workers are organized 95 per cent in the International Machinists Association, an A. F. of L. organization.

Allied Union Is Used by Bosses to Employ Non-Union Men

a disastrous fire is certain to result.

In those theatres where a safety crew (consisting of two projectionists of Local 306 is employed, such catastrophes are averted.

The Independent Theatre Owners' Association through their own Allied Union are placing only one scab in a booth to operate two machines for a starvation wage. Safety means nothing to them.

Thus proficient operators of Local 306 are thrown out of theatres by the bosses and owners of the company union.

The scabs are also picketing 306 theatres, and are holding open air meetings, urging the public to support them by not patronizing Local 306 theatres.

Plans Speeded for Big Maritime Conference in Baltimore

By H. BAXTER

When people accomplish anything it usually makes them have more confidence in themselves and they achieve bigger and better things.

Since the master sellout and betrayal of the West Coast strike by the labor fakers, it has given courage to their brother fakers on the East Coast. Starting off with a campaign of propaganda in the gutter press, the International Seamen's Union leaders began to tell the seamen that they were meeting with the shipowners and that in the battle of round table conferences that the I.S.U. was winning, and had the shipowners on the run.

A shyster lawyer, Silas B. Axtell, flew to the West Coast (after the strike was over) and this event was heralded in the newspapers. After Axtell's return the I.S.U. began to hold meetings in the North Atlantic ports. They told the seamen what a "grand and glorious victory the I.S.U. had won on the West Coast" and every seaman should join the I.S.U. as it was the only union recognized by the shipowners.

At their open air meeting in Baltimore the I.S.U. fakers were given a cold reception. They mobilized the police, who immediately arrested anyone who dared ask the speakers questions. The seamen in Philadelphia showed their disapproval of the I.S.U. fakers by stopping the meeting.

In New York

In New York the I.S.U. fakers were asked several hundred questions which they could not answer. Finally the seamen gave the fakers three rousing cheers (Bronx accent) which adjourned the meeting.

Before the meeting adjourned Silas B. Axtell called the several hundred seamen "bums and a bunch of Communist agitators" and when a thunderous protest came from the seamen, Silas folded up his stand and scrambled while his health was still unimpaired.

Scab Exposed

Another group of misleaders of the Industrial Workers of the World called a meeting. The speaker was

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Hackmen Open Drive Against Bullyragging By N.Y. Police Force

The Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York is conducting a campaign to abolish police supervision of the Hack Bureau. The Hack Bureau has had the whole say as to licensing and supervision of hack drivers. When a taxi driver falls afoul of the great number of regulations of the bureau, he is brought to trial before a police captain, who is the sole judge and jury as to guilt, innocence and sentence. The taxi driver is tried in a police department, before a police judge, prosecuted by police officers, in short, the taxi worker is denied the fundamental civil rights. As one of the I. L. D. lawyers expressed it: "The place is a veritable slaughter house."

In order to stop this high-handed practice of the police department, city administration and the fleet owners, the Taxicab Drivers' Union is contacting numerous organizations to come to the hackmen's defense. A mass meeting is being discussed at which representatives of the I. L. D., Civil Liberties Union, League of Struggle for Negro Rights, League for Industrial Democracy and other organizations and unions will be invited.

N. Y. Street Car Union Scores Green's Stand On Bosses' Blacklist

Says Green's Stand Is Disgrace to Union Labor in America

Letters condemning the failure of William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and W. D. Mahan, International President of the Street Car Union, to take any action in behalf of the blacklisted workers of the Fifth Avenue Bus Company were sent to Green and Mahan by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, A. F. of L. affiliate.

The letters called Green's and Mahan's refusal to give assistance a "disgrace to the A. F. of L. and the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, and threatened independent action if no answer is received within a week."

The union also scored the refusal of the N.R.A. Labor Board to act, stating that as far as Section 7a is concerned, "it has meant nothing to us or our families. Only hardships and despair through the miserable home-relief."

Last year twenty-seven members of the union were fired for their activities as union members.

The letters follow:
Hon. Mr. William Green,
Pres., American Federation of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:
At a special meeting of Division 994 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, held to-day, Aug. 20th, at New York City, the following motion was proposed and passed unanimously:
That we instruct our Sec'y-Treas. and President to inform Mr. William Green, that twenty-seven of our members were discharged just one year ago for trade union affiliations; and since that time we have been given the run-around from New York to Washington, and today we find ourselves in a worse position than when we were first discharged. Insofar as the Law is concerned, Section 7a has meant nothing to us or our families. Only hardships and despair through miserable home relief.

Therefore, we call upon you to ask the entire Labor Movement of New York City and the workers of the nation to boycott the Fifth Avenue Motor Coach Co.; and that you demand that the New York Labor Movement and labor of the nation help both, morally and financially in our just fight. Up till now we have received no assistance whatsoever, and we feel as though it is a disgrace to the American Federation of Labor to give us no assistance whatsoever, not forgetting even our own International President W. D. Mahon.

Demands Answer

We demand of you an answer within a week from date. Failure to do so will be deeply resented by our membership and we will be forced to use independent action.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS TREANOR,
Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN MAUNSELL,
President.

Mr. W. D. Mahan,
Int. Pres. Street Car Union,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a special meeting of Division 994, held today, Aug. 20th, the following motion was proposed and carried unanimously: That this meeting of Division 994 whose members comprise the employees of the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. and the Baltimore and Ohio Bus Service, instruct our Sec'y-Treas. and President to inform Int. Pres. W. D. Mahan and the General Executive Board members now in session and demand of said body the following:

For Immediate Action

That they take immediate action to bring our case into the State Courts; as we have just been informed by Mr. Rice, General Council of the Labor Relation Board in Washington that he telephoned to C. Ogburn on Aug. 16th to Pittsburgh, informing him that the Government had refused to take any part in the case, and for him to call a conference with the attorneys of the State N.R.A. Compliance Divi-

sion, at 45 Broadway, in order that he would cooperate with said attorneys in State Courts. This statement of Aug. 16th is in direct conflict to the statement given to us by Brother P. J. Shea previous to his departure for Detroit.

(Then he stated that our case has been taken to Federal Court by the Department of Justice.)

That the General Executive Board call on the Hon. William Green, Pres. of the American Federation of Labor, and ask him to call on the entire labor movement of New York City to boycott the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and for all labor in the United States to aid morally and financially the locked out men of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co.

That the Executive Board takes consider action against the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. in the form of strike preparation.

That the Executive Board takes immediate measures for the financial support to the locked-out men of the Division 994.

That an answer is demanded to all above demands within a week from date. Failure to comply or answer above demands will be deeply resented by our members who have indeed reached the limit of the patience and endurance, in the face of continuous passing of the buck and indifference in the past of our responsible leaders, and we will be compelled to take drastic action.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS REANOR,
Sec.-Treas. Div. 994.
President, JOHN MAUNSELL.

OPPOSE LA GUARDIA PLANS

At a convention of white collar project relief-workers, called by the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees in Washington Irving High School Thursday night, a resolution was passed condemning Mayor LaGuardia's relief plans as broadcast Wednesday night.

Defense Group Backs Fight Of News Guild

The National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 156 Fifth Ave., has written a letter to S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the *Street Island Advance*, protesting against the firing of Alexander L. Crosby, an editorial writer on the paper. The letter follows:

"It is evident to any clear-minded person that Alexander L. Crosby, an editorial writer on the *Advance*, has been discharged solely because he joined the New York Newspaper Guild.

"It is equally clear that membership in the Guild is no cause for discharge. The Guild has already been recognized by many newspapers; recognition by many others is pending.

"The Guild, as we understand it, is based on the principal that newspaper writers are employees in precisely the same sense that factory workers, or printers, are employees. The members of the Guild look upon their organization as a union which fights for their rights, not the least of which is recognition of that union.

"You are attempting to break it; you are lining up with those 'captains of industry' who rule their employees by making individual contracts with them, by hiring and firing at random, by paying the lowest possible wage, by breaking strikes.

"We want you to know that the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners heartily endorses the actions of the New York Newspaper Guild in resisting the discharge of Alexander L. Crosby through all the means at their disposal, including picketing, and whatever other activities they may see fit. Your discharge of Crosby can only be considered the act of an employer who believes in the 'open shop' principle.

Yours truly,

(Signed) "ALFRED H. HIRSCH,
"Secretary."

Book-Publishing Field Offers Many Problems For Union Organizers

Union Forces N. R. A. to Increase Minimum Wage Code Scale

By D. G.

Organizationally, the book-publishing field presents special problems. The staffs are usually small, numbering in most instances not more than thirty employees. Since the actual industrial processes are carried on elsewhere, in the binderies and the printing plants, it is difficult to secure a sense of workers' solidarity.

The average office worker in the book-publishing industry, more even perhaps than the office worker elsewhere, is taught to consider himself or herself to be in a particularly swanky trade, which removes from him or her the "stigma" of being a worker, a point of view that the employers are naturally anxious to foster. In the hearings on the proposed labor clauses of the Book Publishers' Code, the bosses' spokesman, a Mr. Schuster, explained to the N. R. A. officials that their industry was a special case, since the workers did not consider themselves as workers but as "collaborators." However, at the very time that these words were being spoken, there were occurring struggles in two publishing houses, and Laura Carmon, then Secretary of the Office Workers Union, threw a bombshell into the gathering by announcing it.

It was thus at its very beginning that the section scored a significant victory by sending to Washington the only representative of labor at the Book Publishers Code Hearings, where the following concessions in the basic Labor Code were won:

A \$16 minimum wage as against the \$15 proposed, and elimination of all the territorial

and occupational exemptions insisted on by the publishers. Errand boys, "learners," office girls and inhabitants of smaller towns to receive the \$16 minimum.

A 35-hour week as against the 40-hour week proposed. Forty-eight hours of tolerance as against the 64 hours proposed.

Time and a half for overtime as against time and a third.

Two weeks' vacation made mandatory wherever tolerance period is worked.

The book shop offers still another problem. There are four general types of book shop: (1) lending libraries, (2) book shops dealing exclusively in new and rare books, (3) second-hand book shops, and (4) department-store book shops. While a few shops have a staff of more than ten workers, the majority of book shops have but one or two. And a large lending library chain, like Womrath's has many stores but no concentration of workers in any of the shops. This makes the problem of organization, of developing shop committees, extremely difficult.

Throughout the book-shop business, working conditions are at a distress point. Wages, especially in the smaller shops and in the chains, are extremely low, hours are long, physical conditions intolerable, and provisions for lunch hours and other essentials for health completely unsatisfactory.

Magazines

The magazine industry offers the greatest opportunity, for the time being, but also the greatest difficulties. For, while there are radicalized intellectuals in the publishing business to open a few doors in the book-publishing industries and while the physical conditions of book shops make it possible to approach employees, in the larger magazines no such conditions exist. The white-collar tradition of voluntary wage slavery, because of the supposed prestige of office jobs, remains somewhat in force.

However, the opportunities afforded in the magazine industry counterbalance the difficulties and are acting as a spur to the activities of the Union. It is in the magazines that the largest numbers of workers are concentrated. The *Literary Digest*, for instance, employs easily a thousand office workers. McCall's magazine employs over three hundred. Moreover there are magazine chains issuing a considerable number of magazines which employ hundreds of office workers doing every category of office work, from stenography to large-scale mailings.

It is among these large aggregations of office workers that the union plans to direct activities. Preliminary surveys show that the workers are ill-paid and are subjected to exhausting speed-up. A few contacts have already been made and these contacts are working to produce activity.

The Section was founded some time near the end of April when, as a result of an action in a publishing house, the Office Workers Union was appealed to for help. Since the majority of the employees of three other firms were already members of the Office Workers Union, it was decided to organize a separate *Literary Trades* Section around this nucleus. Today the Section has members in thirty-five publishing houses, book shops, and magazines and, in spite of a hot summer that has made work after office hours difficult and reduced attendance at meetings, the work is progressing.

Perhaps the outstanding event in the career of the Section was the successful strike—the first in the history of the industry—at the Macaulay Company, which received a tremendous amount of publicity. It is characteristic that the strike should have occurred in a publishing house that offered probably the least "cultural advantages" to its workers, so that the disillusionment of the workers was there furthest advanced. The strike was brought on by an intensification of the conditions which white-collar workers are everywhere expected to accept as in the nature of their jobs: disregard of their health, arbitrary wage-cutting, petty tyranny, and denial of the right to organize. The settlement was history-making in its virtual recognition of the Union, and will serve as an incentive to the rest of the trade.

Amalgamated Officials in Conspiracy Against Militant Members of Union

By BERNARD SEGAL

After the failure of the Amalgamated officials, Blumenrich and Lippo, to silence the militant worker, Bernard Segal, and to suppress all other complaints of workers regarding the miserable conditions, acts of terrorism, provocations and discrimination by the heads of the pants firm, Mr. Cohen and Mr. Rubenstein, 500 Driggs, Brooklyn, these Amalgamated officials began to show openly what was suspected, that they were acting in conspiracy with the bosses to squeeze the rank and file, Bernard Segal, from the shop, in order to avert the exposure and real facts and reasons of the terrorism in the above mentioned shop, and the close leanings of the business agents with the bosses of the firm.

The workers of the Cohen, Rubenstein firm, after a six day strike over the heads of the mentioned officials against the dismissal of Bernard Segal and demanding an end to terror and miserable conditions, forced the executive and trade boards to recognize those unheard of facts of terror, that was in reality known throughout the trade all the time. It was established that workers were hired and fired, some of them badly mistreated, with the absolute failure of the officials to represent those workers. It was brought out by a worker by the name of Trossman that the boss has thrown a shear at him. Another was smacked with a garment into his face. One by the name of Minewald was threatened with death and he failed to come in again to work.

Was Abused

The rank and file, Bernard Segal, was abused, threatened with gangsters and with death, and in their attempt to enforce the threats, Cohen, one boss of the firm, raised a head of a Singer machine over Segal's head, threatening to kill him. The business agents, Blumenrich and Leppo, openly misrepresented the militant Segal and fought openly on the side of the bosses in their

attempt to reverse Segal's standing in the shop for close to a year as a week worker. The attempt to put the worker on piece work and not on his rightful section was used as a means to decrease his wages by half and so force him out of the shop by that weapon.

In their desperation to combat the new spirit of the shop, Blumenrich and Leppo again have shown their hold in the open conspiracy with the bosses by actually breaking the measly considerate decision of the trade board by actually allowing the bosses to give Segal's work to girls who work at a rate of \$14 a week or less, because many girls work below the N. R. A. minimum, with the knowledge of the union.

In Conspiracy

These officials in conspiracy with the bosses, to avoid further exposures of the miserable conditions, and their own irresponsibility or personal interest and misconduct, began using master mind methods. The decisions of both the Executive Board to uphold the worker's job on week work, and to discipline the bosses; and of the trade board which are still cloaked in mystery. It's done purposely to combat both Segal and their responsibility toward the tailors in that case; Blumenrich, in his attempt to escape the contempt of the tailors, through forcing a worker on a strange section where the said worker's wages have been reduced to two dollars a day, dishes out statements that the worker, Segal, will receive for a few weeks work until he gets used to the new section, a section that the most experienced makes ten dollars less a week from Segal's weekly status.

But when Segal inquires to these statements, he is told by most officials definitely that there is no such concession. The entire scheme was an obvious one to justify what may happen and this had already proven itself when the worker, a high grade operator was paid \$11 for three days' work with a flat loss of over \$7 from his former

wages. This shows how much these conspirators can fall in line with the bosses in their betrayal of workers.

The Climax

The most interesting climax occurred at the Cohen and Rubenstein firm, when Blumenrich and the bosses attempted to crush mainly those upstanding workers who might attempt to testify to those mentioned facts of conspiracy and terror—workers were threatened—the worker Grossman was threatened by Cohen that he will be next, since Segal was forced to leave the shop, due to his inability to make a living under these discriminating surroundings.

But when Blumenrich attempted to have the chairman, Jim, of the shop, fall in line and give the boss concessions through him the chairman questioned that demand. The chairman probably a good Democrat, or a loyal Republican, got into terrific anger and shouted back on the phone, "You don't want a good honest chairman. Come down and do your own dirty work" and running out of the office threw his shop whistle to the boss shouting, "Take it, you be chairman, it's your union, not ours. I don't want to be just a whistle blower. Blow it yourself."

Tailors must wake up and understand that such cases may be daily occurrences, but are subdued because the officials and bosses don't meet up with as fearless and militant resistance as in the case of Bernard Segal. Tailors close your ranks against such doings. Send a militant support to the rank and file and all honest workers in their fight to combat such evils.

Editor's Note: Since this case carries interesting angles, both in the betrayal by the Amalgamated officials of the workers, and in the unusual militancy, we intend to approach the rank and file Bernard Segal and get the actual story surrounding all these facts and why the tailors are subdued beyond resistance.

With the Trade Union Papers

By PHILIP STERLING The Shoe and Leather Worker, Vol. 1, No. 3; Aug., 1934. Official organ of the New York Dist. Local 25. Published monthly.

The latest issue of the Shoe and Leather Worker attains its usual high standard of working class journalism. It teeters skillfully and adequately between its requirements as a magazine and its requirements as a newspaper. It still suffers from a weakness common to many of the militant trade union papers, abstract presentation of facts. The following sentence, the first in the lead story, is an example:

"We have reached a stage in our recent developments in the shoe department of our union where we can say with assurance as to what our next steps are to be for the coming period." This is, perhaps, elementary criticism, but it must be said.

The rest is better. With brevity and clarity, a piece on "Strike Struggles in the U. S. A." sums up the high spots of the month's battles from coast to coast.

The paper makes a genuine effort to provide material which will enable readers to relate the current situation in the shoe and leather industry to the general economic life of the country. There is an article on the N.R.A. and one dealing with the C.W.A., unemployment and social insurance.

The political content of the paper is further rounded out by a small box showing the cost of the last world war in lives and money. On the editorial page one finds an editorial on the 20th anniversary of the World War and another on the need for struggle against fascism.

The entire publication seems calculated to convince any worker in the industry that the New York district of the United Shoe and Leather Workers means business and knows how to go about organizing.

THE RANK AND FILE CUTTER. Vol. 1, No. 2; Aug., 1934. Monthly bulletin of the United Rank and File Cutters League, Local 10, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

It's hard to be wordy in a four-page, letter-size paper and it's equally hard to be brief. Coping successfully with these two limitations, the Rank and File Cutter makes efficient use of its space.

The lead article could have been shorter. But this one, like the other pieces in the bulletin is brimming over either with presentations of fact or with terse analysis of them.

The most important articles deal with increasing unemployment in the trade, and with the use of the reorganization clause in the current union agreement by the bosses as a pretext for firing militant workers. There is no effort at literary style. Simple presentation of news and analysis seems to satisfy the editors. Undoubtedly it satisfies the readers as well.

THE INTERNATIONAL MUSICIAN. Vol. 32, No. 2; Newark, N. J., Aug. 1934. Official journal of the American Federation of Musicians.

Not being a member of the musician's union nor of the trade it is difficult to gauge this paper exactly. Its 16-page tabloid seems devoid of any attempt to discuss the real conditions in the union and in the trade. Ten of the 16 pages are filled with small type reporting routine transactions of various locals throughout the country, transfers, travelling members, new members, delinquents in dues—certainly material which no one outside of a particular local could be interested in or benefited by.

There is an installment of the official record of the proceedings at the recent Cleveland convention, but no effort to explain the meaning of anything that might have happened at the convention. There are inept editorials, one of which makes veiled criticism of General Johnson flavored with veiled praise.

There is no danger of the rank and file of musicians gaining control of their union as long as they are dependent solely on the International Musician for information and for guidance in organizational activity. And after reading it, one concludes that avoidance of this danger is the chief purpose of the paper.

Ben Gold, Furriers' Leader, Answers Attack of Editor of Socialist Paper

Cites Instances of Scab Herding by Joint Council

By BEN GOLD

In the August issue of "Der Wecker" (Awakening), published by the Socialist "Verband," there is a "searching" analysis of the situation among the furriers, by the editor, H. Chanin (Kirzhner).

Says Chanin: "When I open the pages of the Freiheit and see Ben Gold spreading himself out in enthusiastic articles about the Furriers Industrial Union and how powerful the left wing is on the furrier front, I get a sneaking feeling that Gold is whistling to keep up his courage, and that his stuff really ought to be read backwards".

The worthy editor goes on to say that when further I begin to indulge in threats, curses and imprecations against the right wing, that feeling of his is usually confirmed at the same time by palpable advances on the part of the Joint Council.

So much for a socialist's analysis, proof, and feelings. In passing it would be worth while to ask the worthy "genosse" whether Gold ever refrained from attacking the leaders of the Joint Council as well as the leaders of the right wing in general. Chanin well knows that when Gold was still in the S.P. and with the right wing union, he did not treat their leaders with silk gloves, nor did he ever hesitate to show up the corruption and callousness of the right wing leaders. He was constantly aiming blows at their policy and tactic of class collaboration and betrayal. The point of this sudden discovery of Chanin's is beyond us. If he can derive any consolation from that lemon he is welcome to suck on it as long as he pleases.

Some Facts

We are willing to supply Brother Chanin with a few authentic facts; we will let him investigate these facts, although we fear that they will lead the editor of the "Awakener" (which seems to awaken nobody) to some discoveries he will not relish.

First, a few items about the activities of the Furrier Industrial Union. During July.

- It settled 492 complaints.
It held 802 shop meetings.
It visited 1348 shops.
Led 78 shop strikes—won these 78 shop strikes.
Organized 38 open shops.
Reinstated 29 fired workers.
Collected wages for the workers as follows:
Back pay to the minimum \$943.26
Back pay for legal holidays 126.70
Wages 1,000.00
Total \$2,069.96
In 148 shops, 953 workers received July raises ranging from \$2 to \$15 a week. This is only the beginning of our campaign for increases. It is the fruit of only one month's activity.

These facts should be enough for Brother Chanin to get some idea about our activities. This, mind you, during a severe crisis in the furriers trade, when hundreds of shops are idle, and hundreds of others operate only during isolated days in the week. This, mind you, at a time when the union has the entire crew of bosses, socialist and A. F. of L. chiefs, police, detectives and gangsters lined up against them, while our organizers are being jailed weekly by detectives that parade through the market with the "law committee" of the right wing union; while our active leaders are attacked daily by the scabs and sluggers of the right wing. And this, furthermore, while the "Forward" spawns fresh lies and the Joint is ruled by calumnies and provocations every day in the week. In spite of all these obstacles, we challenge Chanin to point to a single union laboring under a right wing leadership that can equal this record of achievement.

More Facts

Chanin will say, of course, that Gold is raving again, that he is again accusing the right unions of gangsterism, scabbing and collaboration with the police. Let us take these up point by point.

Gangsterism—We would like to refer Chanin to a circular issued by the Lovestoneite leaders in the Joint Council. The circular openly admits that the "so-called organi-



BEN GOLD, National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

tion committees" hold sway by corruption and gangsterism.

Scabbing—As soon as the Industrial Union calls a strike for higher wages, union conditions or reinstatement of workers, the right union immediately sends up scabs and supplies them with police and gangsters to escort them to and from work.

Police collaboration—The Socialist Goldberg came into the market with detectives and pointed out Jack Schneider, one of the ablest and most conscientious leaders that the labor movement possesses. He was mercilessly beaten; and afterwards the court freed him because there were no charges or proof against him. It is evident that he was arrested so that he could be beaten with impunity. Dozens of workers witnessed the arrest. They are willing to attest the accuracy of these statements.

Now we put the question frankly to the socialist editor of "Der Wecker"—does not Gold have the right in fact, is it not his duty, to point an accusing finger at this activity of the "right union," or should he refrain for fear that Chanin might think that Gold is raving again.

Secondly—will Chanin insist that a union that resorts to the use of gangsters, detectives and scabs is in a healthy condition?

We Are Not Thru Yet

During the past few months, ever since the socialist union concluded a treaty with the bosses association and the Lovestoneites, more than 40 shops have been attacked by "the so-called organization committee" and the workers herded into the "right" union. On several occasions these committees were arrested, but in every case the workers returned to their Industrial Union and the bosses, in spite of all their plans, were forced to settle with the Union. We are prepared to show the statements of these workers to Chanin any time he wants to see them. We will go further. We are willing to call the workers together where Chanin will be able to see for himself.

A sad state of affairs, isn't it, Chanin, when the police and gangsters together are unable to keep the workers penned in your union, but they immediately come back to the Industrial Union!

The Election Myth in the Joint Council

Chanin bases his first proof that the "right" union is in good shape on the feelings he experiences when he reads my articles. The second proof he bases upon the elections in the Joint Council in which, according to him, 800 workers participated. That would be evidence indeed if it weren't somewhat exaggerated. I don't believe that Chanin needs to be told how they count votes in the right union, and especially in the Furriers Joint Council.

We can supply Chanin with the truth about the elections. Actually there were 48 furriers that took part in those elections. The Lovestoneites who claimed that they were cheated by the other officials, say that 100 votes were cast, and they were on a special watch on account of the internal squabbles in the Joint. Chanin undoubtedly knows the facts. I wish he would explain why they set their hearts upon 800 votes. They might just as well have claimed 1800 without serious danger.

On the other hand, we are prepared to prove to the workers, that the figures we have detailed concerning our activities are true. Can the Council maintain the same? No, Brother Chanin; if you still

Police Collaboration and Fraud Elections Revealed by Leader

think so perhaps you can use your influence to have the Council elect a committee to meet with a committee of ours and present the facts before a meeting of furriers?

Now a Few Questions!

1. Are you aware, Brother Chanin, that the recent disruptions in the ranks of the bosses association, the Code Authority and the Joint Council are an outcome of the inability of the united front of these bosses, scabs and socialists to create a union of furriers for the Joint Council?

2. Do you know that last week there was a strike of the "sluggers committee" in the Joint? They demanded their back pay and they also were in fear that Dubinsky's organization committee was moving in to take their jobs?

3. Do you know that the professional sluggers that work for the Joint are occasionally employed by the bosses to break strikes in other trades? You can inquire of the Yipsels, they will tell you. A few Yipsels actually charged that the gangsters from the Council worked as gorillas in a strike of an electric shop?

4. Can you present an open financial report of the income and expenditures of the right wing union?

5. Do you know that the leaders of the Council are on the payroll of the bosses association?

6. Do you know that the bosses have ordered the leaders of the Council not to make any fuss about the July raises and, they were obeyed?

We are prepared, if Chanin is willing, to furnish all the facts bearing upon these accusations to a committee from the labor movement—on condition, if these charges are proven to be well founded, that that scab agency known as the Joint Council shall go out of business.

In Conclusion

Why should Gold not pen enthusiastic articles about the Industrial Union? With the record of constructive work and achievement before him, and the example of the furriers, who with the bosses, police gangsters terror and persecution, hunger and misery, enlisted against them, have succeeded time and again in thrashing their enemies, building their union and carrying on a stubborn fight for their livelihood and their conditions—is that not a source of inspiration for any leader of workers?

Bear in mind, Brother Chanin, that the heroic labor leader and martyr, Morris Langer, sprang from the ranks of the furriers. Why then do you begrudge me the enthusiasm that I feel when I write about our warriors? We leave you untroubled to your vexation at the frequent defeats of your socialist union. You ought to in turn refrain from begrudging our enthusiasm at the collective army of brave furriers.

Donovan Reinstated, After Union Pickets Offices of Johnson

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—John Donovan, head of the N.R.A. branch of the Federal Employees Union, was back at work yesterday reinstated in his job. Donovan was fired by General Johnson after he led a delegation to Johnson to protest against the firing of a union member. The ruling of the National Labor Relations Board, reinstating Donovan, declared that "General Johnson's action on June 18, following upon his previous refusal to deal with Donovan except as an employe must be considered in its effects, whatever the subjective intent, as a blow to legitimate union activities."

The fact that the union picketed Johnson's offices with signs stating, "Johnson is unfair to organized labor" and "What about section 7A now, Johnson," is understood to have influenced the decision of the Relations Board. The Board "re-buked" Donovan, while reinstating him, declaring his actions were "provocative."

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

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.

Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET

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

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

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

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

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.

Layoffs at Sheet Mill in Baltimore

By a Worker Correspondent

BALTIMORE, Md.—I hear the company will lay up all of their own boats as fast as they come in with cargo. That means the Oregon Steamship and Calmar liner. The Swedish ship under charter will continue for a while.

The Ware House Sheet Mill is now working six hours per day, four days per week. About 300 were laid off there. Looks like a graveyard at night.

The company union is now posting minutes on bulletin boards. The next scheduled meeting is on August 25th. The minutes give the impression the company men are trying to work for the week for the men. Here is an example. Mr. Wolfe reports, "The catches on mill No. 12 need air fans." Mr. Wilson replied, "Due to the present business conditions, the company is not spending any additional money. Cooler weather is coming and that will be a help." There were two pages of this sort of stuff.

Unity of Employed and Unemployed Is Stressed

By a Steel Worker Correspondent

SO. CHICAGO, Ill. — Time and again steel workers and their families had been faced with problems of class struggle in many ways. A good deal of the workers know that we have to organize. Those workers who participated in the east preparation for strike should double their organization work, and organize workers that are on part time and unemployed in unemployment Councils.

In that way we fight together for relief and against evictions and starvation.

20,000 New Readers by September 1 means 20,000 Additional Recruits for Organized Class Struggle!

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

"I WILL not be intimidated by picketing, hippodromizing or ballyhooing." Thus spake, not Zarathustra, but the diminutive S. I. Newhouse, following his arrival from Europe last Friday on the good ship Aquitania.

"Who in the duce is S. I. Newhouse?" the gentle reader will no doubt ask. And I wouldn't blame him or her (as the case may be) for making such a query, for the gentleman in question has up until recent days gained no great distinction in world affairs.



Indeed, Mr. Newhouse was a little known outside of Jamaica, Long Island, and Staten Island. But small town boys sometimes make good, even under the New Deal, and Mr. Newhouse is one who has done this very thing. S. I. Newhouse, ladies and gentlemen, is the man who has won for himself the singular reputation of having been met at the pier by the largest number of newspaper men that has ever greeted one single person arriving at these shores. Queen Marie of Rumania or the late Legs Diamond couldn't hold a candle for Newhouse. He's got the record.

He's the owner and publisher of the Staten Island Advance and the Long Island Daily Press. He first became a notorious figure in the public limelight when he fired several workers from the Daily Press because they joined the Newspaper Guild. Three days of picketing of the Press by members of the Guild forced Newhouse to reinstate the men and women he had discharged. Then Newhouse went to Europe.

While in Europe it was learned that Alexander Crosby, chief editorial writer on the Advance, had joined the Guild. Newhouse cabled instructions to fire Crosby, and when the instructions were carried out by Mr. Phillip Hochstein, managing editor of the paper and Socialist Party member, the reason given was that Crosby was inefficient, despite the fact that Crosby had only a short time before receiving a raise in pay for his good work.

When Mr. Newhouse arrived in America last Friday, the newspaper men had been picketing his establishment and were carrying on mass actions to force the reinstatement of Crosby for over a week. It is estimated that 2,000 residents of Staten Island had signed cards pledging to support the Guild in its fight by refusing to buy or read the paper. The paper's circulation was reported to have fallen off over 3,000.

Then came the most unique reception ever given to a man returning to his native shore. Meeting the Aquitania at quarantine was a group of newspaper men. They were bent on a different errand, however, than previous groups that boarded vessels coming up the harbor. Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, James Kirnan of the Times and Alexander Crosby who was fired from the Advance, a delegation elected by the Guild representative assembly, met Mr. Newhouse on the boat and presented him with the demands of the Guild. Overhead flew an airplane, piloted by Ben Leider of the Post, and on its wings, where Mr. Newhouse could see it, were painted the words, "Back the Guild." Circling the ship was a launch from which Guild members broadcast the Guild demands. When the ship docked at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Mr. Newhouse was met by more newspaper workers—a reporters' picket line of more than fifty, carrying placards and wearing press cards.

It was after he had gone through the above experience that Mr. Newhouse straightened up, threw back his shoulders, stiffened his neck and said pertly: "I will not be intimidated." But this had no effect on the members of the Guild or the people of Staten Island who are backing the newspaper men by refusing to buy the paper. Picketing continues, street meetings are being held by the Guild throughout the island, Guild members are can-

passing from house to house urging the people to give support to the light and the circulation of the Advance continues to drop.

This fight is something new in the American trade union field. In the early days of the Guild there was considerable discussion among the members as to whether the Guild should be a professional organization which would look with disdain upon trade unionism or whether the Guild should adopt a trade union policy. The trade unionists won finally and today there is only a small minority headed by Allen Raymond of the Herald Tribune who continue the fight for class collaboration. But this minority is being gradually won over to the trade union idea.

In fact, Allen Raymond lost some of his followers during the present fight on the Staten Island Advance when part of a speech he made at a representative assembly meeting, urging the men to "stick to their knitting" and not involve themselves in trade union work, was published in the Newhouse paper. Allen Raymond's speech was used by the publisher as ammunition against the newspaper workers. This incident did considerable in exposing the dangers of Mr. Raymond's theories.

ANOTHER important phase of the fight against Newhouse was the way that the red scare was met. Mr. Newhouse's editors stated that Communists were supporting the fight and they tried to hide the real issues of the struggle by making it appear that the issue was Communism versus Newhouse.

President Broun, who is certainly not a Communist, ably pointed out to the representative assembly that Newhouse's cry of "Reds" was closely linked up with the fascist reaction on the West Coast and that it revealed the publisher's weakness in his fight against the Guild.

"We don't care whether he's a Communist, a Socialist or a Democrat," said Broun. "If he supports us we accept his support. We even accept support from the Republicans. I hope Newhouse continues to call us reds."

THE Guild has also made great advances in establishing unity with other unions and getting the support of these unions in the struggle against Newhouse. Typographical Union (Big Six) voted unanimously to support the Guild in its fight and has proceeded to the work of organizing the mechanical department of the Advance in cooperation with the Guild. Charles Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who is wedded to the reactionary craft union policy, is against such unity, of course. But the rank and file of Big Six voted for it, thus leaving Howard and his craft unionism out in the cold.

The Relief Workers League, the Unemployment Councils, the Home Owners League, the Electrical Workers Union, the Metal Workers Industrial Union, the Taxi Drivers Union and many others have united with the newspaper men in their struggle.

Indeed, the Newspaper Guild can give lessons in trade union unity. The newspaper men have learned rapidly the necessity of a strong and broad united front when it comes to fighting an employer.

It isn't hippodromizing and ballyhooing, as Mr. Newhouse calls it, that is hurting Mr. Newhouse, but determined and united mass action.

Fur Workers Win Big Victory in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 21.—An important victory was scored by the Fur Workers Industrial Union here when a collective agreement was signed with the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association. The workers won higher wages, the 35-hour week, a 1½ per cent unemployment insurance paid for by the employers, a closed union shop, and other demands.

A similar agreement was signed earlier with the Fur Garment Manufacturers Association. A general strike in the retail branch of the industry is being planned.

A Mass Circulation of our "Daily" Means a Quickening Tempo in Class Struggle.



WHITE AND BLACK unemployed workers sleep in the streets of New York, the richest city in the world. This photograph was taken at the steps of Manhattan Bridge. To gauge the extent of homelessness in New York, this scene would have to be multiplied by thousands of other similar ones.

Motion Picture Operators Fight the Company Union

By P. G.

The Motion Picture Machine Operators Union, Local 306, which for over a quarter of a century has been fighting for better labor conditions, is now very badly affected by the pestilential phenomenon—company union. The "Allied" Company Union, which was born under the N. R. A. Plutocracy and Co., Inc., is maintained by the Independent Theatre Owners' Association. Its purpose is to destroy labor organization that protects the honest workers of Local 306 against the monster of reaction.

But the rank and file of this local are known as militant fighters against cunning and insidious foes of trade unionism. The rank and file of Local 306 has opened a new vista in the labor movement with its fight for class unionism. The rank and file of this union has fearlessly demonstrated the discerning power in the fight against the onslaughts of the cannibalistic exploiters within the domain of the union, the rascally, traitorous leaders who worked in conjunction with the bosses.

Kicked Out Leeches

They have been successful in having rid themselves of the obnoxious leeches: Kapan, Sherman and other demagogic spirits. They are even regarded by the A. F. of L. as "subversive propagandists" and "pervert-breeding elements" who are spreading "radicalism." But the scurrilously attacked fighters of 306 are determined to continue to banish and cury tory and reactionary vampires who attach themselves to the body of the rank and file, suck the life blood out of them and trample their rights under the iron heels. And with ever increasing momentum and velocity the militants will not allow anybody to suppress their class consciousness. In the same spirit will they fight and combat the "Allied" Company Union which, under the American ideal of liberty, is trying to destroy organized labor.

A Company Freak

The scab agency, "The Allied Union," is even characterized by the courts of the New York State as an outright company freak, spawned and conceived by the "Independent Theatre Owners' Association," and is under the complete control of the latter. It is a medium for the bosses to "break in" scabs and employ them in projection booths instead of Local 306 men, for one-third the cost of union labor.

A projection booth contains a minimum of two projectors in order to give a continuous performance. To insure absolute safety against fires, two men must assume the responsibility of the complicated work. The motion picture film is a compound, containing nitro-cellulose, an explosive. Should the film, running at the speed of 90 feet per minute, stop in the projector for a fifth of a second, a disastrous fire is certain to result. In theatres where the safety crew of Local 306 consists of two men on a shift such catastrophes are averted.

Safety Means Nothing

The bosses and owners of their "Allied Union" are only interested in dumping as much as they can into their lucky purses. Safety means nothing to them.

Thus, one scab is employed in theatres instead of a double-shift crew of four Local 306 men, for a starvation wage scale.

The bosses are also employing these scabs to picket 306 theatres and hold open-air meetings, urging the public not to patronize Local 306 theatres. But the militant fighters of Local 306, convalescing from the wounds inflicted by rapacious vultures, are in all essentials courageous to stamp out this company union, depending upon the support of class-conscious workers.

Exorbitant Bail Set for 3 Fur Workers

NEW YORK.—Bail for two fur fur workers was set at \$2,500 and \$3,000 respectively and a third was denied bond in Jefferson Market Court Thursday following their arrest for resisting gangsters who sought to force the Fur Workers Industrial Union into the jurisdiction of the Joint Council of the International Furriers Union.

The three, beaten by the gangsters, were held on assault charges. They are Melnikoff, Max Foreman and a worker named Constantine. Melnikoff was denied bail.

The arrests occurred after twenty gangsters entered the shop of Altman and Kornblum at 227 W. 29th Street and forced workers to leave their work by threats of violence. Once in the street, the workers called for help, and the three industrial union members were among those who went to their assistance, to free them from the thugs who were still menacing them.

AFL Leaders Fail to Win The Seamen

Plans Speeded for Big Maritime Conference in Baltimore

(Continued from Page 1)

busy dishing out slanders against the M.W.I.U. and the Communists, and using Bill Green's red baiting, but he didn't last long. A seaman in the crowd exposed the speaker as one who had scabbed on a ship in Baltimore. He was unable to answer the charges and adjourned the meeting.

All these fakery are becoming very active to confuse and keep the marine workers divided in an attempt to defeat the coming East Coast Unity Conference proposed by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, which has already been endorsed by other marine organizations and I.L.A. locals of longshoremen. Following the disruptive activities of the fakery during the week, the M.W.I.U. called a meeting where seven hundred seamen were present. The meeting was conducted orderly, questions of the seamen were answered in detail, the Unity Conference which will be held in Baltimore in September was endorsed and the speakers were cheered when they exposed the fakery.

The seamen in the Port of New York are learning who are their friends and who are their enemies. They are looking forward to the coming conference and are preparing to back up the decisions made there.

The East Coast marine workers, despite the splitting tactics of the fakery, are going ahead to unite themselves and give the shipowners an answer by tying up the ships and docks, and keeping them tied up until demands for better working conditions and wages are granted. Through militant organized action around a common program under an honest leadership, a fighting United Front of marine workers will defeat the shipowners.

Workers Plan Fight on Red Baiting Drive

Workers Will Meet at Webster Hall in Protest Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

the speed-up and prepare new attacks. They want to weaken and demoralize the ranks of labor in the face of coming struggles by ousting the most courageous, militant members in our ranks.

"The A. F. of L. red baiting campaign is a challenge to the growing rank and file movement. It is not only an attack on the Communists who are in the forefront of these struggles, but on every rank and file member who dares to challenge the policies of the reactionary officials.

"Rank and file members in the A. F. of L. let us unite to preserve our unions from the vigilantes' attacks. Rally all forces to fight for a decent living conditions, for clean, honest unions controlled by the workers in the interests of the workers, for unemployment insurance and other demands of the rank and file.

"Attend the Huge Protest Meetings at Webster Hall, Wednesday, August 29th to protest the action of the Executive Council and Demand Immediate Rescinding of the order. Take up this question at your local meeting. Adopt resolutions protesting and demanding rescinding of the order. Send copies of all action taken to the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, One Union Square, Room 810, New York.

"Come out en masse in defense of our rights!"

Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!