



BROTHERHOOD OF Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:

2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER

Special Organizer
FRANK R. CROSSWAITH

Field Representative
S. E. GRAIN

General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Assistant General Organizer
W. H. DES VERNEY
Assistant General Organizer
A. L. TOTTEN

February 17, 1927

Dear Friend and Brother:

I have been informed that Mr. Simmons, representative of the Pullman Company, is doing his utmost to turn over heaven and earth on the Pacific Coast in order to break down the confidence of the men in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to rebuild it up in the bankrupt, dying-if-not-dead Employee Representation Plan. I understand that he has been making all sorts of threats to the men as well as calling me everything but a child of God. But don't be disturbed, don't be shaken from your faith in the Brotherhood. They talked about Christ when he was on earth, thus I expect them to talk about me, abuse and malign me, but I shall fight on.

Permit me to urge you not to allow such poisonous propaganda to intimidate, coerce, or influence you in the least against your Union. Mr. Simmons thinks that you are children who have no minds of your own because you happen to be black men whom the Company has mercilessly abused and treated as slaves for the last fifty years. This is the last desperate stand of the Company to halt the onward, conquering march of the Brotherhood, but this effort will be as futile, ineffective, and useless as all previous attempts on the part of the Company to demoralize the movement and establish its Company Union. Your case is in the hands of the United States Mediation Board, backed by the standard railroad unions and the general public. You are on the verge of victory. Should you fail to hold out to the end, you would deal your race the worst blow it has ever had in its history; it would result in the Company stepping in the Pullman porters' faces and treating them worst than dogs for the rest of their lives; it would set back the race over one hundred years; it would set down the entire group as cowards, weak jelly-fish, without a spark of manhood who are unable to hold their own in the modern world when faced with the opposition of white men. But I know you will stand as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. I know you will not swerve or falter, equivocate or retreat a single step. I know you will carry on. I know you are a real man.

May I assure you that I shall fight resolutely for your cause, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, until victory comes. Long live the Brotherhood and death to the Employee Representation Plan! Forward to victory!

Your faithful servant,

A. Philip Randolph
A. Philip Randolph, Gen. Organizer.

APR/LIM

OUR GOAL:

More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out," conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.



General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
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BROTHERHOOD OF
Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:
2311 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Official Publication: THE MESSENGER



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Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER
Special Organizer
FRANK R. CROSSWAITH
Field Representative
S. E. GRAIN

June 22, 1928.

Mr. C. E. Dellums,
519 Wood Street,
Oakland, Calif.

Dear Brother:

May I advise that you call together your Organizing Committee for the purpose of planning the execution of the enclosed program.

I would suggest that you proceed immediately to utilize the correspondence from the railway labor chiefs in creating a higher morale among the porters and maids and the general public.

Feel free to make any suggestions that may come to your mind.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
A. Philip Randolph
General Organizer

Ran/D

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HEADQUARTERS
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
239 West 136th Street
New York City, N.Y.

September 5th, 1929.

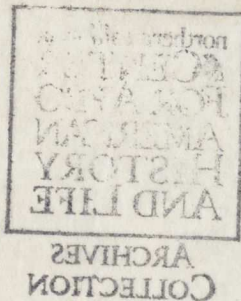
Dear Sir and Brother:

You are herewith requested and advised to forward to the General Secretary-treasurer in New York (or come prepared to contribute) \$10.00 to the General Convention Fund, to defray expenses incident to the holding of the convention.

The Convention begins Sunday Afternoon at 3:00 o'clock, in the Brotherhood Headquarters: 4231 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

Philip Randolph
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
President and General Organizer,
B. of S. C. P.



APR:HLP

C O P Y

BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES
OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESIDENT
61 Putnam Ave. Detroit.

June 13th, 1928.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
224 E. Pershing Road,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of June 8th advising that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters upon the advice of Mr. Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has postponed the strike which was set for June 8th, Friday noon, and that due to the calling off of this strike a great many of the members of your organization feel disappointed.

I wish to say in reply to your communication, which I have noted with considerable interest, I am firmly of the opinion that you men acted wisely in acting upon Mr. Green's advice to call off the strike.

With his experience in the labor movement and his standing as a leading citizen, I feel sure that when he advised you to call off the strike he did so with the knowledge of and desire to do for you and your organization the best possible. And I consider that the leaders of your organization are displaying good judgment in being guided by the advice of so eminent a personage as Mr. Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very fraternally,

SIGNED: F. H. Flojozdall,
Grand President.

TO THE ORGANIZERS.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

I

UNITED STATES MEDIATION BOARD

It is the belief and opinion of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that the United States Mediation Board violated the spirit and letter of the Railway Labor Act and practices discrimination in the case of the Pullman porters either on account of race, or on account of the fact that the Brotherhood is too young, small, or weak an organization to successfully challenge the Board.

It is mistaken however, we shall challenge it with all of the power which we can command.

OUR FIRST STEP:

(a) The General Organizer on Tuesday, June 12, held a special conference with the Board on its decision in our case. The purpose of the Conference was to determine from the Board, the reason for its decision, the grounds upon which said decision was based, and the wherefore for its deviation from the procedure in the handling of the case of 600 employees of the Kansas City, Mexico, Orient Railroad, where it recommended to President Coolidge the establishment of an Emergency Board, the same being established and the members appointed therefor, forthwith.

The General Organizer was advised after an extended conference to send a statement to the Board setting forth our grievances against the Board, and it would go thoroughly into said grievances at its next session in July and send us its reply. It requested that we do not give the press any material on the controversy between the Board and the Brotherhood until it had made its reply to our statement.

PLAN TO CHALLENGE BOARD

(a) Giving publicity to letter of Brotherhood to Board and of Board to Brotherhood.

(b) Seeking a Congressional investigation of the Board's action in the porters' case. We shall interest our friends in Congress to institute an inquiry into the policy and procedure of the Board. At the proper and most strategic time, the organizers shall be advised to interest their local Congressmen and Senators in this inquiry. Each organizer should get the porters and friends and influential Negro and white organizations to write the Congressmen and Senators of their respective districts, urging them to fight for and support such an inquiry.

(c) The Brotherhood shall also seek to secure a Senate investigation of the Pullman Company.

(d) The Brotherhood shall also seek to secure an amendment to the Railway Labor Act favorable to our situation. Mr. Henry T. Hunt, Counsel for the Brotherhood, is now studying the draft of such an amendment, and we shall attempt to get some Congressmen and Senators to introduce said amendment in the House and Senate, upon the reconvening of Congress.

Most Senators and Congressmen will be inclined to give our case a hearing now owing to the fact that a National campaign is on. We shall seek to interest the representatives of all parties in this fight.

Whether these efforts bear fruit or not, they will give us a desirable and valuable flood of publicity which will effectively center public attention on our case. It is this publicity which is killing the Pullman Company's power of resistance to the Brotherhood.

A copy of the statement to the Mediation Board will be sent all organizers. A copy of the reply of the Board to the Brotherhood will be sent you also so that you may give both letters to your local papers.

II POSTPONEMENT OF STRIKE

(a) It has left the Pullman Company at sea, in a state of uncertainty. The Company does not know when strike may be called. The Brotherhood is not required to take another strike vote in order to call a strike. It may be called any minute.

(b) The advice of Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to postpone strike, has brought the American Federation of Labor thoroughly into the Pullman porters' fight.

(c) Postponement of strike secured for Brotherhood a million dollars worth of publicity. Big dailies are writing favorable editorials on our case. The big dailies and magazines will also ~~begin~~ to write a series of feature articles on the Brotherhood and the public significance of our fight.

(d) Postponement of strike demonstrated to the Pullman Company and the public the fine discipline of our membership. In the opinion of the chiefs of the Big Four Brotherhood, this fact is a source of great strength to the Organization and throws great fear into the heart of the Company, since it sees that the organization is capable of acting instantly.

(e) Postponement of strike enabled the Brotherhood to see and study method by the Company to break the strike. It saw the plan of the Company to prevent Brotherhood men from getting to strike breakers, by housing and feeding them in the yards and the terminal stations. In the event that the Pullman Company refuses to recognize the Brotherhood and grant a substantial increase in wages and the 240-hour work month, the Brotherhood will stage a strike. I have worked out a scheme which will enable us effectively to overcome the Plan of the Company to operate the cars by housing and feeding the strike breakers in the yards and terminal station. If we had struck Friday noon, June 8th, we could not have overcome this handicap, for we could not have gotten to the strike breakers.

(f) Postponement of strike enabled organizers of the Brotherhood to gauge the temper of the membership. It knows now more definitely the extent to which the membership will respond to a strike call.

(g) Postponement of strike, upon President Green's advice, definitely indicated to the Pullman Company that the American Federation of Labor is ready to back our fight. This is a source of great alarm to the Company, for the Company has sent all of its propaganda villifying the character of the General Organizer to the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. The General Organizer was informed of this when he took up the question of the American Federation of Labor giving concrete support to the Brotherhood in the strike. Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation requested the General Organizer to send him a statement on the charges the Pullman Company had made against him for his personal information. The same old charges that the General Organizer is an atheist, communist and a believer in free love and a number of other ridiculous things, were made. Mr. Morrison readily agreed that the Pullman Company would be interested in disseminating such

propaganda so as to alienate support from the Brotherhood. This shows that the Pullman Company is afraid of the power which the Brotherhood will get from affiliation with the A. F. of L. While the Company has attempted, on the one hand, to keep the Brotherhood out of the American Federation of Labor, it has sought, through its lackey editors such as Bibb of the Whip, the St. Louis Argus and its horde of stool-pigeons, to inflame and prejudice Negro public opinion against the American Federation of Labor, so that the Brotherhood would be afraid to join the A. F. of L. This has been a very subtle and crafty policy of the Federation which all organizers should expose.

III NEW ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

(a) The Brotherhood shall embark upon an intensive, nation wide organization campaign for the purpose of bringing the 4000 porters and maids out of the Brotherhood into it.

PLAN:

(a) Each Brotherhood man should be given an application blank and required to get one new member or as many as possible. If each member of the Brotherhood got a member, the 4000 outstanding porters and maids would be organized practically over night.

(b) Each member should be required to get the names and addresses of as many porters who are not members of the Organization as possible. These porters could be waited on by some officials of the Brotherhood and shown the necessity of joining the Organization.

(c) A membership committee should be formed on which every member of the division should be placed. Meetings of this membership committee, with as many of them present as possible, should be held periodically.

(d) Certain prominent members of the Citizens Committee, if such committee is in your division, may be requested to use their influence on certain recalcitrant porters who are difficult to convince that they should join the movement.

(e) The Ladies Auxiliary should be employed also in the new organization drive. A committee in the auxiliary should be organized for the purpose of getting new members for the Brotherhood. Such committee may be able to bring effective pressure thru social relations upon the wives of Pullman porters who are not members of the Movement, thereby causing said wives to urge their husbands to join the Brotherhood.

(f) Find enclosed copy of letter from L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors. Copies of this letter should be made and shown to the train conductors on all the lines running out of your district. The said train conductors should be cultivated by key members of the Brotherhood and urged to ride the scabs. Most of the train conductors will be amenable to this program when once they see the interest of their president in our Movement. The train conductors should be told and given a list of all of the non-Brotherhood men on his train. This will be one of our best bets. The General Organizer will also request the President of the Conductors Union to instruct the various lodges of the conductors to cooperate with the Brotherhood in the above-mentioned manner.

MEETINGS:

(a) The Brotherhood should hold meetings daily or as often as possible. A meeting with two or three porters is necessary and valuable. Meetings should be held for new members and meetings should be held for the members by card admission only. Insist that only members with their 1928 cards will be admitted to the meetings for the members only. Meetings should be held also for delinquents, those who have not kept up their dues or paid their full initiation fees. Institute a social boycott by the members

of all scabs and delinquent members. This will help greatly in forcing the non-members into the Brotherhood and getting the delinquents to pay up.

Advantage should be taken of every opportunity to speak in meetings arranged by other groups. Public mass meetings should be held whenever convenient as we have two angles to our proposition; one the public, the other the porter. We must keep both informed and enthusiastic for the Brotherhood

IV PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

(a) A bulletin will be mailed to the membership every week or every two weeks. The problems of the Brotherhood will be discussed therein. All organizers are requested to send in the news of their districts and to write the news in the most interesting form.

This bulletin will be used in addition to The Messenger as our propaganda material. We must reach the men now every week so as to keep their morale high. The bulletin will carry cartoons that dramatically put over our message. Organizers are requested to send in ideas for cartoons. The Organization will rest upon its morale alone. Morale is the result of propaganda. Our propaganda efforts must be constant and frequent. The Pullman Company cannot overcome us if we get our message to the men everywhere constantly. The distribution of bulletins hand by hand is ineffective. The direct mailing method will solve our problem of getting the matter to the men and the dues will jump up as a result of an increased spirit. We will be hitting the Company four times a month on every vital question that arises. Although this will be expensive, it is worth the while because it will reflect itself in more dues. Each organizer can present a message to his division in the bulletin every week or two weeks as well as in The Messenger. We are going to develop an elaborate and effective cartoon service, for pictures are sometimes more effective than articles. It will be recalled when the cartoons were being carried constantly in The Messenger, the morale of the Organization was high.

RELEASE NEWS:

(a) All material for big stories will be sent organizers from New York on the same day story is released in New York so that the news value of the story in the local districts will not be killed.

(b) All organizers should constantly seek to invent and work up local material which may be interesting for a news story in the local press, white and colored.

(c) Effort should be made to get special writers in newspapers and magazines to write one or more historical stories of the porters' fight. It is more possible to get this done now than ever before.

V LABOR

(a) Organizers should cultivate the acquaintance of the local officers of the Central Labor Council of the American Federation of Labor, and also, the officers of the local unions and the internationals in your division. As result of the statement of Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, all of the local bodies as well as international bodies will be more sympathetic and favorable to the Brotherhood and more inclined to cooperate in every way.

(b) It would be advisable to make copies of William Green's telegram and send it to the various unions with a letter calling upon them to cooperate in furthering the cause of the Brotherhood. They may also be called upon to speak at our meetings from time to time.

VI FINANCE

DUES:

(a) Dues is a basis of the Organization. It is the main source of income. Without dues, the Organization cannot live. Dues is the gauge of the morale of the membership. The members should be constantly hammered and pursued to pay their dues. We will have to dun the men for dues just as the Metropolitan Insurance Company duns policy holders to keep up their policies. Without a doubt, unless we keep after the men, they wont pay, and if they wont pay the Brotherhood can't last. Thus winning our strike depends on getting the dues from the men. I feel that we can get the dues from the men if we keep the morale up. A man wont pay unless he has the spirit, and he wont have the spirit unless he gets propaganda, and we can't send him propaganda unless we have dues to pay for it.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

(a) All organizers should urge the members to agree to give something besides their dues every month until the organization is put over. It will be well to pick out men and have talks with them about this matter. Let them know that all movements are carried by a faithful minority. Although there are a few who have given and always give, we must depend upon them to continue to give. At the same time we want to revive the dues-paying spirit of the delinquents. In our weekly or bi-monthly bulletin, special dues-paying arguments will be made regularly.

VII PREPARATION FOR STRIKE

(a) The program of the Brotherhood is no longer to depend on the United States Mediation Board or any other Government agency. While we shall utilize every opportunity to develop propaganda through any government agency, the main primary definite and fundamental weapon which the Brotherhood will develop for use, is the strike.

(b) TIME OF STRIKE: Since our strike vote has already been taken, we have a mandate from the men to strike whenever the organization so decrees. This is a great advantage, since when we propose to strike, the Company will not and cannot know, hence it will not be able to make any preparations, for we will give them not more than twelve or twenty-four hours' notice.

(c) Organizers should immediately form strike committees and place the business in their hands to ferret out and select the most dependable men who can be relied upon to lead picketing and who have got the guts to fight and form groups for preventing strike breakers or Brotherhood men who wont step down when the order goes out for the strike, from the cars.

(d) When our strike is pulled, every man who is to do special strike duty must be tabulated and what he is to do and when it is to be done known to him, the organizer and the organizing committee. In other words, our strike machinery must function with a faultless precision, discipline and courage of the German army.

(e) Organizers and the strike committee should plan a diagram of the field the strike will cover. The entrance to the yards and the stations should be known thoroughly by every man who is to do strike duty.

(f) PICKETING: Picketing should be done by porters, children, women who are relatives and the general public, sympathizers.

(g) The places for picketing should be carefully arranged and determined before a man leaves the strike headquarters on the day of the strike.

(h) Banners expressing the desires and aims of the Brotherhood should be ready for use when strike is called. The Banners should be graphic, dramatic and sensational, such as WE WANT OUR MEN TO GET A LIVING WAGE, (carried by women), WE DON'T WANT OUR DADS TO BEG THE PUBLIC FOR A LIVING, (carried by children), WE BELIEVE ALL MEN WHO WORK ARE ENTITLED TO A LIVING WAGE AND SHOULD NOT DEPEND ON CHARITY, (carried by a white man or woman), WE ARE LAW ABIDING CITIZENS WHO WANT DECENT WAGES, (carried by porters). These indicate just a few ideas for banners. These banners should be carried in places where the public would see them, namely, before the terminal stations, not before the yards. The yards are the places where the men will have to fight to keep scabs from entering.

(i) A scheme for killing the Company's plan for housing and feeding men in the yards and terminal stations in order to keep Brotherhood men from them has been worked out. I cannot send it to you through the mail. But it is as sure to win as the night follows the day. The Company can't beat it.

(j) The Ladies Auxiliary should form a strike committee now, so as to be ready when the time comes to hit, arrives. They should be informed of the fact that it will be necessary for them to prepare sandwiches and hot coffee for the strikers who will be operating all night.

(k) A competent lawyer who knows the law and injunctions and picketing should be engaged so as to handle the problems in the court as they arrive hourly.

(l) Every Brotherhood man who has an automobile should be listed so that ample provisions for transporting strikers and other men doing work for the Brotherhood to and fro during the strike would be made.

(m) Doctors that are sympathetic of both races should be tabulated for use in the event that strikers are injured.

VIII STRIKE FUND

(a) Organizers should immediately begin a strike fund. All members will be required to contribute to the fund. Twenty-five cents a week is a nominal sum. This strike fund should not be used for anything but put in the bank subject to withdrawal upon the call of the strikers or to finance plans in making the strike possible. The strike fund will be largely for local use in the division. The national organization will no doubt need some part of the local strike funds for the prosecution of work that is essential and national in its nature. But the major part of the fund will be used for local strike activities and it shall be held in tact in the local division. It would be advisable to have a special bank account for the strike fund.

IX OTHER PLANS THAT WILL MAKE FOR VICTORY

INTERNATIONAL CHARTER:

(a) In conference with Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the General Organizer was informed that his presentation of the case of the Brotherhood to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in April made a favorable impression upon every member of the Council. The Council, however, held the determination of the case of the Brotherhood for an International Charter in abeyance. The General Organizer was informed that this was a point in the Brotherhood's favor. He was also informed that the Executive Council would meet again the middle of July

at which time it would take some definite action on the application of the Brotherhood for an international charter. President Green indicated that the Council was most likely to recommend that the National Convention of the A. F. of L. alter the charter of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees Alliance and International Bartenders League so that the Brotherhood would be able to get its charter.

It is the belief and opinion of most experienced labor leaders that this maneuver will mean certain victory for the Organization. They look upon the Brotherhood's entrance into the A. F. of L. as being a token of power which the Pullman Company realizes it will not be able to brook or overcome. To have four million organized American workers backing the Brotherhood is a power which is obvious and manifest. Not only that, but the public is well aware of the great public service of the A. F. of L. and consequently will be inclined to give the Brotherhood a greater measure of consideration. It will also be the means of developing and strengthening our financial possibilities. In fact, without a doubt, the Pullman Company cannot overcome the Brotherhood with such a connection, especially if it is necessary for the Organization to strike.

X REPRISALS

(a) In order to avoid reprisals upon the men, organizers should advise all men, when asked by Pullman officials, white or black, whether they propose to strike, to inform said officials of the fact that they don't plan to strike and they are not thinking anything about striking. This is the period of strategy and we must outwit the Pullman Company. It has more power than we have by virtue of its great money but we can out think it and we are out maneuvering it at every turn.

XI DISCHARGED MEN

(a) Whenever discharged men are in need of money an effort should be made to let them have something, if little. This will create a strong spirit of devotion to the Brotherhood, besides men who have sacrificed their jobs for the Brotherhood deserve every consideration that can be given them. They ought to be informed also that the first stipulation of the Brotherhood when an agreement is written will be for the restoration of all discharged men to service with their seniority rights they would have were they still working for the Company, and pay for all lost time.

XII RETRENCHMENTS

(a) Inasmuch as we are facing a hard seige of struggle, organizers should attempt to make every retrenchment and economy possible so as to make a dollar go as far as possible in doing the work of the Brotherhood. Our overhead is heavy and consequently we need to make the utmost drive possible to enlarge our resources for the situation we're now in and the crisis which impends.

XIII WAGE CONFERENCE

(a) Undoubtedly the plan of the Company is to stage another wage conference to pay the men an increase in wages. Any increase in wages will result in benefit to the Brotherhood. We can capitalize it effectively, for it can be easily shown that the Brotherhood forced the Company to grant the increase. Besides the increase will not be as much as the men want or ought to have. Nor will the Company grant the 240-hour work month. So that whatever is done in a wage conference, will strengthen the Brotherhood and increase the ability of the Organization to strike when necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEN ABOUT STRIKE:

Experience shows from our recent strike maneuver that the notification to men of strike order should be sent by telegram to each one. This is the method employed by the Big Four Brotherhoods. While it is expensive, it is exact and certain.

XIV ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY LABOR EXECUTIVES.

(a) The General Organizer is in receipt of communication from Mr. D. B. Robertson, President of the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen expressing his personal deep interest in the fortunes of the Brotherhood and indicating that he proposes to bring the question of the Brotherhood up at the next conference of the Association with a view to getting some collective expression from the standard Railroad Unions on the fight of the Pullman porters. He expressed the hope of being able to get the Association to go on record as backing our fight. Whether they did it collectively, he indicated that his organization would certainly support us.

(b) Find enclosed copies of letters from various railroad organizations expressing their commendation for our sound judgment in following the advice of President Green, to postpone strike.

XV UNITY AND COORDINATION OF ACTION

(a) Unity, harmony and coordination of action among the organizers of the Brotherhood will make for discipline, loyalty and devotion on the part of the membership. An organization such as the Brotherhood which the Pullman Company with all of its millions cannot buy, cannot lose.

Faternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer.

Charge to the account of _____

Form 1228A

\$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NA 127 349 DL 8

Washington D. C. June 7, 1926.

A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue.

Because of my deep interest in the economic welfare of all working people, I am taking the liberty of communicating with you regarding the impending strike of Pullman porters and maids. All thinking, observing people know these groups of workers are suffering from real grievances and are smarting under the imposition of accumulated wrongs. The Pullman Company which exercises the right to organize its capital and corporation and which demands the right to be represented by officers and representatives of its own choosing denies the exercise of the right to its employed porters and maids who daily render faithful and efficient service. This arrogant dominating attitude assumed by the Pullman corporation is contrary to the American spirit of fair play and justice. It ought to arouse feelings of righteous indignation among all classes of people when they behold a powerful corporation oppressing its workers to the point of forceful resistance. No corporation should be permitted to assume a privileged status. The right to organize and petition for the redress of grievances is as fundamental to working people as the right to corporate existence, growth and development is to the officers

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeatable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeatable message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeatable message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued*; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.
2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one percent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Domestic messages and incoming cable messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.
5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such night messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard night letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

B. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The stand-

CLASSES OF SERVICE

ard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

FULL RATE CABLES

An expedited service throughout. Code language permitted.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES

Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be in language of country of origin or of destination, or in French. This class of service is in effect with most European countries and with various other countries throughout the world. Full particulars supplied on application at any Western Union Office.

CABLE LETTERS

For plain-language communications. The language of the country of destination may be employed, if the Cable Letter service is in operation to that country. Subject to delivery at the convenience of the Company within 24 hours if telegraphic delivery is selected. Delivery by mail beyond London will be made if a full mailing address is given and the words "Post London" are written after the destination. Rate is approximately one-third of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

WEEK-END LETTERS

Similar to Cable Letters except that they are accepted up to midnight Saturday for delivery Monday morning, if telegraphic delivery is selected. Rate is approximately one-quarter of the full rate; minimum 20 words.

northern california
#CENTER
FOR AFRO
AMERICAN
HISTORY
AND LIFE

Charge to the account of _____

\$ _____

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

-2-

and stockholders of a corporation. But even though the attitude of the Pullman Company is provocative to the extreme and the grievances of the porters and maids are great and exasperating, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to engage in a strike now. Economic conditions are unfavorable to the success of such an undertaking. Because of a lack of understanding public opinion has not been crystallized in support of your demands. For obvious reasons a strike at this time would play into the hands of the Pullman Company. It is my firm conviction that the best interests of all workers concerned would be served through the postponement of strike action and the substitution therefor of a campaign of education public enlightenment regarding the justice of your cause and the seriousness of your grievances.

William Green
President American Federation of Labor.

C O P Y

SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
Buffalo, New York.

June 14, 1928.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Randolph:

I have been recently advised that the strike of the Sleeping Car Porters has been postponed, and it is my understanding that your action as General Organizer in connection with this matter was largely governed by advice from President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

I want to commend you very highly in connection with the action taken in this matter because I feel personally that you have adopted the right course, and while there may be some criticism directed toward you from members of your organization that believe in direct action, there is one thing that I think all executives should carefully consider, namely, control and direction of their forces.

Economic power is a wonderful thing, but control of that economic power is an absolute necessity. Once the control has been established the employers have a far greater respect, and by the same token far greater fear of an organization, because it can then be used at the opportune time to bring about the results that are desired by organized labor.

Personally I think it would have been unwise to have called a strike of the Sleeping Car Porters just at this time. I believe, however, that there is a splendid opportunity to secure the results that are desired by the members of your organization, providing you use the proper judgment in connection with the handling of your affairs, and I as one Chief Executive commend the officers of your organization for the manner in which you have handled this matter.

I assure you that I shall be pleased to assist you and your organization in any possible manner I can, and will be pleased to hear from you from time to time relative to the progress of your organization.

I remain

Fraternally yours,
SWITCHMEN'S UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

SIGNED: T. C. Cashen,
International President.

C O P Y

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Affiliated with the American Federation
of Labor
Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1928.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have your notice under date of June 8 to the effect that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on the advice of President Green of the American Federation of Labor, postponed the strike which had been set for Friday, June 8th, at noon.

I was very glad to learn of the judicious action taken by your organization, and while I know that men newly organized are prone to desire a test of strength when they feel that their grievances have not been corrected or given proper attention, I am of the opinion that your organization has not reached a point in experience that would justify the officers in calling a strike with a corporation such as the Pullman Company, as many of the organizations know that it is difficult enough for men well-seasoned and trained in union activities to carry on a successful strike with a corporation that would have the far-reaching field to draw on that the Pullman Company could reach.

There is no question but what if the membership of your organization will continue their organization activities and refuse to be led into engagements such as strikes until they are far more sure of their ground than they could possibly be at this time, there will be no question regarding the ultimate success of your organization.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

SIGNED: J. P. Noonan,
International President.

THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS

E. J. Manion, President
3673 West Pine Boulevard,
St. Louis, Mo.

June 18, 1928.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 7, 1928, wherein you advise of the action taken by your organization upon the advice of the President of the American Federation of Labor in the matter of postponing a strike which was set for June 8, 1928.

A copy of your letter was evidently sent to the Executive of each of the Railway Labor Organizations and they in turn have recommended that the matter be listed for consideration at the next meeting of our Association. We expect to hold this meeting within the next thirty days, at which time your letter will be taken up for discussion and decision.

Yours fraternally,

SIGNED: E. J. Manion.

C O P Y

W. G. Lee
President

W. N. Doak
Assistant President

A. L. Whitney
Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

GRAND LODGE
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN
General Offices, Cleveland O.

June 13, 1928.

Mr. A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This will acknowledge your communication of the 8th, advising me of the decision of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to postpone the strike which was set for the 8th, inst. and I cannot help but compliment you on the good judgment used.

A strike is a deplorable thing at best and sufficiently difficult to win when the class of employees engaged in such strike is of the greatest possible necessity to the employers.

I am sure you know that my sympathy is with the Pullman porters who have always been underpaid and compelled to exist largely on charity. But surely there is some way whereby a more equitable arrangement can be made to compensate Pullman porters than by engaging in a so-called strike. A strike is really war and war is to be averted whenever and wherever possible.

You can continue as in the past to rely upon me for advice when I can be of assistance to the class of workmen you represent.

Very truly yours,

SIGNED: W. G. Lee.

C O P Y

L. E. Sheppard
President

S. N. Berry
Senior Vice President

E. P. Curtis
General Sec'y & Treasurer

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS OF AMERICA
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

June 12, 1928.

A. Philip Randolph,
General Organizer,
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
2311 7th Ave., New York City.

Dear Mr. Randolph:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. and I note with a great deal of interest that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, on the advice of Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, postponed the strike, which was set for June 8th.

Naturally, men who have had little experience in the labor movement are restless and disappointed when their desires are not accomplished, but it is a long road from the station of desire to the terminal of possession.

I do not hesitate to say that I think you acted wisely in the premises, and I also suggest the advisability of two essential things to make the sleeping car porters' organization effective and useful.

One is the closest possible adherence to the rules of the company and to duty on the part of the porters that their value may be recognized to a greater degree by their employers.

The other is that you may continue to get them organized and educated in their duty to their employers, their organization and themselves and build up a stronger spirit of co-operation that you may be able at some future time, if the company should treat the porters unfairly, to take issue with their employers in a legitimate, proper and effective manner.

Faternally yours,

SIGNED: L. E. Sheppard,
President.



Telephone: EDGecomb {2323
2324

BROTHERHOOD OF
Sleeping Car Porters

Headquarters:

239 WEST 136th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor No. 18068



October 9th, 1929.

President and General Organizer
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

General Secretary-Treasurer
ROY LANCASTER

Assistant General Organizer
A. L. TOTTEN

Field Representative
S. E. GRAIN

Regional Supervisor
BENNIE SMITH

Mr. C.L. Dellums,
517 Wood Street,
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Bro. Dellums:

I hope you will not measure my appreciation for your fine sense of honor, loyalty and courage together with the intelligent unselfish way you went about affairs that were fundamental to the group we represent, by my delay in writing you.

I have been ill ever since my return home and whenever I am in the office, it is against the doctor's orders.

The support and the sincerity of it I greatly appreciate and it makes me feel that it was motivated by the desire to be honest, fair and impartial. Foremost in your mind was the desire to serve and do only those things which meant for the best interest of the organization.

I believe the Convention did one thing that will always be of value and that is, it brought us together, made contact, and for it we shall all be able to do with more thoroughness and efficiency the work cut out for us. I watched with a keen interest the movements and efforts of the delegates. Some were outstanding in their progressiveness, sound and fundamental in their policy. Honest and deliberate and unselfish in their program. I am happy to remember you as taking a leading part in this group.

My spirit was at low ebb, my confidence in our group practically frustrated, my faith almost gone, but your untiring efforts, unselfish aim and genuine loyalty have made for me again that old fighting determination that we must win.

I can assure you that my contacts mentally with you have strengthened me.

The minutes were late coming from Chicago and they are being mimeographed and will send you a copy the last of the week.

Accept again my thanks and my pledge of loyalty and cooperation.

Fraternally yours,

Roy Lancaster-Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

RL:L

OUR GOAL:

More wages; better hours; better working conditions; pay for overtime; pay for "preparation" time; abolition of "doubling out," conductor's pay for conductor's work when in charge and manhood rights.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
4231 MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

March 3, 1932

Mr. C. L. Dellums
1160 Eighth Street
Oakland, California

Dear Brother Dellums:

Permit me to say that the campaign here we are waging in Chicago in the interest of our injunction case and the development of public opinion behind our fight is meeting with signal success. The white congregational ministers have espoused the cause of porters with interest and enthusiasm. Now, we are trying to wake up the Negro preachers which though is a hard job, but we hope to win some measure of success.

I was in Cincinnati a few days a week or so ago and had a conference with the officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. We went into all the details of the case of theirs, which resulted in their winning the supreme court decision outlawing the company union. They are quite confident of our victory. They gave me all the material relating to their fight so that we are quite well equipped to meet the situation. We are working on every phase of our case here so that it will be in complete readiness when the trial comes up.

I will probably be here until the first of April. Some of your men have come into the Headquarters and I was very glad to see them.

Kindly remember me to the madame, the brothers, sisters and friends. Keep up the good work.

Fraternally yours,

Philip Randolph
Philip Randolph
National President B. S. C. P.

APR/EGW

CHICAGO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' UNION
19 SOUTH LASALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

February 8, 1932

General Manager Chicago Office
Pullman Company
79 East Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The Congregational Ministers' Union of Chicago in observance of Race Relations Week, and deeply concerned at the disproportionate burden which the depression places upon the Negro group in our city and nation, and fearing the danger of unfair discrimination worked upon Negroes in economy measures.

Voted unanimously to draw the earnest attention of the Pullman Company:

1. To the injustice of cutting wages of Pullman Porters, at a time when their income has already suffered reduction through loss of gratuities.

2. To the desirability of finding a way so to remunerate porters that a living wage shall be assured them without recourse to gratuities.

3. To the fact that the interest of individual employees can be maintained only by recognizing the right of employees to set up their own organization, as guaranteed by the Railway Labor Act, and as sustained by decision of the supreme court of the United States in the case of other railway employe organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) P. A. Swartz
A. L. Scott
T. C. Hume

For the Resolution Committee

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
4231 MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

February 17, 1932

Mr. C. L. Dellums
1160 Eighth Street
Oakland, California

Dear Brother Dellums:

The Brotherhood is making history at this time. Sunday, February 7, we held an epochal meeting in Chicago with the largest number of porters we have seen in a long time. February 8, Brother Webster and I appeared before the Congregational Ministers' Union and told them the story of Pullman oppression of the porters. They asked what could they do. We informed them they could protest against an impending wage cut which was unjust because of the low wages porters received and the fact that tips had virtually vanished. They responded immediately and dispatched letter to the Pullman Company which provoked a reply admitting that the Company was cutting the porters' wages by \$5.00 but defended it on the grounds that Pullman Officials were sustaining a cut of more than 10 per cent, as though you could compare the wages of porters with the salaries of officials.

We have got the Pullman Company on the defensive. This wage cut plays into our hands. It was worth thousands of dollars to us to have maneuvered the Company into this embarrassing position. ~~It will help us awaken indifferent porters.~~ It will help us arouse the public. It exposes the futility of the Plan and shows the great value of the Brotherhood. If we had not gotten the Congregational Ministers' Union to act, porters would not now know of the wage cut and they would have gotten a wage cut of 10 per cent instead of the \$5.00.

I therefore wish to urge you to hold as many meetings among the men as possible and fire them up with this wage cut and especially the secret manner in which it was made, which is an insult to the men. It gives the Brotherhood a great opportunity to build.

I shall be in Chicago for several weeks perfecting the various phases of the injunction case. It is my hope that we will have perfected quite a great step forward in this present campaign.

The spirit of the men of Chicago is flaming high. This move of the Company's will strengthen our injunction case over 100 per cent. We could win the case on this move alone. So be not discouraged or dismayed. If we stand by our slogan that "A quitter never wins and a winner never quits" and "He who would be free must himself strike the first blow," we shall go forward and reach our goal of victory.

Remember me to all the brothers, sisters and friends. Tell them upward, onward and forward! The future belongs to the Brotherhood and the new Negro spirit.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph, National President

APR/EGW

Dick Norwood

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
4231 MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

February 11, 1932

To Organizers, Secretary-Treasurers, Field Agents, Etc.
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Greetings:

The Pullman Company has just instituted a \$5.00 per month cut affecting all Pullman porters and maids. This cut, as you know, was brought about through secret conferences held by the Pullman Company, about which none of the porters knew. One of the conferences were held in December; the other held in February, at which the amount of cut was determined upon.

It is apparent that the Pullman Company did not intend that there be any publicity given to this cut in porters wages and intended to just let it come to them quietly. But the Brotherhood, which was aware of both conferences and the intent on the part of the company to cut the porters' wages, mobilized such influences as they could in protest to the cut. Fortunately, we were able to get the cooperation of some powerful groups of citizens here in Chicago and through the Congregational Ministers' Union a letter was addressed to the Pullman Company on the day that the last conference was held in which they protested the pay cut as being an injustice, etc. A copy of the letter is enclosed herewith.

This letter was also given to the newspapers, portions of it was published in one of the Chicago newspapers, together with the statement from the Pullman Company. In this statement the Pullman Company took the position that in line with the program of all railroads to cut wages of the employees 10 per cent, the Pullman Company had proceeded, offering the argument that the porters were treated better than the average railroad man because his cut was not 10 per cent. They also set up the fact that the \$5.00 cut in porters' wages was simply taking away from them the increase given to them in 1929. Another argument offered was the fact that officials of the Pullman Company had been cut far more than 10 per cent.

It is clear, from the statement of the management as appeared in the newspapers, that they are on the defensive trying to make an excuse to the public for this pay cut, but their argument is not on substantial grounds and will not bear the analysis of public opinion which puts the Brotherhood in a far more favorable position to argue its case to the public, as well as to the court.

Let me urge upon you that you at once get together the porters in the district and explain to them this situation. The following points can be brought out:

1. This cut was brought about through secret conferences, under the Plan of Employees Representation in violation of both the letter and spirit of the Railway Labor Act.

2. The cut is an injustice to the porters by reason of the fact that he has already suffered a drastic cut in his income because of the falling off of tips.

3. The method the Pullman Company used to slip this cut over plainly demonstrates the futility of any real relief ~~from~~ under the Employee plan of Representation.

4. The difference in the situation can be seen by comparing the energy and activities put forth by the Company in holding elections and making porters vote when through Brotherhood agitation they were forced to grant an increase, and the secretive-ness and undercover method used to hold a conference when they had decided that conditions were such that they could take the increase away from them.

5. There isn't any short cut to relief in this situation.

6. The Sleeping Car Porter can only protect himself as all other railroad men, and that is through bona fide organization.

7. The Brotherhood is pursuing the only fundamental, sensible, plausible and reasonable method whereby this condition can be eliminated.

8. No bona fide representation of porters can be had as long as the Plan exists, and the Brotherhood is using the only plan whereby the Plan can be eliminated, through the injunction suit under the Railway Labor Act as it has been interpreted by the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The Pullman porters, who, of course, are unusually grieved because of a cut in pay at this time, can only get consideration from the Company by helping the Brotherhood to remove the Plan, and it ought to be the obligation of every man who feels the sting of the pay cut to put his efforts, whatever they might be, and give financial support to the extent that he can in order that sufficient power might be put to the Brotherhood to carry through its injunction suit.

You might read this letter written by the Congregational Ministers' to the Pullman Company which forced the Pullman Company out into the open, and also emphasize the fact to them that it would be a discredit to the intelligence of, not only the Pullman porters but the entire Negro Race for them to stand idly by offering excuses and let the Pullman Company get away with pulling a secret conference and cutting their wages and saying nothing about it, or giving them any notice that their wages were to be cut.

It also might be pointed out ~~to them~~ that these members of this Plan of Employees Representation which they and the Pullman Company have contended that was the best thing for them, knew

that these conferences were being held and never told the porters anything about it, nor upon inquiry could they learn anything about it. This, we think ought to arouse the porters to their responsibility.

Brother Randolph will be in Chicago for three weeks or a month longer where we expect to complete the program for carrying on the Brotherhood's work and hope to have some definite announcement on the injunction suit before he leaves. We will keep you informed from time to time as conditions develop, and we urge upon you to be as active as possible in your territory among the men.

The first step that we would urge, if funds are available, that notices be sent out and meetings held immediately, and we wish to caution you not to be discouraged if the men do not come out to the first few meetings but continue holding the meetings and making contacts as much as you possibly can.

We are sending you this for your own information from which you will be expected to base your argument and carry on the work of the Organization, and will furnish you with additional information from time to time.

Let us hear from you frequently as to how things are going if they are not going at all, we would be pleased to hear that also.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
A. Philip Randolph,
National President

M. P. Webster
M. P. Webster
Chairman General Executive Board

P. S. Urge all porters from your district who come into Chicago to come to the Brotherhood headquarters and attend the meetings, both afternoon and evening.

Indianapolis, Indiana

October 24, 1949

Organizer-Chandler Houston of A. Phillip Randolph Boys Club

Mr. A. Phillip Randolph
International President of the Sleeping Car Porters

Officers, members and friends of this Great Monster Meeting these wartime years constitute a period of test and trail, demanding of the American people the utmost intelligence and the utmost fortitude. In many ways we have just begun to appreciate leaders like Mr. A. Phillip Randolph. Living in a rapidly changing world of strife and confusion, we must never tire of reminding ourselves that Mr. A. Phillip Randolph is fitted for the work including the many problems ahead of us.

Today we would like to remind you of things gone before, the local Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters really begun in our city in 1925, later to be revived May 30, 1932 to April 1942 with Mr. Chandler Houston selected as the first President. Due to such heavy demands of worker elsewhere in the organization, Mr. Houston gave up the office to do a greater work for the F.E.P.C. and the March on Washington under the most excellent leadership of Mr. A. Phillip Randolph in 1941 along with Executive 8802, at which time Mr. Houston was responsible for a membership of 200 members, 42 points, the Movement extending through May 1941 to 1945.

Knowing the hand that rocks the cradle, often it is said rules the world, so September 3, 1941 one of the best Ladies Auxillary with these splendid ladies being chosen as officers, Mrs. Sarah Allen, 1st President; Mrs. C. Chandler Houston, 2nd Vice President; and Mrs. J. W. Scott Ballengraph as 3rd Vice President. This very fine ladies organization grew out of six women with Mrs. Ella Bell Richmond as Field workers included Mesdames Uylless Smith, Martha Vaugh, C.B. Walker and C. Johnson. This group was organized through Mrs. Hellena Wilson one of our very fine leaders of Chicago, President of the Chicago Division. A Charter was received by them in 1942.

Being on with a far vision, Mr. Houston expressed in the present, we know that the past and the present will become the natural men of the future, so October 24, 1949 he was largely responsible for more than 100 boys lining up with the Senate Avenue YMCA. Not yet being satisfied and feeling more boys could be touched he felt that Mr. A. Phillip Randolph would be a fine example for boys, it was then October 24, 1949 that Mr. Chandler Houston organized the A. Phillip Randolph Boys Club in the Emmanuel Baptist Church of which Reverend Frank Roy Hatcher is Pastor. Many of these boys are YMCA members--springing from the A. Phillip Randolph Boys Club.

In a meeting the International 2nd Vice President, Mr. Bennie Smith named Chandler Houston President with the following officers: Vice President P. Davis; 2nd Vice President, William Jeter; C. Johnson a field worker with A. A. Polk, including F. D. Hill, G. L. Owsley, Publicity and R.R. Gardner, Right Guard.

Without the help of these very fine men much of the work done could not have been accomplished.

Chandler Houston has not just shown interest in the YMCA and Sleeping Car Porter alone, but he had spread his work through the city. He now holds Chairmanship of the Civic work in the Eastside Better Business and Civic League of which Mrs. Mary P. McGuire Connell is President. He is a member of the Masonic 32 Degree serving with the Eastside Christain Center of which Mrs. Edna Martin is Founder and Director. Last but not most important he is an active member of the Scott's Methodist Church of which Reverend Samuel Wright is Pastor.

Mr. Houston largely supported the Servicemen Center of which Mrs. Cora Hawkins is in charge. Many donations were collected by him for this great work. He now serves on the Youth Council of the N.A.A.C.P..

Mrs. Helen Brawley played an important role in molding the characters of these boys.

Whatever new wisdom has been gleaned and whatever has been brought for the betterment of our group we owe it to men like these and to women like these mentioned.

Humbly submitted by

The A. Phillip Randolph Boys Club
Joseph T. Hutchens, President

R. K. Smith, Sec. of Boys Work
Theodore Boyd- Youth Physical Director
F. E. De Frantz Executive Director *YMCA
Mothers of the Club Members

Boys
YMCA Senate Ave.

Reginald Jones
Stevie Jones
J. T. Hutchens
A. Poke
Leroy Tinsley
George Gross
Corneleius Watkins
Edgar Searcy
Earl Embrey
Donald Embrey
Paul Duckett
Raymond Hearld
Richard Pierce
Melvin Duncan
Ronald Richardson
James Bryant
Robert May
Melvin Jackson
Micheal Griffin
Joshua Cutler

Mothers
Mrs. Ludora Jones
Janey Tinsley
Elizabeth Watkins
Mrs. Christina White

Mrs. Leathe Hutchens
Mrs. Mary Pope
Mrs. Elizabeth Strong
Mrs. George Gross
Mrs. Amedia Bomar

Mrs. Fannie Cutler

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

MERCHANDISE MART PLAZA

CHICAGO 54, ILLINOIS

J. P. KENNEY,
MANAGER, CAR SERVICE EMPLOYES



November 13, 1952

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters,
217 West 125th Street
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Confirming conversation with Mr. Weth of my office yesterday concerning the porter situation at Spokane incident to the discontinuance of Line 550, Spokane - Billings, which will place on the extra board at Spokane six porters with many years of service.

It is understood the Organization is agreeable to reallocating to the Spokane Agency the porter operations in Lines 635 and 594, Portland - Spokane, now assigned to the Portland District, and which require 3-1/6 and 3 men, respectively; and to offset the loss of these six jobs by Portland porters, to reallocate to Portland the porter operation in Line 616, Oakland - Portland, now assigned to the San Francisco District and requiring 6-1/2 porters. The Management likewise is agreeable to these reallocations and our district people are being instructed to place these changes into effect.

Very truly yours,

J. P. Kenney

cc - Mr. C.L. Dellums
4th International Vice Pres.,
Brotherhood of Sleeping
Car Porters
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

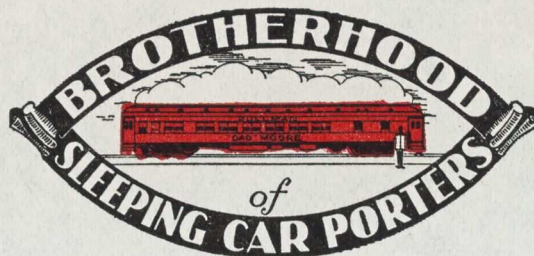


COLLECTION
ARCHIVES

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
International President

MILTON P. WEBSTER
1st International Vice-President
3947 Drexel Boulevard
Chicago 15, Illinois

BENNIE SMITH
2nd International Vice-President
1308 Broadway, Room 305
Detroit, Michigan



Train, Chair Car, Coach Porters and Attendants

AN INTERNATIONAL UNION

Affiliated with the A. F. of L.

217 WEST 125th STREET — Room 301
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

MO 2-5080 - 1



October 16, 1953

ASHLEY L. TOTTEN
International Secretary-Treasurer

C. L. DELLUMS
3rd International Vice-President
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

T. D. McNEAL
4th International Vice-President
11 North Jefferson Street
St. Louis 3, Missouri

THOMAS PATTERSON
Eastern Zone Supervisor

Mr. C. L. Dellums
International Vice President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

Dear C. L.:

Just a word to say that I partially promised Mr. Williams, Regional Director of the Pacific Coast NAACP, that I would speak for his public mass meeting next year.

Since I have a number of requests to speak around the first of the year, I wish you would find out whether they wish me to come next year and when, so that I may be able to arrange other speaking dates. Let me know as soon as you can. Since you mentioned this matter yourself in Los Angeles, no doubt, you know about the date the meeting will be held.

Let me say that the Convention of the Brotherhood on the Pacific Coast excelled any we have had, including our Convention here in New York. I think this is quite a concession. The Convention was not only fruitful but entertaining.

Kindly remember me to Walter and Marva.

Fraternally yours,

A. Philip Randolph
International President

APR/W

Mar. 28

Montreal.

18th. May 1958

Dear Mr. Randolph,

I was made to believe while growing up that you and the Brotherhood stood for honesty and integrity. Things have happened here to cause several of us to think differently. I hear you sent Bennie Smith here last week to see Coleman and Dash to cover up and restore a proven thief, Marcus Dash, as an official of the Montreal Division. All these years he has been stealing the Division's money and the Brotherhood knew of it but did nothing. Now he has been caught and it has been proven without a doubt, you have the Bank statements, you still want to keep him in office. The C.P.R. has heard of it, so as other groups now what will they think of us negroes. Is the constitution of the brotherhood written just to cover one group of members. Should all divisions entitled to protection from dishonest officials. What is Blanchettes job as far as Montreal division is concern. Why cant he give the books a proper audit. Dash appoints his own auditors, audit his own books and they sign the report. The auditors have been so ashamed lately they are hiding from the men and the Chairman has resigned. You help kick Davie Beck and Jim Hoffa out of the A.F. of L. for stealing unions funds. Is it different hw when it comes to your union. I here some of the men talking and i am prepared to give my \$5 to get a lawyer if it need be to clean Montreal Division up. We cant demand and receive respect from the Company and others when you have a proven thief as an officer to represent us and they know it. Please act honestly and right before it is too late and the Brotherhood has to be exposed. T.

Yours truly.

A. Porter

Mr. Webster, Mr. Totten, Mr. Dellums, Mr. McNeal

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1958
MONTREAL



CHARLES ABRAMS
CHAIRMAN
ELMER A. CARTER
J. EDWARD CONWAY
JOHN A. DAVIS
MARY LOUISE NICE

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
TEL: BARCLAY 7-1616

CHARLES LIVERMORE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
EDWARD RUTLEDGE
HOUSING DIRECTOR
HENRY SPITZ
GENERAL COUNSEL
JOHN B. SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

March 3, 1959

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
217 West 125th Street - Rm. # 301
New York 27, N. Y.

Re: Fair Employment Practices Commission
for California

Dear Mr. Randolph:

Chairman Carter has asked me to reply to your letter of February 5, 1959.

You have asked us to suggest provisions which should go into the F.E.P.C. law for California which Mr. Dellums and others will attempt to have enacted.

As you know, many of the states which have adopted laws against discrimination subsequent to the passage of New York's have used it as a model.

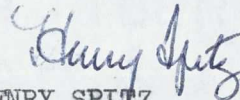
Model F.E.P.C. laws have also been drafted and circulated by some private civil rights organizations. I believe that such a model statute has been drafted by the American Jewish Congress, among others. These proposed statutes make specific provision for powers which are not expressly granted to the New York Commission. However, a bill which is specific in its grant of powers may sometimes meet with legislative resistance by reason of its very specificity. Furthermore, a broadly worded statute may, through administrative construction and judicial interpretation be given wide application in specific instances.

For instance, one of the model statutes gives the Commission power to compel employers, employment agencies and labor organizations to post Commission notices on their premises. For several years an amendment to the New York law was sought to accomplish that end. This amendment never passed. However, under the section of our law which authorizes the Commission to "adopt, promulgate, amend and rescind suitable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this article" the Commission adopted its Regulation No. 1, which directs every employer, employment agency and labor organization subject to the Law to post notices furnished by the Commission. This mandate was challenged in the courts, which upheld the power of the Commission to adopt it. In this way the Commission's purpose was achieved without a specific amendment of the Law.

I enclose a copy of the New York statute and a "Report Prepared for the Conference of Governors of Civil Rights States," which I hope will be of interest and assistance to Mr. Dellums.

If I can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours



HENRY SPITZ
General Counsel

HOA/em
CC: Elmer A. Carter
Encls.

MAR 5 REC

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

217 WEST 125th STREET

NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

MOument 2-5080

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Horace Sheffield

440

May 28, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: New York Regional Director, NALC
New York State and New England Supervisor, NALC
New York Chapter President, NALC
New York Lay Member to National Executive Board, NALC
National Secretary, NALC
National Treasurer, NALC
National Vice Presidents in New York Area, NALC

FROM: A. Philip Randolph

RE: New York NALC Newsletter, May-June, 1962

As president and founder of the Negro American Labor Council who, together with the National Executive Board, is responsible for the execution of the policy and development of the movement, I wish to direct your attention to certain articles appearing in the current issue of the Newsletter of the New York Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council. The articles in question are: Steel Workers Sold Out and All African Trade Union Federation. Both articles disturb and distress me.

I am, belatedly, bringing this matter to your attention at this time for your discussion and judgement since I only read the controversial articles in the NALC Newsletter on the train enroute to New York from Chicago on May 12.

In view of expressed desires by the leadership of the AFL-CIO and NALC at the Miami Beach Convention, December 1961, to develop cooperation with a view to the elimination of race bias in trade unions and bringing the Negro community and the Labor community, represented by the AFL-CIO, closer together, you, too, will be greatly concerned about attacks on the program and leaders of the AFL-CIO, as well as grave criticism of one of the outstanding and brilliant African leaders, Tom Mboya of Kenya.

Because of our pledged commitment to cooperation with the AFL-CIO on the civil rights front in the House of Labor, and our profound interest in the march of the new African states and leadership toward independence, freedom, bread and human dignity, we have the responsibility not only to correct this terrible

blunder in policy and retreat in honor, but to make it impossible for it to happen again. We must take this action immediately because it is morally right and organizationally and ideologically sound, in terms of free, democratic trade union morality, and before the angry storms of resentment break around our movement which, if the Newsletter is widely circulated, is as certain to happen as the night follows the day.

Now, about the article, Steel Workers Sold Out, which states:

"With millions of workers on the unemployment rolls; with the cost of living increasingly on the rise; with many young people unable to even get their first job; with the income gap between the workers and the Power Elite rapidly opening into a gulf, and with hundreds of thousands of workers having "hit the bricks" already this year for a decent living, the leadership of the United Steelworkers of America "negotiated" (and we use this word very loosely) a sell-out contract."

In the first place, to make the charge that the steelworkers were sold out by the Steelworkers Union, as a result of the recent contract with the steel corporations, cannot be defended upon a basis of knowledge and understanding. It is doubtful that any member of the NALC editorial board has read the contract. But, even if the contract had been read, it is not the purpose and aim of NALC to presume to set itself up in judgment of the internal problems of AFL-CIO trade unions unless race bias is involved. This type of action must be left to the officers and members of the union.

Second, the charge is a serious impeachment of the honor and integrity of the leadership of the Steelworkers Union which is not only unjustified but such reckless attacks can only win the implacable opposition of the Steelworkers Union to NALC and thereby cause both Negro and white members of the union to turn against our movement.

Besides, the Steelworkers' Union was one of the big unions of the AFL-CIO to send a representative, the Secretary-Treasurer, second official in command of the union, to address the Founding Convention of NALC in Detroit.

As a fellow brother member of David McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers Union, on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, I have found him to be honorable, responsible, and an able and sound trade unionist who is capably and constructively serving the steelworkers, in particular, and the cause of free, democratic trade unionism, in general. I sincerely deplore this attack upon him and his great labor organization.

Certainly, the numerous capable and militant Negro and white trade union champions of labor's rights, two of whom, Brothers Boyd Wilson and Jack Thornton, are Vice Presidents of NALC, on the staff and members of the Steelworkers Union, can be depended upon to protect and advance the cause of the steelworkers without the intervention of NALC to advise the leadership of the Steelworkers Union concerning the technical business of building and negotiating contracts.

With a long and extensive experience in negotiating labor contracts involving rates of pay and rules governing working conditions, I can assure my NALC brothers and sisters that even a trade unionist who is highly knowledgeable of the techniques, procedures and know-how of collective bargaining would not be qualified to make an authoritative evaluation of the Steelworkers Union contract without patient study and careful examination of every phase of its complex mechanism. This is true of practically any labor agreement.

Besides, the job of NALC is not the appraisal of the value of trade union contracts; its primary interest is to fight racial discrimination in trade unions, industry and government, a major undertaking. This unfortunate and irresponsible approach of cooperation with the AFL-CIO, through condemnation of the strictly economic trade union policies and leadership of national and international labor unions, can only result in the separation and trade union isolation of NALC from the broad labor movement and the consequent loss of the confidence and respect of black and white organized labor, if not the public.

Now, about the article entitled, All African Trade Union Federation, which states:

"In May of 1961 over forty trade union organizations from 38 African countries met in Casablanca, Morocco to carve out a common trade union policy for African workers.

...As with all births, this was not without pain. All of those countries who were formerly colonial masters over many of these African countries attempted in every conceivable way to sabotage the Federation. A major role was played by Irving Brown, AFL-CIO European representative, to wreck this Federation. We, who have had a long, and sometimes bitter experience in the AFL-CIO can imagine what Mr. Brown had in mind.

The Africans were not taken in. They fought for, and won, a democratic and free trade union movement in spite of Irving Brown and his European counterparts. It is quite interesting to note that among those that met secretly with Brown and tried to destroy the unity of the African workers was Tom Mboya of Kenya."

The article, with an ideological slant of a distinct Moscow-oriented interpretation and evaluation of the Casablanca conference and the roles of Irving Brown and Tom Mboya, tends to spread false propaganda to the effect that the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations is an international sinister influence and is preventing the unity of the African workers.

Though this concept of the AFL-CIO and the aforementioned leaders is basically untrue it could, if widely propagated with the sanction and blessing of a national American Negro movement of the moral and public influence of the Negro American Labor Council, weaken, if not destroy, the confidence of the African laboring masses in the AFL-CIO and its African program, as well as rouse suspicions of the integrity and loyalty of some of the outstanding African labor leaders in the cause of a free Africa.

Excerpts from the article that seek to pin the label of responsibility for the sabotage of the Federation on Irving Brown, representative of the AFL-CIO, is a partisan and prejudiced appraisal and does not reflect the policy or attitude of the Negro American Labor Council on the brilliant, courageous and challenging role he has played as the representative of the AFL-CIO in advancing the cause of free, democratic trade unionism in Africa, Asia and Europe.

Moreover, the charge in the article that Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, secretly plotted with Brown to destroy the unity of the African workers is a serious and monumental misrepresentation of the facts.

Tom Mboya, one of the commanding leaders of labor in Africa, has labored diligently and hard for the liberation of Africa from colonial rule and the development of a viable labor movement in Africa in general, and Kenya in particular. He has demonstrated the vision and wisdom of refusing to separate the African laboring masses from the workers of the free world, as represented by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, while not opposing the development of strictly African trade unions, though rejecting the domination of the Soviet Union's World Federation of Trade Unions.

Although any group of African labor movements should be recognized as having the right to hold any kind of conference they choose, there is no evidence that Casablanca was any paragon of proletarian wisdom and vision for the guidance of the African workers toward unity. In fact, it resulted in deepening the ideological fission among African workers. This was largely due to the fact that the motivation and direction of the conference did not stem from a broad enough African working class base, but rather from narrow, sectarian, politico-labor forces.

The AFL-CIO and the ICFTU can only interpret this attack, allegedly by the Negro American Labor Council, as evidence of its opposition to the philosophy of free, democratic trade unionism and its interest in fostering the progress and power of the totalitarian type trade union which is an organic arm of the monolithic state.

Needless to say, this unfortunate position expressed in the Newsletter of the New York Chapter NALC can only achieve the ideological polarization of the AFL-CIO and NALC which can constitute a kiss of death to our movement.

Let me make it unmistakably clear that NALC is committed to the philosophy and program of free, democratic trade unionism, as represented by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in the international field by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Now, this does not mean that NALC considers the AFL-CIO and ICFTU and Irving Brown and Tom Mboya as being above criticism. Not at all. But criticism of any movement or individual must stem from a frame of reference of NALC policy and truth.

While the National Negro Labor Council is uncompromisingly opposed to race bias in all of its varied and various forms in the house of labor, this does not mean that it is opposed to the AFL-CIO. Moreover, NALC, as definitely and positively set forth at the Founding Convention in Detroit in 1960, is unalterably opposed to Communists, Communism, Fascism and racism.

Were influences within NALC to become sufficiently strong to cause NALC to abandon its anti-Communist position I should, as President, take steps to disestablish the movement rather than be guilty of permitting NALC to serve as an open gate for Communists to descend upon the struggles of the black laboring masses of the United States, to brainwash them to serve as tools to advance the international Communist conspiracy of the Soviet Union against free, democratic trade unionism and the American political democracy.

FRIENDSHIP OFFICE OF AFL-CIO

Moreover, NALC will be pilloried in bona fide trade union circles for directing a devastating tirade against the AFL-CIO at a time when it sets up a United Nations Friendship Office in New York to advance its Afro-Asian-European program.

States a release of the AFL-CIO of April 20, 1962:

"A 'Friendship' office representing the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, devoted to maintaining liaison with trade unionists who may be members of government delegations to the United Nations, will be opened officially Monday, April 23.

The major purpose of the Friendship committee will be to introduce U.N. delegates from foreign countries to the American Labor movement, particularly those delegates who have a trade union background and interest. It has been noted in the past that among many U.N. delegations are government officials, notably from Africa, Asia and Europe, who entered public life via trade union activity. In addition, some government delegations on a temporary basis frequently include as delegates and advisers trade union officials.

....The New York Central Labor Council will be primarily responsible for developing this liaison. It will be assisted, however, by Irving Brown, former AFL-CIO overseas representative, who is now spokesman at the United Nations of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, stated: 'We regard the opening of the AFL-CIO United Nations Friendship Office in New York as an important step in furthering international understanding among free peoples. We hope that these delegations will make use of the Committee's services so that visiting delegates can have greater opportunities to meet and discuss vital issues with American workers and trade union officials'."

Now, the embarrassing question might well be raised: How can NALC, supposedly committed to cooperation with the AFL-CIO on the civil rights front, justify this attack on the AFL-CIO, (which is committed to the destruction of colonialism) on the international front?

Certainly if the charges of NALC against Irving Brown are true, African delegates and representatives at the U.N. will properly look upon this AFL-CIO Friendship Office with scorn and contempt and reject the hospitality and service of this project. If the charges are untrue - and they are - African delegates and labor leaders, as well as Asian and European delegates and leaders of labor, will lose respect for the leadership of NALC as being without integrity of word and commitment.

Thus, this Newsletter places the NALC between the devil and the deep sea. Obviously, the leadership of AFL-CIO and ICFTU cannot view with a friendly feeling any effort to torpedo a major phase of its international program. Nor can the leadership of NALC in good conscience sit in the high councils of the AFL-CIO and help formulate an African program and then oppose it and slander its leaders such as this Newsletter has done.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Newsletter of the New York Chapter be discontinued pending reorganization of the Editorial Board.

6.

2. That the NALC members or employees responsible for writing the articles be disassociated from any and all administrative and official activities in NALC pending hearing on the matter.

3. That copies of this memorandum setting forth the true position of NALC be sent to President Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO, members of the Executive Council, President Omar Becu of the ICFTU, local NALC chapters, the NALC National Executive Board, and the press.

4. That the national office of NALC issue a monthly newsletter when financially feasible.

5. That the National President of NALC serve as editor-in-chief of the newsletter.

GOALS AND GUIDELINES OF NALC

Because the misrepresentation of NALC with respect to its policies may not only jeopardize the status of leaders of NALC, but even hurt the unions of which they are a part, I wish to set forth herewith some of the basic goals and guidelines of our movement.

WHAT IS NALC?

It is not a labor union, but a labor organization dedicated to eliminate race bias in trade unions, industry and government.

It does not propose nor is it prepared to negotiate labor contracts, initiate representation elections or settle grievances or claims of workers.

It is not a civil rights movement. It is a black laborers' rights movement. It does not initiate civil rights struggles, but it will cooperate with the established civil rights movements, such as the NAACP, CORE, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and other established civil rights movements.

AIMS

Abolition of color bar in unions.

Abolition of discriminatory seniority rosters and separate racial lines of job progression.

Abolition of minority sub-standard wages and the achievement of a decent minimum wage of \$1.50 an hour.

Fight to make union democracy work.

Struggle for achievement of first-class citizenship for Negro workers in the House of Labor.

Integration of Negro trade unionists on union staffs, in various departments, on policy-making bodies and as appointed administrative and elected officials of the union.

Fight and work not only to eliminate the gap between the Negro community and labor community but to abolish the root causes of the gap.

Cooperate with the AFL-CIO to advance the cause of civil rights both within and without the House of Labor.

Cooperate with the AFL-CIO in the struggle to defend and advance the interests of American wage earners.

Cooperate with the AFL-CIO in support of the U.N. as man's last great hope of peace and as a major force in the economic, social and political development of newly emerging African and Asian states.

Cooperate with the AFL-CIO in support of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, but without interference in the struggles of African workers to build a Pan-African labor movement on a basis of their own judgement as to what they regard to be their own best interests. NALC stands for affiliation of any Pan-African labor movement with the ICFTU, just as the newly emerging African states join the United Nations and the labor representatives participate in the congresses of the International Labor Office. This policy is based upon the principle of the indivisibility of the freedom of free workers of the world.

It is important to note that the NALC is not only pro-ICFTU, but it is anti-WFTU, (the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions) which represents the philosophy of the domination of workers' unions by the State.

It must be remembered that there are times when the bona fide trade union movement of a country may find it necessary to oppose the policy of its government. Such is the case with the American labor movement today with respect to President Kennedy's Administration on wage increases and movements for shorter hours of work below the forty-hour week. In fact, most of labor's gains have been in spite of government, and often times in opposition to government capital. This same fact is true with respect to the Negroes struggle for civil rights.

And while the Negro American Labor Council will uncompromisingly wage warfare against race bias in all of its varied and variegated forms in the United States of America, it is unequivocally pro-United States of America, in which Negroes have the right to fight for their rights, which is not true under totalitarian government.

NALC brothers and sisters must not make the mistake of equating opposition to race bias in the AFL-CIO to opposition to the labor movement, or opposition to race bias in the United States to opposition to the USA. Negroes have as big a stake as any segment of Americans in keeping the United States free, strong and great, since they fought, bled and died in every war to make America free, strong and great. And let it be understood that militant Negroes, as represented by NALC, are willing to fight, bleed and die for the right to live as free men in a free American society.

It is also important to understand that while NALC is non-partisan, it is not non-political. It places its major political emphasis on the registration of every Negro of voting age in every hamlet, county, city and state and the enactment of civil rights and labor's rights legislation. NALC is committed, by convention action, to the formation of an American Labor Party, but only if sponsored and backed by bona fide trade unions. It must also be committed to the

support and preservation of free, democratic trade unionism and the political democratic system.

NALC is also committed by convention action to government ownership and control of the railroads and public utilities.

By convention action, NALC stands for international agreement among the nuclear powers banning nuclear testing, with international inspection.

We stand for a world at peace.

This is where NALC stands.



DAVID R. POYNTER
CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF LOUISIANA

June 6, 1979

International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1716 18th Street
Oakland, California 94607

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to the direction of the Louisiana Legislature contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 170 of the 1979 Regular Session, please find enclosed herein a copy of said resolution.

With all best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

David R. Poynter

DRP:gb
Enclosure

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
260 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

March 27, 1974

Mr. C. L. Dellums
International President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
1716-18 Seventh Street
Oakland, California 94607

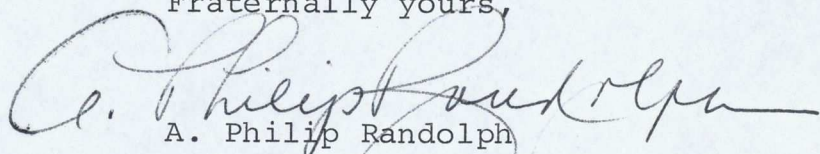
Dear Brother Dellums:

This will acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of March 19 to the International Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters concerning the Brotherhood joining the Amtrak service workers' council, along with the Transport Workers Union and the Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union.

I note the position which you suggest the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will be required to take to protect the best interests of the organization.

May I say that I am in agreement with your reasoning and, therefore, wish to register my vote in support of the position you suggest in the best interest of our movement.

Fraternally yours,

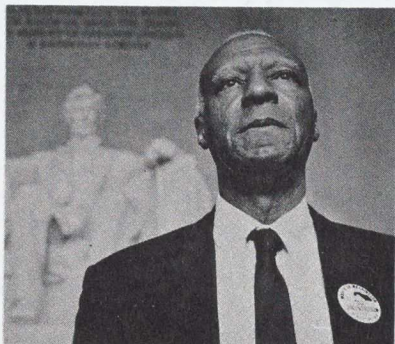

A. Philip Randolph

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A. Philip Randolph Eightieth Birthday Committee

260 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10010
533-8000

March 24, 1969

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Joseph C. Wilson
Jerry Wurf

Mr. C. L. Dellums, President
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO
1716 Seventh Street
Oakland, California

Dear Brother Dellums:

I am pleased to invite you to join us on the dais for our Eightieth Birthday Dinner for A. Philip Randolph at the Waldorf Astoria on May 6th. The dinner is scheduled for the Waldorf's Grand Ballroom at 7 p.m. As an honored guest, you are also cordially invited to attend the reception in honor of Mr. Randolph beginning at 6 p.m. in the West Foyer of the Grand Ballroom. We ask all dais guests to arrive at the reception no later than 6:30 p.m. in order for the line to be formed for entrance into the Grand Ballroom.

Because of space limitations imposed on us by the size of the dais, I hope you will let us know whether you will be able to join us by returning the enclosed reply card no later than April 7th.

Sincerely yours,

Bayard Rustin

Bayard Rustin

RSVP

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 Ramsey Clark
 William Clay
 Jacob Clayman
 Charles E. Cobb
 Eli E. Cohen
 Eleanor G. Coit
 William T. Coleman, Jr.
 Jack T. Conway
 John Conyers, Jr.
 John Sherman Cooper
 John C. Cort
 Howard Coughlin
 Norman Cousins
 John F. Cronin
 Dennis Crosby
 Harold C. Crotty
 U. C. Crowder
 Patrick F. Crowley
 A. R. Dailey

Wilbur Daniels
 Earl W. Davis
 Georgia M. Davis
 Ossie Davis
 Walter G. Davis
 James W. Debow
 C. C. Dejoie, Jr.
 Max Delson
 Leon M. Despres
 Adrian W. DeWind
 Manuel Diaz, Jr.
 Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
 Robert F. Drinan
 James R. Dumpson
 Leslie W. Dunbar
 Nelson Jack Edwards
 Marshall England
 Bernard J. Englander
 Richard A. Falk
 James Farley
 James Farmer
 James T. Farrell
 Myer Feldman
 Paul Feldman
 Joseph H. Fichter
 Ernest A. Finney, Jr.
 Sam Fishman
 Edward H. Flannery
 Harry Fleischman
 Harold C. Fleming
 Arthur S. Flemming
 George B. Ford
 Harry Emerson Fosdick
 L. H. Foster
 John Hope Franklin
 June Franklin
 Samuel H. Friedman
 Alex Fuller
 Buell G. Gallagher
 Charles J. Garrahan
 James H. Gary
 William S. Gary
 James M. Gavin
 Benjamin A. Gebiner
 Emanuel Geltman
 Harry D. Gideonse
 H. E. Gilbert
 William A. Gillen
 Eli Ginzberg
 Nathan Glazer
 Hugh M. Gloster
 Harry Golden
 Nat Goldfinger
 Aaron Goldman
 Eric F. Goldman
 Quinlan R. Gordon
 Victor Gotbaum
 Curtis M. Graves
 Ernest G. Green
 J. Lynwood Gresham
 Lawrence T. Guyot, Jr.
 Frank W. Hale, Jr.
 Larzette G. Hale
 John A. Hannah
 Doris Gibson Hardesty
 James T. Harris, Jr.
 Gordon K. Haskell
 Andrew T. Hatcher
 Mark O. Hatfield
 Augustus F. Hawkins
 Edler G. Hawkins
 Reginald A. Hawkins
 Brooks Hays
 Stanley P. Herbert
 August Heckscher
 Robert L. Heilbroner
 Walter W. Heller
 Loy W. Henderson
 Thomas H. Henderson
 Vivian W. Henderson
 John Hersey
 T. M. Hesburgh
 D. John Heyman
 George G. Higgins

Norman Hill
 Bessie Hillman
 Richard G. Hirsch
 Oveta Culp Hobby
 Sal B. Hoffmann
 John L. S. Holloman, Jr.
 M. Carl Holman
 Sidney Hook
 Robert Hooks
 Irving Louis Horowitz
 George M. Houser
 James T. Housewright
 Thomas P. F. Hoving
 Irving Howe
 William R. Hudgins
 Chet Huntley
 Harold R. Isaacs
 Eugene Istomin
 Morris Iushewitz
 Marcellius Ivory
 Emory O. Jackson
 Joseph T. Jackson
 Lillie M. Jackson
 Ruth J. Jackson
 Sophia Yarnall Jacobs
 F. C. James
 George James
 Thomas Miller Jenkins
 P. R. Jervay
 Leroy R. Johnson
 Mordecai W. Johnson
 Rafer Johnson
 Felix C. Jones
 Barbara Jordan
 Clyde E. Jordan
 Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
 Tom Kahn
 Kivie Kaplan
 Joseph Karasick
 Frank E. Karelsen
 Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
 E. T. Kehrner
 Damon J. Keith
 Penn Kemble
 James Kemp
 Maida Springer Kemp
 Dorothy Kenyon
 Leon H. Keyserling
 Theodore W. Kheel
 Thomas Kilgore, Jr.
 Martin Kilson
 William L. Kircher
 Lane Kirkland
 John M. Kirkpatrick
 Israel Kugler
 Harry W. Laidler
 Gerald A. Lamb
 Layle Lane
 Mary Lasker
 Russell R. Lasley
 J. M. Lawson, Jr.
 James R. Lawson
 Louis J. Lefkowitz
 Edith A. Lehman
 Robert Lekachman
 Edward J. Leonard
 William N. Leonard
 Max Lerner
 Arthur J. Levine
 Arthur Levitt
 Earl C. Lewis
 Hylan Lewis
 John Lewis
 Seymour Martin Lipset
 Arthur C. Logan
 Marian B. Logan
 Herman H. Long
 A. Williams Loos
 Charles Wesley Lowry
 Michael Mann
 Lenore Marshall
 Ray Marshall
 Will Maslow
 Sal Maso

Louis Martin
 Richard B. Martin
 Emil Mazey
 Joseph McCarthy
 Curtis F. McClane
 Robert M. McGlotten
 Ernest Rice McKinney
 B. F. McLaurin
 Theodore D. McNeal
 George E. Meares
 Saul Mendlovitz
 John A. Middleton
 Isaiah M. Minkoff
 Luna I. Mishoe
 Clarence Mitchell
 Clarence M. Mitchell, III
 Joseph Monserrat
 Gregory Mooney
 Paul Moore, Jr.
 Richard V. Moore
 John Morsell
 Teodoro Moscoso
 Robert Moses
 Emanuel Muravchik
 Pauli Murray
 James M. Nabrit, Jr.
 James M. Nabrit, III
 Robert R. Nathan
 Fannie A. Neal
 Robert Nesbitt
 Sarah H. Newman
 Lionel H. Newsom
 Reinhold Niebuhr
 Robert N. C. Nix
 Eleanor Holmes Norton
 John M. Oesterreicher
 Richard B. O'Keefe
 William H. Oliver
 Peter Ottley
 L. Joseph Overton
 George A. Owens
 William J. Pachler
 Richard Parrish
 Warren Pate
 F. D. Patterson
 Benjamin F. Payton
 John De J. Pemberton, Jr.
 Esther Peterson
 Ann Petry
 Channing Emery Phillips
 Harold L. Pilgrim
 Morris Pizer
 Stanley Plastrik
 Norman Podhoretz
 Shad Polier
 Louis M. Pollak
 William E. Pollard
 Paul A. Porter
 Adam C. Powell
 C. B. Powell
 Robert E. Powell
 Otto Preminger
 Hollis F. Price
 Yvonne Price
 Maxwell M. Rabb
 James H. Rademacher
 S. Frank Raftery
 Claude Ramsay
 Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.
 Richard Ravitch
 J. Saunders Redding
 Seymour Rexsite
 Hobson R. Reynolds
 Victor Riesel
 Frank Riessman
 Francis E. Rivers
 Lillian Roberts
 James M. Roberts
 Cleveland Robinson
 Dollie L. Robinson
 Prezell R. Robinson
 Joseph B. Robison
 Lawrence Rogin
 Alex Rose

Marvin Rosenberg
 Samuel I. Rosenman
 Carl T. Rowan
 Jacob Philip Rudin
 Dean Rusk
 Gwendolyn Y. Salters
 Edith Sampson
 Howard J. Samuels
 Terry Sanford
 Faye L. Schenk
 James H. Scheuer
 Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
 Louis B. Schwartz
 David Selden
 John H. Sengstacke
 Brendan Sexton
 Albert Shanker
 Horace L. Sheffield
 Arthur D. Shores
 Leon Shull
 Henry Siegman
 Leander G. Simms
 Ralph Simon
 William H. Simons
 J. David Singer
 Don Slaiman
 John Slawson
 Ashby G. Smith, Sr.
 Bennie Smith
 Clement J. Smith
 Frank Soffel
 Theodore C. Sorensen
 Asa T. Spaulding
 Charles S. Spivey, Jr.
 W. R. Steinberg
 William Stern
 Marcus C. Stewart
 Jack Stieber
 Louis Stokes
 Rembert Stokes
 Leon H. Sullivan
 Leon Sverdlove
 O. L. Tandy
 Cecil Thomas
 Sterling Tucker
 Gus Tyler
 Cyril D. Tyson
 Albert Vorspan
 James C. Walker
 William O. Walker
 Wyatt Tee Walker
 Noah C. A. Walter
 Robert Penn Warren
 Leon H. Washington, Jr.
 Roosevelt Watts
 Rowland Watts
 George L. P. Weaver
 Robert C. Weaver
 Jacob J. Weinstein
 Nils Y. Wessell
 E. L. Wheatley
 John H. Wheeler
 Katie E. Whickam
 Elizabeth Wickenden
 Thomas R. Wilcox
 Roger W. Wilkins
 Robert E. Will
 Joseph Willen
 Franklin H. Williams
 G. S. Wilmore
 Willard Wirtz
 William Wolpert
 C. Vann Woodward
 Edward L. Wyatt
 Andrew Young
 Thomas G. Young
 W. C. Young
 Charles S. Zimmerman
 Al Zack
 Nicholas A. Zonarich
 Norman Zukowsky

(Partial List)

Regular Session, 1979

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 170

BY MR. CONNOR

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express condolences of the Louisiana Legislature at the passing of

A. Philip Randolph, champion of civil rights.

WHEREAS, it is the deep sorrow and sincere regret that the members of the legislature have learned of the passing of A. Philip Randolph; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Randolph began his drive for civil rights by organizing the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first black union with an international charter; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Randolph was instrumental in forcing the AFL-CIO to outlaw racial discrimination when the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations merged in 1955; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Randolph was elected vice president of the AFL-CIO in ¹⁹⁵⁵ (1957) and (later became) a member of its executive council, always acting to protect the civil rights of black workers; and

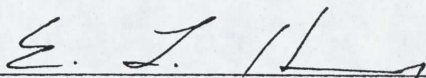
WHEREAS, in 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson awarded Mr. Randolph the Medal of Freedom, this country's highest civilian honor, in recognition of his lifelong crusade for civil rights; and

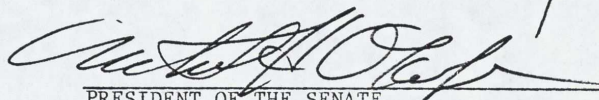
WHEREAS, Mr. Randolph did a great service to this nation by helping to bring about equality among all the citizens of the United States of America, and it is only fitting that the members of the legislature as a whole, and for the people of Louisiana, to mourn his passing.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana, the Senate thereof concurring, that the members

of the legislature do hereby express their sincere sorrow and regret at the passing of A. Philip Randolph.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Concurrent Resolution shall be transmitted to the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New Orleans, the AFL-CIO Louisiana headquarters, and the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.


SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES


PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE