One Day In July Performers

Brother Ali featuring BK-One

El Guante
Mic Crenshaw
The Brass Kings
Ellis

2 Tone Runts
City On The Make
Best Bitch In Show

Support The Musicians!

All performers in the One Day in July Street Festival generously donated their art in support of the working class and worker's struggles everywhere. The One Day in July Committee thanks each and every performer for their valuable contributions and hopes you will purchase concert tickets, CDs and merchandise that contribute to the future success of these amazing artists.

Brother Ali featuring BK-One myspace.com/brotherali

El Guante elguante.net/

Mic Crenshaw myspace.com/miccrenshaw

The Brass Kings myspace.com/brasskings

Ellis www.ellis-music.com 2 Tone Runts 2tonerunts.com

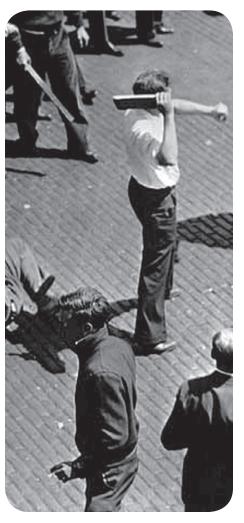
City on the Make myspace.com/cityonthemake

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ONE DAY IN JULY

A Street Festival for the Working Class









CELEBRATE THE 1934 MINNEAPOLIS TRUCKERS STRIKE

July 25, 2009 – Commemorative Brochure

- WE REMEMBER 1934 -

We remember and celebrate the past victories in our labor history



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Committee of 100

Inspired by the historic committee of the same name that functioned as the central nerve center of the 1934 strikes, the following Individuals contributed \$100 or more.

Howard Zinn Ty Moore Holly Krig
David Sundeen Gladys McKenzie Kieran Knut
Dave Riehle Jim McGuire Dani Indovi
Jeff Pilacinski Josh Lucker Heidi Hamn
Michael Parenti Christopher Loch Jason Evans

Holly Krig Doug Evans
Kieran Knutson Kristin Dooley
Dani Indovino Alan Dale
Heidi Hammond Noam Chomsky

Endorsements

"The struggles and the courage of the people who came before us has paved the way for a better quality of life for many working class people. Whether through song and story or through days of remembrance such as the "One Day In July" festival it is essential that we continue to recognize the efforts of our ancestors or we are destined to loose the very gifts and freedoms they fought so hard to give us. Dropkick Murphys stands with working people in Minneapolis on their day of remembrance. We hope you enjoy a great day celebrating the sacrifices and successes of the many brave who came before us!!!!! – Ken Casey, Dropkick Murphys

"To celebrate the 1934 Truckers Strike in Minneapolis is to remind us of the potential power of working people in society where corporate power dominates and where today that solidarity among working people is so needed." — Howard Zinn

"The struggle for labor rights is part of the struggle for economic and political democracy. Those countries with strong labor unions generally have a higher standard of living and a more open and democratic political system than those countries without unions. Celebrating the past victories in our labor history is an important step in teaching ourselves what working people have accomplished and what can be accomplished anew for a better life in America. My best wishes to you and the work you are doing." — Michael Parenti, author and lecturer

Paul Buhle

"The Minneapolis Truckers Strike of 1934, taken with the Toledo Auto-Lite Strike and the San Francisco General Strike in the same year, exerted a decisive leftward push on American politics and blue collar culture. The "Second New Deal" through which Social Security and other decisive reforms were created, might never have been enacted without the pressure of the strikes showing that working people would not accept existing social relations. The Minneapolis strike and its counterparts also gave millions of working people a self-confidence in their own powers, leading to the wave of sit-down strikes a few years later. Not since the heyday of the Wobblies during the 1910s or again until the civil rights and antiwar movements of the 1950s-60s has there been so much democratic action "from below." Every effort to recuperate the importance of the 1934 events — and this is the most extensive, to my knowledge — is a blow for democracy and a different kind of society." — Paul Buhle, retired Senior Lecturer, Brown University

www.onedayinjuly.org myspace.com/1934strike 301 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55454

1934 Minneapolis Truckers Strike Overview



Three successive strikes by Minneapolis truck drivers in 1934 resulted in the defeat of the Citizen's Alliance, the dominant employer organization that had broken nearly every major strike in that city since 1916. The strikes also established the industrial form of union organization through the medium of an American Federation of Labor (AFL) craft union and set the stage for the organization of over-the-road drivers throughout an 11-state area, transforming the Teamsters into a million-plus member union. The strikes were notable for their almost unequaled advance preparation, military tactics, and the degree to which they drew the active participation of union, non-union, and unemployed workers in Minneapolis alike into their struggle. Veteran union militants expelled from the American Communist Party in 1928 as Trotskyists led the strikes.



Carl Skoglund and V.R. (Ray) Dunne, the central leaders, had also been expelled from the AFL Trades and Labor Assembly in Minneapolis in 1925 for their political views, along with 20 other Communists. In 1931, Skoglund obtained membership in Teamsters Local 574, a small general drivers local. The president, William Brown, was supportive of their perspective for organizing drivers, helpers, and inside workers into an industrial union formation that could break the hold of the Citizen's Alliance.



By late 1933, working in Minneapolis coal yards, they had consolidated a volunteer organizing committee, including Grant and Miles Dunne (V.R.'s brothers), Harry DeBoer and Farrell Dobbs. Dobbs, DeBoer, and Shaun (Jack) Maloney became key leaders of the over-the-road drivers' organizing campaign from 1935 to 1940.



On 7 February 1934, a strike was called in the coal yards, shutting down 65 of 67 yards in three hours. Under the leadership of DeBoer, an innovative strike tactic was introduced for the first time: cruising picket squads patrolling the streets by automobile. Cold winter demand for coal brought a quick end to the strike two days later, resulting in a limited victory for the union. Local 574's membership rose to 3,000 by April, as the organization drive continued.



In preparation for a general drivers strike, 574 got agreement for active support from Minneapolis unemployed organizations and the Farm Holiday Association, allied with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. On 15 May, Local 574, now 6,000 members strong, voted to strike all trucking employers and demanded union recognition, the right to represent inside workers, and wage increases.

The union deployed cruising picket squads from strike headquarters, a big garage where they also installed a hospital and commissary. A strike committee of one hundred was elected, with broad representation from struck firms. A women's auxiliary was established at the suggestion of Carl Skoglund.

On Monday, 21 May, a major battle between strikers and police and special deputies took place in the central market area. At a crucial point, 600 pickets, concealed the previous evening in nearby AFL headquarters, emerged and routed the police and deputies in hand-to-hand combat. Over 30 cops went to the hospital. No pickets were arrested.

On Tuesday, 22 May, the battle began again. About 20,000 strikers, sympathizers and spectators assembled in the central market area and a local radio station broadcast live from the site. Again, no trucks were moved.

Two special deputies were killed, including C. Arthur Lyman, a leader of the Citizen's Alliance. No pickets were arrested. On 25 May, a settlement was reached that met the union's major objectives, including representation of inside workers.

In the following weeks, it became clear the employers were not carrying out the agreement. Over 700 cases of discrimination were recorded between May and July. Another strike was called on 16 July. The union's newspaper, The Organizer, became the first daily ever published by a striking union. Trucking was again effectively closed down until Friday, 20 July, when police opened fire on unarmed pickets, wounding 67. Two of these wounded, John Belor and Henry Ness, died.

The Minneapolis Labor Review reported attendance of 100,000 at Ness's funeral on 24 July. A public commission, set up later by the governor, reported: "Police took direct aim at the pickets and fired to kill. Physical safety of the police was at no time endangered. No weapons were in possession of the pickets." On 26 July, Farmer-Labor Governor Floyd B. Olson declared martial law and mobilized 4,000 National Guardsmen, who began issuing operating permits to truck drivers.

On 1 August, National Guard troops seized strike headquarters and placed arrested union leaders in a stockade at the state fairgrounds in Saint Paul. The next day, the headquarters were restored to the union and the leaders released from the stockade, as the National Guard carried out a token raid on the Citizen's Alliance headquarters. The union appealed to the Central Labor Union for a general strike and the governor issued an ultimatum that he would stop all trucks by midnight, 5 August, if there was no settlement. Nevertheless, by 14 August there were thousands of trucks operating under military permits.

Although the strike was gravely weakened by martial law and economic pressure, union leaders made it clear that it would continue. On 21 August, a federal mediator got acceptance of a settlement proposal from A.W. Strong, head of the Citizen's Alliance, incorporating the union's major demands. The settlement was ratified and the back of employer resistance to unionization in Minneapolis was broken. In March 1935, International President Daniel Tobin expelled Local 574 from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT). However, in August 1936, Tobin was forced to relent and recharter the local as 544. The leaders of 544 went on to develop the area and conference bargaining that exists today in the IBT. Local 544 remained under socialist leadership until 1941, when 18 leaders of the union and the Socialist Workers Party were sentenced to federal prison, the first victims of the anti-radical Smith Act, a law eventually found by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional.

On "Bloody Friday," July 20, 1934, at 3rd and 6th, 67 striking truck drivers and their supporters were shot by Minneapolis police, acting on orders from the Citizen's Alliance, an anti-labor employers' group, which controlled city government. Now, 75 years later, WE REMEMBER THEIR SACRIFICE!









We Remember Their Sacrifice

Thank You

Al Hofstede For Striking In 1934 For Union Rights

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MAYOR
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Prepared and paid for by Diane Hofstede for City Council, 610 Ramsey St. NE, Mpls. MN 55413



AFSCME Local 3800

Clerical Workers at the U of M

Celebrating the 75th Anniversary of The 1934 Teamsters Strike

Because When Workers Stand Up Together We Win

University departments have been told to cut their budgets by 4% to 6%. Some departments have chosen to make these cuts through layoffs—layoffs of clerical workers. Of course over paid administrators making the decisions of who to let go are not eliminating their own positions—but focusing on ours.

There's a Better Solution:

Chop from the Top!

- If the 254 University employees making over \$200,000 took a five percent pay cut, the University would save \$3,207,656. If those making \$300,000 took an additional 5% decrease and those making over \$400,000 took an additional 5%, an additional \$867,929 could be saved. That's a total of \$4,075,585.
- In addition, the University Central Administration should be required to drastically scale back the number of Vice Presidents, Senior VP's, Associate VPs, Assistant VP's, Assistant Associate VP's and other top administrators. For example, if the University reduced the top administrative positions at the U, (Associate Department Director and above) by 10%, the University could save another \$7,755,630².

Total Savings: \$11,831,215³

This University Works Because We Do AFSCME Local 3800-Clerical Workers University of Minnesota afscme3800.org | 612-251-9987 | 612-940-0660

¹ Figures based on 2007 budget analysis. Five percent reduction of salary pool of \$64,153,120 of those making \$200,000 and above.

² Based on a ten percent reduction on 2007 salary pool of \$77,556, 386 including Associate Department Director and above. This does not include benefits at a fringe rate of 25% which represents significant additional savings, which would increase the savings. ³ These are just examples. There are many more savings to be found if University Administration would actually attempt to cut waste and excess, rather than attack the frontline workers who make this University run.





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75 years later, let's celebrate the courage, sacrifices and accomplishments of these brave union activists.





Remembering the fighters of 1934 COMPLIMENTS OF UTU MN

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can be done.

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can build an arch.

Singly none,

singly none.

And in union

what we will

can be

accomplished still."



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accomplished still.

Adapted from the preamble to the Constitution of the United Mineworkers of America

Because of the bravery of the Teamsters and their supporters on that "One Day in July" – 1934, our Minneapolis labor movement was able to surge forward. Thank you!





AFSCME – doing our part to keep Hennepin County working for you!

From your Sisters and Brothers of AFSCME Local 34
Hennepin County Social Services and Related

Greetings and Solidarity from United Transportation Union Local 650

Remembering the Heroism and Sacrifice of 1934

"Labor Unchained Will Build A Better World"

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Dan Cochran, Sec & Treas.; Darrel Calkins, Leg Rep.;
Randy Raskin, Local Chair, Twin Cities;
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One Day In July Planning Committee

Dave Riehle: United Transportation Union (UTU), Local 650

Jeff Pilacinski: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Local 3800. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), I.U. 620

Ty Moore: Socialist Alternative, Youth

Resistance Project

Jim McGuire: Office & Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU), Local 12. Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), I.U. 670

Josh Lucker: Workers International League

Holly Krig: Northside Action for Justice (NA4J), Chicago. Jobs with Justice (JWJ), Chicago. Union of Radical Workers and Writers, (URWW)

Kieran Knutson: Communications Workers of America (CWA), Local 7250. Industrial Workers

of the World (IWW), I.U. 560

Dani Indovino: Socialist Alternative
Kristin Dooley: Mayday Books

Heidi Hammond

Doug Evans: Teamsters Local Union 320

Jason Evans: Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), I.U. 560. Union of Radical Workers and

Writers, (URWW)

One Day In July 2004

Over 1,000 attended the first One Day In July celebration in 2004 on the 70th anniversary of the Teamster labor battles. Headlined by The Strike, City Pages named it "Best Street Festival of 2004."

Picnic Tomorrow At Minnehaha Park

Noon to 5 pm • Sunday, July 26, 2009
Picnic Area No. 4 • Wabun Picnic Area
Minnehaha Park in Minneapolis

Historical Displays/Food/Children's Games/Speakers Include:

Armando Robles

President, UE Local 1110, leader of the workers occupation of Republic Windows and Doors in Chicago in December 2008

David Sundeen & Linda Leighton

Grandson and granddaughter of V.R. Dunne, a central leader of 1934 strike

Peter Rachleff

Professor, Macalester College

Bernie Hesse

Organizer, United Food and Commercial Workers Local 789

Michelle Sommers

President, Transit Workers, Local 1005

Tom Dooher

President, Education Minnesota

Angel Gardner

IWW Union organizer at Starbucks

Phyllis Walker

President, AFSCME Local 3800

Richard Berg

President, Teamsters Local 743

Kristin Dooley Mayday Books member/volunteer

Music by Larry Long

Music by **Larry Lon**Twin Cities troubadour