

While day-to-day expenses of the Herndon-Scottsboro appeal and defense mount, only \$5,735 has been received of the \$15,000 needed. Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Speed 'Daily' \$60,000 Drive Fund!
Friday's Receipts \$317.94
Total to Date \$1,477.71
Press Run Saturday—62,900

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Price 3 Cents

1,000,000 OUT ON STRIKE

SHARP RISE IN DESTITUTION DUE, RICHBERG ADMITS

Says Prices Will Go Up, Jobs Down

Third Report Covers Up Food Cost Rise, But Shows Relief Cuts

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Donald R. Richberg, Executive Secretary of the National Emergency Council of the N. R. A., expects a continued sharp increase in mass destitution during the coming winter, according to the text of the third section of a report transmitted by him to President Roosevelt yesterday.

"Relief of destitution" is the fair tale title of Richberg's report which, he says in his letter to the President, condenses and reviews the reports of progress made by the various federal departments and agencies engaged in the national program of emergency relief and economic recovery.

The Richberg-Roosevelt "economic recovery" also reveals that the administration is expecting a continued rise in unemployment and retail food prices.

Richberg's first fantastic report dealt supposedly with "Economic Recovery" under the N. R. A. The second was entitled, "Relief of Agricultural Distress." This third report is like the first two in that the stark facts admitted herein fail to support the Pollyanna conclusions on "the period of economic recovery" the \$12,000-a-year Richberg, middle western "progressive," professes to see.

"Negligible" Relief to Strikers

Richberg's employer viewpoint is emphasized in a supplementary statement, issued a day after the dispatch of the woolen and worsted strike orders to nearly a million workers, which he attempts to reassure the textile magnates who are so worried over the slim possibility of strikers getting federal relief. "The amount of federal relief payments which can be attributed to strikes has been almost negligible," he declares. He also repeats the year-old saw of Secretary of Labor Perkins. "According to all precedents" labor controversies "rise rapidly during a period of economic recovery." But remembering Perkins' sad experience when he attempted to prove his point by comparing this year with 1921, a period when strikes were decreasing, he fails to mention what "precedents."

Referring to Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, Richberg declares:

"The administrator states that it is probable that the trend of relief will be upward in the course of the next eight months; and that the severity of the drought situation and the usual seasonal increase in relief during the winter point to a probable relief load of 5,000,000 families in February, 1935."

According to Richberg "more than 4,200,000 families were receiving relief from public funds when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration began operations in May, 1933." Obviously, Richberg's "recovery" has passed the worker and little farmer by.

Near Starvation On E. W. R.
As a result of the closing of the Civil Works program," Richberg reported to Roosevelt, "relief rolls increased sharply in April, 1934, when 3,864,765 families and 582,738 single residents or a total of 4,447,503 cases, were found on relief, covering 16,825,975 persons. . . . The additional hundreds of thousands not "found" on the relief rolls, in view of the steady increase in unemployment during the last few months, are not discussed.

The wage figures reveal the near starvation C. W. A. and lower E. W. R. level enforced by the Roosevelt administration. "About 1,600,000 cases out of the total of 4,200,000 are now benefiting from the work program—their monthly earnings averaging slightly over \$30 per family. Under the Civil Works program average weekly wages had ranged from a high of \$14.82 for the week ending Jan. 11, 1934, down to \$10.47 for the week ending April 5, the last week of large employment in C. W. A." The average C. W. A. salary was about \$12 a week, according to Hopkins.

The slash in the scale paid under C.W.A., of course, is increased appreciably when it comes to the amount of food the worker can buy. More significantly, "further in-

2 New York Sections Exchange Challenges in 'Daily' Fund Drive

NEW YORK.—Pledging itself to raise \$1,000—\$250 more than its allotted quota—in the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive, the Section Committee of Section 15 of the New York District yesterday challenged Section 8 to a socialist competition. The quota of Section 8 is also \$1,000.

In Section 15, socialist competition has started among the units. Unit 13 has challenged Unit 12—both quotas \$50.

Unit 13, however, started the competition with an immediate collection of \$6.

In the spirit of socialist competition being waged by the sections and units of the Party and the branches of mass organizations in the New York District, which has a quota of \$30,000 in the Daily Worker drive for \$60,000, the "Daily" will publish each week a detailed table of the standings in these contests.

Two Students Slain As 2,000 Rally in Cuba

(Special to the Daily Worker)
HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Yesterday 3,000 young workers in Havana stopped work for a half-hour halting all textile shops. Young Communists seized the principal radio station and spoke for ten minutes. At the demonstration in the afternoon hundreds of young workers marched four blocks before being dissolved. Simultaneously continuous clashes occurred between students protesting assassinations of the night before seized street cars of the Havana Electric Co. Numerous power lines were cut off as imperialist Minister Steinhardt demanded more energetic action from the police.

All police pursuit cars bearing the university were forced back by shower of rocks and pistol shots. Until now the government has not withdrawn university autonomy. Two revolutionary anti-fascist students were murdered in cold blood by Police Lieutenant Powell while being transported to Principe. A third was left for dead and now lives to accuse the assassins. One of dead is Ivo Fernandez, brother of Leonardo Sanchez, well-known New York Communist. Police sought Leonard to include him in the death car. A Communist Party statement accuses Batista and Caffery and calls for a united front mass struggle against the terror.

Minor Speaks Today In Pittsburgh Lyceum

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—Bob Minor will speak at 5 p.m. today at an all-day Labor Day celebration in International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James Street, marking the opening of the Workers Book Store at 1638 Fifth Avenue.

NEEDLE TRADERS MEETING TONIGHT

NEW YORK.—An emergency meeting of all Communist Party members and all fractions in the needle trades will be held tonight at 5 o'clock sharp at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. All Party members in the needle trades are asked to be present without fail.

Vote Action At Maritime Conference

North Atlantic Unity Convention Adopts Program for Workers

By HARRY RAYMOND
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 2.—Plans for mass action on a large scale in the North Atlantic ports were worked out and unanimously approved today at the final session of a two-day North Atlantic Unity Conference of maritime workers.

The conference, which was attended by seventy-five delegates, representing 5,682 workers in the maritime industry on the East coast, drew up a plan of action to be sent to all maritime workers on the ships and docks and to the unemployed. The document calls on all maritime workers to unite, regardless of political affiliation, into a solid fighting front for higher wages, better conditions, union recognition, and against the company union plans of the shipowners.

Historic Gathering

This was by far the most important united front gathering of maritime workers held on the East coast of this country. Thirty of the delegates, who represented thousands of workers on the ships and docks, came from the Marine Workers Industrial Union, nine came from the American Radio Telegraphists Association and twelve came from locals of the International Longshoremen's Association.

They came from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Toledo, Norfolk and Philadelphia. The delegates upon their arrival here, were greeted by a tremendous overflow mass meeting at the M.W.I.U. Hall, 720 South Broadway. The conference held its sessions and food was served to the delegates in two large halls at 209 South Bond Street. Most of the delegates were dressed in their working clothes, for they came directly from the ships.

Proposals for the plan of unity action in the ports came from Roy Hudson, national secretary of the M.W.I.U., Hoyte Haddock, president of the Radio Telegraphists Association, delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association, and dozens of rank and file delegates.

Demands Worked Out
The basic demands worked out by the conference were for a \$75 wage scale for able seamen, \$75 for oil burning firemen, \$90 for coal burning firemen, and for a centralized shipping bureau controlled by the rank and file seamen in each port.

Demands for the six-hour working day and the thirty-hour week were put forward for longshoremen. Wage demands for the dockers are \$1 an hour for general cargo and \$1.50 an hour for all overtime. The longshore delegates, upon return to the docks, are pledged to fight against the gang system of hiring and for the rotation system to be controlled by the longshoremen through union halls. A longshoremen's unemployment insurance fund was demanded by the conference, funds for which are to be raised by the taxation of one cent on every hundred pounds of cargo handled.

The main resolution authorized the calling of a national conference to spread the work of uniting

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A. F. L. TEXTILE CHIEFS IN WASHINGTON MOVE FOR CONCESSIONS AS WORKERS GET READY FOR MASS PICKET LINES

New England Mill Towns Shut Tight as All Workers Walk Out

CHEER UNITY CALL

Press Raises 'Red Scare' as State and Legion Plan Violence

By CARL REEVE
(Special to the Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.

—An effective general strike of cotton, woolen, worsted and, most probably, silk textile workers, in all the New England states began last night.

Mass meetings of the textile workers in these departments of the textile industry voted yesterday to join the walkout. A vote of Connecticut silk workers decided to strike 40,000 silk mill workers there. The Amoskeag Company in Manchester shut its plants only after 13,000 workers had already walked out solidly, declaring that the strike was on in the mill. This halts huge government order for bed ticking. Lawrence, Mass., woolen workers voted to strike 15,000 workers with 10,000 additional unemployed giving support. Mass meetings where Ann Burlak, Secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union spoke were heavily attended. One New Bedford meeting having more than 1,500, with enthusiastic response to her unity plea.

The centers of strength of the strike preparations are New Bedford, with 30,000 in 25 large mills, mostly cotton; Fall River, with 22,000 cotton workers; Lowell, 10,000 workers with 6,000 in cotton; Lawrence, 15,000 wool workers; Salem, where loom fixers are already striking; Worcester district, 10,000 workers; Eastern Connecticut, 35,000, mostly cotton; Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley, R. I., 7,000 cotton and 30,000 silk and rayon; Manchester, Nashua, N. H. District, 20,000 workers.

Legion Officials Strikebreaking
The "red scare" has intensified. As predicted in the Daily Worker the "red scare" is being turned now not only against Communists but against all strikers. An example is the statement of head of the New Hampshire American Legion, Charles Green, offering Legion members as armed guards to break the strike.

Green said, "The Legion will place its moral and physical support behind the State and city officials in the forthcoming emergency."

Today's Boston Record states "Green said the Legionnaires are prepared to combat the Communist menace in the Granite State." Thus as the Daily Worker predicted, every striker becomes a menace and the prey of fascist armed gangs. Thousands of textile strikers are veterans and Legionnaires, and should protest.

Hearst papers continue to lead "red scare" against the textile strike, using the same strikebreaking tactics used against San Fran-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tomorrow's 'Daily' Will Be a Special Textile Strike Issue

Tomorrow's Daily Worker will be a special Textile Strike edition, containing special articles covering all phases of the present strike, which stands out as the largest in the history of the country, with more than 1,000,000 workers involved.

A description of conditions in the textile mills, an analysis of the problems within the textile unions, the background of the textile industry, profits, wages, hours, the problem of achieving unity among the textile workers in the strike, the demands of the workers, the story of previous historic strikes in the textile industry, as well as other important features will be included.

In view of the tremendous importance of forming a united front of the workers in the National Textile Workers' Union and in the face of the "Red scare" raised by the employers and the U.T.W. officials, tomorrow's issue takes on additional significance. Every effort should be made to distribute the issue in the leading textile centers. Special bundle orders should be arranged for by the Party Districts and Sections.

All workers are urged to send news of happenings throughout the country in connection with the strike. The columns of the Daily Worker are open to workers desiring to send reports on the walkout.

'Daily' Prints Textile Strike Demands List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Following are the complete demands put forward by the United Textile Workers' Union, based on the schedules reported at the recent National Convention in New York:

1—Hours: Two shifts of thirty hours per week with no exemptions.
2—Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled—\$13.00 per thirty hour week; Semi-skilled—\$18.00 per thirty hour week; Skilled—\$22.50 per thirty hour week; Highly skilled—\$30.00 per thirty hour week.

3—Machine load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.

Differential Groups
Carding department: Unskilled—Doffers, sweepers, cleaners, oilers; Semi-skilled—Picker men, strippers, drawing hands, roving men, comb tinders; Skilled—Grinders, slubbers, intermediate jack or fly frames, third hands.

Spinning Department: Unskilled—Oilers, sweepers, cleaners; Semi-skilled—Ring-spinners, skilled doffers, ring-twisters; Highly skilled—Third hands, mule spinners.

Preparation Department: Unskilled—Tying-in girls, cleaners, hed-

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Paterson Local of NTW Votes to Join UTW Silk Workers

TWO ON EXECUTIVE

Full Membership and No Discrimination Unity Conditions

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2.

—The Paterson Local of the National Textile Workers' Union at a special membership meeting voted to merge with the American Federation of Silk Workers (U. T. W.). The membership meeting endorsed the decision of their executive board which had entered into negotiations with the executive board of the other union.

Among other demands, the National Textile Workers' Union has won the right to have two members on the broad silk executive board. A committee of the American Federation of Silk Workers spoke at this meeting and were well received. Moe Brown and Valgo, both local organizers, were elected to serve on the executive board. All other proposals of the National Textile Workers' Union were adopted by the Executive Board of the American Federation of Silk Workers, but referred for final adoption to the general membership of their union. The following is a list of conditions that the National Textile Workers' Union is proposing, and on which has its agreement.

"1. To merge our membership with the membership of the American Federation of Silk Workers.

"2. Full rights, same as old union members enjoy, for all members of the National Textile Workers' Union who went into the American Federation of Silk Workers.

"3. Against any expulsions of union members for their political beliefs and affiliations.

"4. All members of the National Textile Workers' Union to have the right to run for offices in the American Federation of Silk Workers.

"5. For immediate preparation to join the general strike.

"6. For the establishment of a strike committee to draw up local strike demands and new agreement.

"The National Textile Workers' Union in making this proposal feels that it answers the desire and the great need of the silk workers in the present strike situation. It is confident that the members of the American Federation of Silk Workers as well as all workers in the industry will welcome and endorse such a decision and help to put it into effect.

"We appeal to the whole membership of the American Federation of Silk Workers to make it possible for us to unite all the silk workers into one union—with one strike committee and with one set of demands."

Strike Situation In Brief

More than 1,000,000 workers from Maine to Alabama now involved in strike call.

Leading New England plants already shut down, with Amoskeag plant in Manchester, N. H., forced to stop work on government orders as 15,000 workers strike.

New Bedford.—Ann Burlak, speaking to enthusiastic meetings, warns against "Red scare" provocations of U. T. W. officials and employers, and urges unity of all forces in fight for strikers' demands.

United Textile Workers officials send telegram to Governor Eli of Massachusetts asking for "protection against reds," thus condoning and encouraging use of National Guard against militant workers. Tremendous mobilization of police and militia.

Atlanta.—National Guardsmen "prepare for trouble," with 150 soldiers on duty.

Greenville, S. C.—Situation tense as millowners threaten to resume operations with strike-breakers. Walkout complete.

Stony Point, N. C.—Workers vote 100 per cent for strike to begin Monday.

Marion, N. C.—Strike call issued on placards all over city, stating "No more juggling around while the Government Boards give us the runaround. Employment is lowest since the N. R. A. codes were approved."

Unemployed Councils Aid Textile Strike

NEW YORK.—The National Unemployment Council of the United States has issued a call to all its affiliated organizations everywhere to rally in support of the textile workers who have begun a nationwide strike.

Pointing out that the government and employers are brazenly proposing to starve the textile workers and their families into submission to intolerable wage and working conditions, the statement declares that the organized unemployed must join in concerted action with the strikers to force relief authorities to provide adequate relief.

"The latest statement of Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, indicates that the government has decided to abandon even a pretense that it will provide relief to the destitute textile strikers."

Mr. Hopkins, acting on the demands of such spokesmen of the employers as John E. Edgerton, president of the Southern State Industrial Council, who declared that if the government withholds relief the proposed textile strike would probably not last for more than one week." Mr. Hopkins who has up to now pretended that relief should be given to those who need it wholly

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'We Want to Help Bosses Make Dividends,' Says McMahon

'MANY FINE BOSSES'

Will Not Stick to All the Convention Demands He Declares

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Sept. 2.—Week-end conferences between the National Labor Relations Board and the United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.) Special Strike Committee failed to arrive at any agreement providing worthwhile employer concessions as nearly one million cotton, woolen, silk and worsted workers throughout New England and the South enthusiastically rallied their strike ranks for what is expected to be labor's greatest general strike against employers and their government supporters.

The general demands on which the recent New York U. T. W. convention voted strike by 490 to 9 call for the abolition of the stretch-out (speed up), reduction of hours to thirty per week with no reduction in pay, and recognition of the union.

These general provisions, however, are based on specific technical demands adopted at the U. T. W. Convention. They provide specifically for instance for definite scales on hours and wages, for the exact number of automatic and non-automatic looms per worker, for definite categories of workers in differential groups, and for precise minimum scales of pay.

That the U. T. W. strike leadership plans to disregard these rank and file technical convention orders was made clear today in an interview given by President Thomas F. McMahon to your correspondent.

"Don't get me wrong. Our technical demands are broad enough so that reasonable men can sit down and give away here and there. Understand, I mean that we're not going to insist on crossing all t's and dotting every i."

"We want the employers to know that they have a problem on their hands and that we want to help them make dividends. For, if they don't make dividends we get no pay, see? There's an opportunity for the employers and us to sit down together."

"Telegrams crystallizing the workers' strike sentiment from all parts of the country and from all sections of the textile industry continue to come irregularly," Francis J. Gorman, strike committee chairman, informed the press yesterday, just before dispatching the order eagerly awaited by many thousands of silk workers.

In a speech delivered over a National radio hookup, he declared that "the workers are on strike to enforce decent treatment, to end intolerable abuses, to vindicate the law which guarantees them the right of collective bargaining." He referred to the N.R.A. under the sections of which the company union has not only thrived but been legalized. The supposed guarantee of collective bargaining is an animal never seen alive in action in Washington or anywhere else.

Gorman voiced the General Johnson anti-strike tactic that there are good and bad employers, the "chiselers," against whom the workers' cards must be directed. "Now, there are many fine men engaged in the textile industry, as proprietors and managers but these men are driven by the machines they own and operate and by — the 'chiselers,'" said Gorman over the microphone.

His theme called for "the control of labor saving machinery."

Greet Red Baiting Legion
The proposal made yesterday by William Green by George L. Berry, Divisional N. R. A. Administrator and avowed anti-strike president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, for an arbitration board of three members to be ap-

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WHAT COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR IN TEXTILE STRIKE

—AN EDITORIAL—

FRANCIS J. GORMAN, U. T. W. strike head, certainly expects considerable blind credulity from the textile workers if he thinks they will accept his anti-Communist ravings at face value.

"We will have to fight not only the employers and their hired thugs," he declared on Saturday, "but the Communists who are now trying to take advantage of this situation to promote their own philosophy."

Mr. Gorman, in this statement, makes two points. He implies a readiness on his part to fight the employers and their hired thugs, and charges that the Communists, "who . . . promote their own philosophy," are an obstacle in this fight.

What is the Communist Party's "own philosophy" which Mr. Gorman considers an obstacle? What is the Communist Party's position on the textile

workers' strike? It can be put very simply: Stop every spindle and loom; continue the strike, without permitting a single mill to reopen, until all the demands as formulated by the textile workers themselves are won.

More specifically, so there can be no doubt as to our stand, the Communist Party will fight with all its energy to aid the textile workers in winning the following demands: (the demands as worked out by the U.T.W. convention):

- 1) Hours: Two shifts of thirty hours per week, with no exemptions.
- 2) Differentials: the establishment of four minimum wages.
Unskilled—\$13.00 per thirty hour week.
Semi-skilled—\$18.00 per thirty hour week.
Skilled—\$22.50 per thirty hour week.
Highly skilled—\$30.00 per thirty hour week.
- 3) Machine load: the revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.

4) No discrimination against any worker belonging to the organization; reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership; recognition of the union.

TO INSURE victory for the textile workers, the Communist Party further proposes:

- 1) Solidarity actions by all workers, employed and unemployed, Socialist, Communist and non-Party, textile workers and non-textile workers—a solid united front of all workers against the textile bosses and their allies.
- 2) Mass picketing to close, and to keep closed, every textile mill (cotton, wool, silk, rayon, etc.) until victory is assured.
- 3) Unity of employed and unemployed to force the immediate payment of adequate relief to the textile strikers and to the unemployed.
- 4) United struggle of all workers against deportations, against interference with the workers'

right to picket, and for the maintenance of all the workers' civil rights (right to hold strike meetings, freedom of workers' press, etc.).

5) Rank and file strike committees in every mill elected by the workers themselves; similarly elected rank and file committees in every textile center, representing all the mills, and with complete control of the strike in their hands.

6) No settlement of the strike by arbitration, or otherwise, until all the demands of the workers are granted; until all the demands, as listed above, are unconditionally granted, the strike is to go on with the solid and active support of the entire working class.

7) No final settlement of the strike, on any basis, until the proposed settlement has been submitted to the strikers, ample time given to the strikers for consideration of the proposals, and an

(Continued on Page 8)

N. Y. Youth Demonstration Pledges Aid to Textile Strike

Red Election Campaign Opens N. Y. Carnival Today

THOUSANDS GASSED IN BIG McKEESPORT RALLY; 17 ARE HELD

Seven Thousand March in New York—Negro and White Defy Police Terror in Philadelphia—Four Hundred Rally in Pittsburgh

NEW YORK.—Seven thousand young and adult workers meeting in Tompkins Square Park Saturday in the International Youth Day demonstration against war and fascism called by the Young Communist League pledged their fullest support to the strike of the textile workers.

The rally adopted a resolution reading in part:

"Today we are in the midst of a huge strike wave. Tonight close to 1,000,000 textile workers walk out in a national industrial strike. We pledge our fullest support to these workers. We pledge to do all in our power to help these workers win their strike."

The mass rally at Tompkins Square followed a parade through midtown and downtown Manhattan. Shouting slogans against imperialism and war and singing revolutionary songs the demonstration wound its way from Madison Square Park to Eighth Avenue then South and East through the streets of the lower East Side.

At Tompkins Square the meeting was addressed by I. Amter, Communist Party candidate for Governor; Lou Cooper, youth organizer of the U. U. C., Tillie Littinsky of the American League Against War and Fascism, Sid Spencer, Negro youth leader, and a member of the Youth Pioneers, workers' children organization. John Little, district organizer of the Young Communist League, was chairman. The central slogan of the demonstration was: Support the Textile Strike, and Defend the Soviet Union. Many placards demanded the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Ernst Thaelmann and other class war prisoners, and speakers protested against the rising wave of fascism spreading throughout the country.

The fight against imperialism war and especially against the war provocations against the Soviet Union by Japan on the East and by Germany and Poland on the West was vigorously stressed.

"We, young workers and students, pledge to lay down our lives if necessary to defend the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland," the main resolution read.

The main resolution adopted also demanded unemployment insurance and more relief to the unemployed, the cessation of oppression of Negroes and terror against all workers, and the turning over of all war funds for jobless workers.

McKeesport Demonstration Gassed

(Special to the Daily Worker). PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—Several thousand demonstrated on International Youth Day in McKeesport, Pa., aided by American Legionnaires made a vicious attack, tear-gassed thousands, arrested seventeen and beat three youths and one girl speaker.

Mayor George Lysle had refused a permit and organized the fascist attack. A big protest meeting has been called by the Young Communist League for Wednesday night. Four hundred demonstrated on International Youth Day in Pittsburgh.

Negro and White Rally in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—More than 200 Negro and white youth participated in two meetings and a march yesterday during the International Youth Day demonstration here, organized by the Young Communist League.

The Negro workers who turned out defied the savage police terror drive concentrated in the neighborhood of 22nd and Master Streets since the mass outpouring of Negro workers a month ago in protest against the brutal attack on a young Negro woman by a white storekeeper. Others showed their sympathy with the demonstration by packing windows and roofs along the line of march and cheering the

Reduced Prices on AVANTA FARM

Workers resting place. The same good food and care, \$9.50 per week—\$18.00 for two. 10 A.M. boat to Poughkeepsie, Perry to Highland; 3:30 p.m. train to Ulster Park. Round trip \$2.71.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

Beacon-on-the-Hudson, New York
Becomes Camp Needle Trades for 12 Days!
(Profits go to the Industrial Union)

From Sept. 7th to 19th
SPECIAL LOW RATES!
Full Week—\$13.00
4 days—8.00
3 days—6.50
2 days—4.50
1 day—2.50
(tax included)

Vacation With Your Comrades!
Early at Union Office, 131 West 28th Street
Special Buses Will Take You to Camp
Countryside is Loveliest in the Fall!

Soviets Lodge Sharp Protest With Japan

Woman Clerk Barbarously Tortured By Japanese Officials

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2. (by wireless).—Barbaric tortures of a woman clerk, Golovina, one of the Soviet citizens arrested by Japanese-Manchurian authorities, were sharply brought to the attention of the Japanese Ambassador Ota when he visited the Soviet Foreign Commissariat. The Soviet government demanded that the Japanese government take steps to stop the provocative arrests and inhuman tortures by Japanese-Manchurian officials.

Tass, Soviet news agency, reporting the nature of the vigorous protest, states that Assistant Foreign Commissioner Stomoniakov brought to Ambassador Ota's attention the following facts:

Japanese gendarmes at Harbin arrested the woman clerk, Golovina, employed on the Chinese Eastern Railway, on August 22. After a certain lapse of time she was called up for examination. Her "examination" consisted of the most brutal, medieval tortures. Metal bars were placed between her fingers. The bars were tied with rope and then drawn tight causing Golovina to lose consciousness. Her head and face were punched.

All these tortures were carried out by Japanese officials. On August 27, Golovina was conducted to the street in an extremely serious condition and sent to her home in the first cab unassisted, and warned she would be arrested again "when her health improves."

At the present moment, in view of the serious condition of Golovina, she is in a hospital.

Assistant Foreign Commissioner Stomoniakov stated that this is the actual information given by Golovina herself to a representative of the Soviet General Consulate at Harbin and confirms the press reports of even worse inhuman tortures to which the arrested Soviet citizens are subjected with a view of forcing them to "confess" alleged onslaughts on the Eastern line of the C. E. R.

Jobless Councils Aid Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

apart from any controversy in which the wage-earner may be involved," now brazenly declares that the textile strikers will find out soon that we are not going to underwrite the strike. If there's any indication of this illusion we'll clamp the lid down.

"This means that textile workers who are starving even when they are employed and who will therefore become entirely destitute the moment they go on strike, are to be allowed to starve."

"The National Unemployment Council of the United States, in accordance with its fixed policy of supporting every struggle of workers against the hunger policy of the employers and government, calls upon all affiliated organizations everywhere to protest and fight against the attempt of the government to deny relief to workers who are in need. We urge our organizations in all textile centers to establish joint committees of unemployed and strikers who will organize and conduct militant action to force relief authorities to provide adequate relief to the textile strikers and their families."

Appeal Denied To Six Pickets Of Consulate

I.L.D. in Philadelphia Will Press Fight for Anti-Fascists

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Six anti-fascists, sentenced to long terms in prison for picketing the German consulate here, were denied a new trial Friday by Judge Otto Heilmann, who upheld his pro-Hitler verdict against the defendants.

Errol White, International Labor Defense attorney, announced that the fight for their freedom will be carried to the State Supreme Court, and, if necessary, to the U. S. Supreme Court. The I. L. D. called upon all workers, intellectuals and anti-fascists and their organizations to flood the office of Judge Heilmann at City Hall with telegrams, resolutions and phone calls. It also appealed for funds to fight the case, asking that contributions be sent to the International Labor Defense, 49 North Eighth Street, Room 207, this city.

The six defendants are Ben Gardner, section organizer of the Communist Party, James Wilson, Beatrice Mash, Mary Smith, Sophie Braverman and Mary Kahn. Arrested July 14 when police broke up a demonstration before the Nazi Consulate, they were held in \$1,000 bail each. On Aug. 14, the men were sentenced to one year and the women to six months in prison.

More Destitution Due, Says Richberg

(Continued from Page 1)

Increases in retail food prices are "expected during the coming months," Richberg says. However, when it comes to pertinent statistics concerning the worker, Richberg considers a few percentage units not worth mentioning. In his first report Richberg tossed aside the June 1933 to June 1934 decline of 1.1 per cent in the average manufacturing worker's real wage as a real wage which "remained practically unchanged." He has more interest in boosting about the approximate 60 per cent increase, under N.R.A., in corporation profits and the large increase of company unions legalized under the protecting beak of the Blue Eagle.

Incorrect Report on Food Prices

Thus in the third report he declares that "retail food prices have increased more than 20 per cent since the low point in April 1933." But according to the Aug. 28 announcement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department, "current retail food prices are up by more than 23 1/2 per cent." This statistical report announces that "retail food prices advanced during the past two weeks to the highest level reached since December 15, 1931." As compared with the index of 90.4 for April 15, 1933, the low point reached since pre-war days, current retail food prices are up by more than 23 1/2 per cent. They are 4.7 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of a year ago and approximately 11 per cent above the level of two years ago when the indexes were 106.7 and 100.8 respectively.

Richberg indicates that the "Rural Rehabilitation Program" or "subsidized plan" will be continued. "The Administrator of F.E.R.A. reports that this experiment indicates that standard urban families may be made permanently self-supporting in rural communities at less financial outlay by the Government than the cost of direct relief in the cities. This money will be eventually paid back to the State through non-profit corporations and will provide a rotating fund to be used in the building of many rural communities. The Rural Rehabilitation Division believes that promoting the organization of rural communities for part-time work in farming and industry is the cheapest form of emergency relief for thousands of permanently stranded families in the cities."

Where the employment in "industry" is to come from, or what provision is to be made for the small farmers who would otherwise sell their produce to the city, Richberg doesn't indicate.

In detailing the "important services" which the War Department "has rendered... to the Emergency Conservation Work and Civil Works Administration," Richberg brings out "the organization and control of the C.C.C." by the military arm of the government. "It was the function of the War Department to accept the men chosen by local relief agencies cooperating with the Department of Labor to administer and supply them and control them in every phase of activity, except generally the performance of technical work..."

"The fourth section of his report covering 'Relief of Financial Pressures' will be completed prior to September 5," Richberg notified Roosevelt.

Classified

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Textile Strikers Are Ready Throughout Areas to Picket

(Continued from Page 1)

cisco Marine Workers, Saturday's Boston American carries huge eight-column headline, double line, "U. S. in move to deport alien agitators. Employers rush to get anti-riot insurance." The paper says, "Federal officials today moved quickly but swiftly to curb red agitation on the textile strike fronts in New England and elsewhere. Secret agents of the Immigration Service were dispatched to every mill center with orders to ferret out alien agitators. These agents were given orders to make arrests and start deportation proceedings at the first sign of trouble."

Thus the Roosevelt government, through Perkins and Hearst, mobilize to break the strike through the "red scare." Yet Goodman and his machine encourage this strikebreaking by making daily attacks on the Communists.

No Relief

Further attempts of the government to break the strike and starve the workers out include the statement of Bernard F. McElligot, Massachusetts relief head, that no strikers will be given relief in Massachusetts. "The budget is already made out," he said, and "there are no extra funds for strikers."

The meeting of the United Textile Workers today voted to picket all mills Tuesday morning where strike has been declared, including those mills shut down by employers. The Boston Traveler today quotes extensively from the Daily Worker editorial "Textile Workers Defeat Strikebreaking Red Scare of Bosses and A. F. of L. Leaders" without editorial comment.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—More than 200,000 New England textile workers were preparing their strike today at union and mass meetings. Tomorrow, Labor Day, parades and meetings will concentrate on strike preparations. The preparations are initiated mostly from below. In key sections like New Bedford the mass picketing has not been prepared by top U.T.W. leaders, but is being prepared on the initiative of the rank and file.

Ann Burlak answered today the ridiculous accusations of the capitalist press regarding "tomato throwing." She said:

"This red scare is raised in

Text of Textile Strike Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

die girls; Semi-skilled—Spoolers, slasher helpers, warp boys, winders; Skilled—Warper tenders, third hands; Highly skilled—Drawing in girls, men quillers, long chain seamers, slasher tenders.

Weaving Department: Unskilled—Battery hands, sweepers, cleaners, scrubbers, oilers, elevator men; Semi-skilled—Filling men, stock men, chain peggers, card cutters, helpers; Skilled—Weavers, knotting machine helpers, inspectors, smash piecer, card cutters; Highly skilled—Loom fixers, changer-over, warp twisters, third hands, knotting machine operators.

Colth Room: Unskilled—Inspectors; Semi-skilled—Presser men, folders, clerk; Skilled—Shavers.

Maintenance Department: Unskilled—Yard men; Semi-skilled—Stock men; Highly skilled—Pipers, carpenters, steam fitters, electricians, blacksmiths, welders, coal dremen, oil firemen.

Machine load carding and spinning; Picker men—Four machines; Card Tenders—Medium to fine 20 cards and strip their own without carrying laps; Card Tenders—25 cards without stripping or without carrying laps. (This means to keep cards clean, doff and put in laps and take out the fly); Assistant Card Grinder—Grind two or three cards a day and responsible for a section of about 50 cards; Double Tenders—Four machines; Ribbon Tenders—Four machines; Comber Tenders—Eight machines; Draw Frame Tenders—24 deliveries; Slubbers—2 frames; Intermediate Tenders—2 frames; Second Tenders—2 frames; Fine or Jack Tenders—2 frames (Fly); Auxiliary help of doffers for speeder tenders in relation to job.

Spinning Room: 6's Yarn—480 spindles; 8's Yarn—600 spindles; 10's Yarn—720 spindles; 15's Yarn—720 spindles; 15's Yarn 840 spindles; 20's Yarn—960 spindles; 30's Yarn—1,200 spindles; 40's Yarn—and over—1,440 spindles.

Spinning room doffers rates: Rates per 100 bobbins only no extra work. Production: Warp: 40,000 to 44,000 bobbins per week; Filling: 37,000 to 22,000 bobbins per week. Warp—Max.—Min. Filling—Max.—Min. Fine spinners: 1,800 spindles or less per operative.

Machine load—Yarn finishers department: Foster winders—Up to 30's yarn—40 spindles; Over 50's yarn—80 spindles; Universal winders—30 spindles; Quillers winders—15's yarn—10 spindles; 24's yarn—20 spindles; 40's yarn—30 spindles; 20's Yarn—20 spindles; Spoolers—10 spindles; Warpers—5 warpers; Drawers—1 machine.

Machine load—Slashing Department: One machine to each classer—One helper to every two machines.

Cotton Textile Industry: Weaving Department—Loom Fixers load: To find number of looms per section divide maximum inches below

order to break the ranks of the textile workers. The U. T. W. leaders, as stated in the New Bedford meeting attended by 1,500, are asking the U. T. W. locals to act as detective agencies for the employers and report the reds. The best guarantee of winning the strike is the involving in the strike of the most active and militant textile workers who are now attacked by the employers and the U. T. W. top leaders. There is no feeling against the Communists in the U. T. W. rank and file in New Bedford."

Calls for Unity
Burlak called for unity and solidarity to win the strike, with immediate organization of mass picketing before all mills.

"While the U. T. W. leaders are shouting 'throw out the reds,' she said, 'and disuniting the ranks, the U. T. W. U. is proposing unity in the strike front with the U. T. W. and the rank and file.'

The N. T. W. U. members will help organize mass picketing and take active part in it and in all strike preparations.

Burlak pointed out that the two independent unions, which have conservative leadership, the Fall River Federation of Textile Operatives and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, are making a grave mistake by deciding not to join the strike. She called on the rank and file of these organizations to strike and work to win side by side with the members of all other unions.

Police Mobilize

Rhode Island State and municipal police are mobilizing all their strength against the strikers today. In the face of this mobilization for terror, the U. T. W. leaders sent a telegram to Governor Eli at Massachusetts attacking the police mobilization but the "reds" and "black" did not call out the National Guard "needlessly" and to "protect union strikers against Communists." These strike-breaking leaders thus welcome the police terror and lay the basis for attempts to smash the strike through terror.

In New Bedford and other textile centers all police days off and vacations have been revoked, police armed, and guards mobilized.

Most New England mill owners announced today they will try to keep mills open with strike-breakers.

by the width of loom. (Example: 4,800 in. maximum inches divided by 40 in. width of loom equals 120 plain non-automatic cam looms 40 inches wide per section.) Note: Loom widths under 40 in. run the same size sections as 40 in. looms.

Plain sections: Maximum inches per section—4,800 in. equals one section of plain non-automatic cam looms; 3,840 in. equals one section of plain draper looms; 3,360 in. equals one section of plain Stafford automatic cam looms; 2,880 in. equals one section of plain C. & K. 2 x 1 magazine box looms on cams.

Fancy sections: 2,400 in. equals one section of Jacquards and fancy non-automatic looms; 1,920 in. equals one section of fancy drapers or 2 x 1 box looms; 1,680 in. equals one section of fancy Stafford automatic looms; 1,440 in. equals one section of fancy C. & K. 2 x 1 magazine box looms.

Deductions for variations: Deduct 5 per cent from section for each shuttle after second on box looms; 33 1/3 per cent from fancy section for ordinary lenos; 50-60 per cent from fancy section for Jacquard lenos running on dobby; 10 per cent for multiplier and double cylinder motions; 35 per cent for rayon filling—50 per cent for both; popping, heavy broadelows and balloon looms call for moderate deductions.

Changing over and big jobs: All changing over to be done by spare men. All big jobs such as knocking off cams, removing and replacing top and bottom shafts, loomsides and dobby sides, loom sleys, solid round swing rails, leno warps, other warps for bad harness, reed, hitch back or other defect not the fault of the loom, fixer, broken heddle bars, done by spare men. Samples to be taken care of by spare men.

Machine load—Weaving Department: Coarse fabrics (Definition of coarse fabrics—not fine in material or close texture; low priced goods); Non-automatic plain looms: Width of loom 40 inches or less. Maximum number of looms to a weaver—3. Filling 36's or higher—Sley 42 or less. For every 5 counts of filling below 36's one loom to be deducted. For every 10 inches increase in the width of the loom, one loom less to a weaver.

Non-automatic plain box looms: (Width of loom 40 inches or less.) Maximum number of looms to a weaver—8. Same proportionate allowance and deductions for filling and width of looms as for plain non-automatic looms.

Non-automatic Dobby and Jacquard looms: (Width of loom 40 inches or less.) Maximum number of looms to a weaver—6. Same proportionate allowance and deductions for filling and width of looms as for plain non-automatic looms.

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

Three Seized With Brother Of Herndon

Negro & White Worker Held on 3 Charges After Picketing

NEW YORK.—Milton Herndon, brother of heroic Angelo Herndon, was arrested Saturday night together with three other Negro and white workers while picketing the Empire Cafeteria, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street.

Bail, which was furnished by the International Labor Defense, was set at \$300 for Herndon, and \$900 for Seligman, a white worker, charged with riot, mischief and assault. Trial has been set for Sept. 6 for Herndon and Seligman.

Two other pickets, Moore and Holmes, were arrested on minor charges.

Maritime Workers Vote for Program

(Continued from Page 1)

The seamen and longshoremen on a nation-wide scale.

Delegates representing the radio operators wrote into the program a demand for \$160 to \$165 a month for operators. This is the wage scale for second officers.

The Baltimore conference displayed clearly the demand for united action on the ships and docks in face of William Green's attempt to smash all united rank and file actions in the ports and everywhere.

A move on the part of the leaders of the International Seamen's Union in Baltimore to sabotage the conference was an utter failure. A booklet issued by them, which attempted to ridicule the conference, was not taken seriously by the rank and file. One delegate came from that union, despite official orders that no member of the I. S. U. should attend.

The broad aspect of the conference was shown by the large number of telegrams that came from unions and ships' crews in all parts of the world. One radiogram came from the crew of the S. S. Makau in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Maritime workers on the West Coast, who are fighting fascist terror for the right to organize, bargemen from New York, groups of longshoremen sent messages pledging to support the program adopted by the conference.

Tonight the seamen, longshoremen and radio operators leave Baltimore for their respective ports with one aim in view—to unite all maritime workers for strike action on the East Coast of the United States as a step toward a strike on a national scale.

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MANY ATTRACTIONS WILL FEATURE C. P. PICNIC IN ASTORIA

Amter, Heading Ticket, to Make Opening Speech—Workers' Organizations Called to Attend in a Body With Their Banners

NEW YORK.—Israel Amter, candidate for Governor on the Communist Party ticket, officially opens his campaign today and will make his first campaign speech at the Red Election Carnival and Picnic, at North Beach Picnic Park, Astoria, L. I., arranged by the New York District of the Communist Party for Labor Day.

5 Fur Workers Are Injured By Gangsters

Industrial Union Men Attacked With Guns, Knives and Pipes

NEW YORK.—Five fur workers were seriously injured yesterday when they were attacked by bosses and gangsters of the Schick Brothers fur shop, 145 W. Twenty-ninth Street, after a committee of strikers of the Fur Workers Industrial Union had entered the shop to demand that work be stopped.

Sunday work is a violation of the union and N.R.A. agreements.

Two workers, Morris Angel and Abe Kramer, were arrested. The latter was badly wounded by fur knives wielded by the gangsters in the Schick shop. Angel had not been near the scene of the fight but was arrested later while talking to Kramer on Sixth Avenue. One of the gangster-bosses was hurt when the workers defended themselves from attack.

Delegations of fur workers yesterday picketed 200 fur shops declared on strike and those shops which worked Sunday against the agreements.

AFL Textile Chiefs For Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed by General Johnson, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Secretary of Commerce Roper (Sugar Corporation spokesman) and the National Labor Board, recalls a similar strike committee proposal made by Gorman last week to Chairman Lloyd Garrison of the

National Labor Relations Board. No arbitration proposal of any kind, was voted by the U. T. W. Convention.

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Camp Unity Will Remain Open All During September

Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East (Allerton Ave. Station on the White Plains subway line) 10:30 A.M. daily. Fridays and Saturdays, 10 A.M., 3 & 7 P.M.

Register

now for the I.W.O. Outing to Camp Kinderland
Four Days — Sept. 7th to 11th

Make your reservation in advance for 1, 2, 3, or 4 days

Rates:	Adults	Children up to 6	6 to 12
1 day	\$2.45		

HERNDON TO SPEAK TO N. Y. YOUTH FOR ANTI-WAR CONGRESS

Philadelphia Opens Intense Campaign For 125 Delegates

First Youth Mass Meeting Called By League Against War and Fascism for Thursday—Part of Proceeds for Herndon-Scottsboro Fund

NEW YORK. — The first mass meeting of the New York City Youth Section of the American League Against War and Fascism has been called for Thursday, Sept. 6, in preparation for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago, September 28, 29, and 30.

The meeting will be held in the Star Casino, 105 E. 10th St. Angelo Herndon, victim of fascist terror in America, will describe his own experiences to show that fascism exists openly in this country and must be fought. Other speakers include "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor, 73-year-old labor leader; Norman Tallentire, secretary of the City Central Committee of the American League; James Wechsler, editor of the Columbia Spectator, Columbia University; Joseph Cohen of the National Student League; the Rev. Kenneth Kingston of Glen Cove, L. I.; Leo Thompson, national organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, and Irving Louchter of the Carlisle Young Circle Club.

Among the organizations participating are the youth sections of the I. W. O., Y. C. L., Young America, Shipping Clerks' Union, Office Workers' Union, United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, Marine Workers' Industrial Union and four Young Circle League branches which are affiliated to the American League.

Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds from the meeting will go to the Herndon-Scottsboro Defense Fund. Also part of the funds raised will be used to defray the expenses of a youth delegate from Cuba to the Congress in Chicago.

Charles Cartell, executive secretary of the New York City Youth Section of the American League, will act as chairman. Music will be provided by the Workers' International Relief Fund.

Tickets can be purchased in advance at the city office of the American League, 213 Fourth Ave.

Philadelphia Seeks to Send 125 Delegates

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Philadelphia Committee of the League Against War and Fascism has initiated an intensive campaign to popularize the second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism to be held in Chicago Sept. 28, 29 and 30.

Four hundred calls have been issued to every kind of organizations: U. U. L., A. F. of L. and independent trade unions, religious bodies, women's and fraternal organizations, peace societies, the Socialist, American Workers and Communist Parties, Young People's Socialist League, Young Communist League, and other organizations, as well as to individuals.

Delegates from Philadelphia will leave by a special Pennsylvania Railroad car from Philadelphia, at special rates obtained by the League. Delegates and visitors may avail themselves of this rate of \$17.40 for the round trip. Further details may be obtained from the League Against War and Fascism, Room 608 Flinders Building, 15th and Walnut Sts.

The City Committee of the League, at its last meeting, pledged itself to send at least one delegate from the marine workers, the longshoremen and the Unemployment Councils. The same meeting adopted a resolution protesting the recent sentencing of six anti-fascists, arrested at a "Free Thelmann" demonstration, and sent the resolution to Judge Otto Helligman, who sentenced them.

The Trade Union Unity League will hold a dance on Sept. 21, at Garrick Hall, 512 S. Eighth St., to finance the sending of trade union delegates to the Congress.

The League has organized a Speakers' Bureau and invited all organizations to make use of it for lectures and meetings.

The committee expects 125 delegates from this city to attend the Congress in Chicago. A vast amount of work is involved in carrying through the preparations. The League appeals for volunteer workers to help in this work. Volunteers are asked to get in touch with the League office, Room 608 Flinders Building.

Packard, S.P. Leader, Joins the Democrats After Sinclair Victory

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 2.—John C. Packard, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and well-known California leader of the organization, has climbed aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon. His conversion to the Democratic Party, following the overwhelming victory of the ex-Socialist, Upton Sinclair, in the Democratic primary race for governorship, was announced here this afternoon.

Packard stated he had "accepted the general invitation extended by President Roosevelt" and had resigned from the Socialist Party to become a "New Dealer."

Packard, a close friend of Sinclair, based his statement of resignation on Roosevelt's address of yesterday to his neighbors, in which the president pleaded for national unity. Roosevelt has Packard declared a "big program that has nothing to do with party, that is trying to be square with Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and everybody else."

Weirton Case Put Off Once More by U. S.

Company Union Issue Postponed Three More Months

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2. — The Roosevelt government has just arranged for a postponement of two to three months in the matter of "fighting" or an injunction to "restrain the Weirton Steel Company from forcing its workers into a company union."

The suit of the Government against the Weirton Steel Company, begun several months ago to quiet the intense anger of the steel workers, who had been tricked back to work by the promises of Roosevelt, was to have come up on September 5. Instead of acting on this day, the Government has now withdrawn the company union issue from the courts altogether, and has decided to let the N. R. A. Labor Board decide the matter two or three months from now.

It is significant that the petition to the Labor Board was not made by federal attorneys, but by Charlton Ogburn, attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), who worked closely with the government forces to bring about the postponement. The government's instant withdrawal of the election issue from the federal suit shows the connection.

With the help of the National Steel Board, the government and the American Federation of Labor are striving to prove to certain recalcitrant elements among the steel trust that the A. F. of L. unions can be as efficient as company unions in betraying the interests of the workers and upholding those of the employers.

The National Labor Board for the steel industry is thus seen to exist, not only for the purpose of betraying the workers under election and arbitration devices, but also to prove to the steel captains that the whole doctrine of the New Deal is a fascist, employers' doctrine and is deserving of their support. Needless to say, the A. A. leadership is anxious to go to any lengths in helping establish this proof.

4 Political Prisoners in Welfare Island Jail Visited by Delegation

NEW YORK. — Four class-war prisoners, doing time at Welfare Island for militant labor activities, were visited Monday by a delegation of seven representing the Political Prisoners Club and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

The delegation, which was led by Leon Blum, had a half-hour interview with Abe Berliner of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; William Straus of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union; Manuel Lopez of the Food Workers Industrial Union, and Harry Fox of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Carney, of the Alteration Painters Union, was confined in the prison hospital and efforts to see him were unsuccessful.

The purpose of the visit was to encourage the men in the formation within the prison of a branch of the Political Prisoners Club, and to get first hand information of the treatment they are receiving.

Due to the efforts of the National Committee and the International Labor Defense, the prisoners reported they were now allowed to receive working class literature. Other conditions, including food, medical attention and so forth, are still very bad, they said.

Four-Year Free College To Be Demanded at NSL Conference in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Demands for a four-year free city college course in Chicago will be raised at the preliminary conference against educational retrenchment, called by the National Student League, to be held Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the Jewish Peoples Institute.

Every youth organization on the West Side is being urged to send delegates to the conference on the basis of one to every ten members in the organization.

In July, 1933, Crane College, the only free city college in Chicago, was closed in accordance with the administration. A protest strike of students failed to force the Board of Education to rescind all the cuts because of the lack of organization on the part of the students and youth of Chicago. As a result of the protest, however, the Board promised to establish three junior colleges, housing them in already overcrowded high school buildings and without necessary equipment.

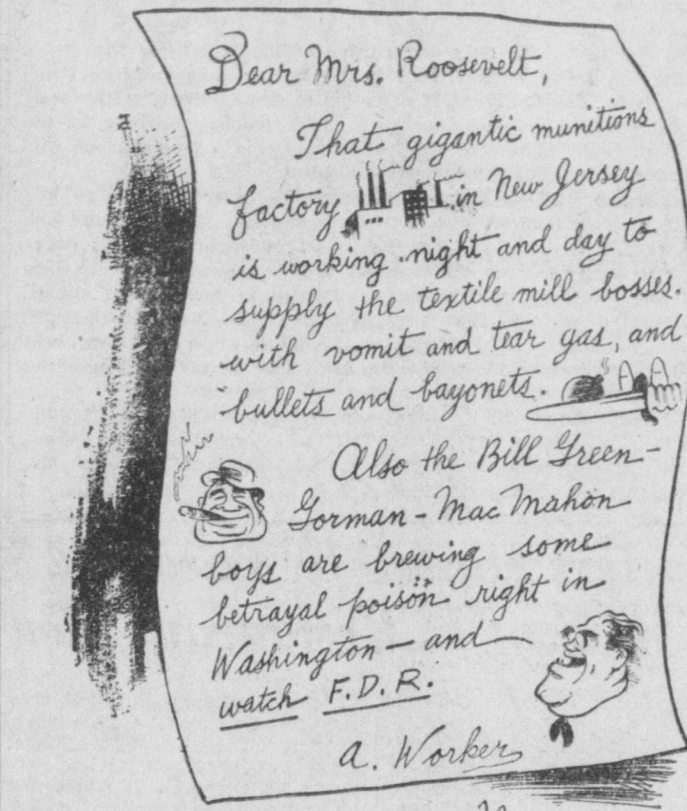
Relief Men on Three Projects Are Laid Off

NEW YORK.—Relief workers on at least three city projects, Bryant Park, Central Park and the Forsyth Street job, were sent home from the jobs Friday. No reason was given for the layoff.

Telephone calls made by the Daily Worker at the Works Department yesterday could establish no reason for the layoff. Four secretaries of various relief officials stated that the officials were out.

At the office of the Parks Department, no reason was given for the layoff, although Parks Department officials declared that "the men would be permitted to make up the time lost next week."

More Inside Dope



"A moonshine distillery was raided on the basis of information written to the President's wife."

—News Item.

Aluminum Strike Near Defeat As A.F.L. Heads Urge Return

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Sept. 2.

The strike of 8,700 aluminum workers here approached defeat last night as Boris Shishkin, A. F. of L. union leader, reporting on the Washington negotiations with the Labor Board, urged the strikers to return to work and accept N. R. A. "arbitration."

The position which A. F. of L. leaders have adopted is in sharp contrast to the sentiment of the strikers, who approved heartily a leaflet issued by the Communist Party yesterday calling for establishment of a rank and file strike committee and no return to work without recognition and a 50-cent minimum.

Meanwhile, the A. F. of L. officials are preventing any mass picketing and preparing to put over their arbitration sellout at conferences with company officials, which are to be resumed in Pittsburgh next Wednesday.

The "progress" of the A. F. of L. strike negotiations, under the careful guidance of Shishkin and Dave Williams, A. F. of L. organizer, has been in three visible steps:

1—The suppression of the wage-increase and 50-cent minimum demands, which aluminum workers approved June 14, and substitution of Williams' "11-point proposals," asking for an "open shop agree-

ment with anti-strike clause inserted."

2—The Green-A. F. of L. leaders' acceptance of a 5-point strike-breaking plan advanced by Federal Conciliator Fred Keightley, providing for labor arbitration if no agreement could be concluded within ten days after an immediate return to work; the scrapping of even Williams' 11-point anti-strike plan.

3—The open transition to the policy which the A. F. of L. misleaders have followed underhandedly from the first, which appeared during the Washington conference—the demand that the whole controversy be submitted to Labor Board arbitration after company officials refused to accede to the checkoff in return for abandonment of all other union demands.

The company, feeling safe with huge stocks ahead, has at no time yet conferred on the question of the union's demands, but solely on what matters it may "properly" submit to arbitration, and will continue discussions only on this basis.

In short, the aluminum workers have been tricked by A. F. of L. officials until, from a strike originally called for higher wages and recognition, their walkout has been transformed into a strike to have the Labor Board break it and dictate the terms of an "agreement."

TERA Reports Guild Wins Rise in State Contract After Relief Lists Strike Threat

NEW YORK.—Sixteen per cent of the entire population of the State of New York received emergency relief during the month of July, according to a report of the State Emergency Relief Administration just published.

Federal, State and local funds expended for home and work relief, the report stated, were for 497,906 families of 1,998,600 persons, the two million persons on the relief lists throughout the state in July, 844,500, or 42 per cent were children under 16 years of age.

In addition, the Transient Bureau spent a total of \$131,155 for the care of 1,124 families of 4,255 individuals, 23,096 homeless men and 375 homeless women.

Yesterday's report by the T. E. R. A. shows that more than half a million more unemployed were on the relief list in July, 1934 than in July, 1933.

Mrs. Tasker Tells Of Croppers' Fight In South for Union

BROOKLYN.—The growth of the Alabama Share Croppers Union, the heroic struggles of Negro croppers and the work of the Communist Party in rallying white farmers to their support, were graphically described by Mrs. Capitola Tasker, Alabama share cropper, at a meeting of the Crown Heights section of the Communist Party last Tuesday.

Mrs. Tasker described the miserable conditions of the croppers, and their resistance to plundering landlords in the face of a fascist terror campaign.

The audience expressed its enthusiasm by adopting pledges to fulfill tasks set by the Section in the Negro section. These tasks include doubling C. P. membership, doubling Daily Worker and Negro Liberator sales, the building up of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, and the International Labor Defense by Nov. 7.

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

By del

Jobless Will Demonstrate In Cleveland

To Mass at City Hall on Sept. 10 in Meeting with Councilmen

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2. — The Cleveland Unemployment Councils have called upon all workers, employed and unemployed, to mass at the City Hall next Monday evening at 7 o'clock when a committee of twenty-five workers, elected at the Aug. 19, unemployed conference, will present the jobless' demands to the City Council.

The demands were adopted by 176 delegates representing 28 organizations participating in the conference. The demands adopted call for:

- 1—A thirty-hour week at union wages on all relief jobs.
- 2—Cash payment of all rents for unemployed workers; an end to all evictions and foreclosures.
- 3—No discrimination against Negro and foreign-born, women and young workers.
- 4—Removal of all police from the relief stations.
- 5—Water, gas and electricity to be supplied to all unemployed.
- 6—Endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill by the City Council.

Parents Will Protest Transfer of Children at Meeting Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting to protest the transfer of 1,000 children out of P. S. 66, the Bronx, to distant schools situated across dangerous intersections will be held tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock at 1304 Southern Boulevard.

The meeting was called by a Provisional Committee of Parents elected at a meeting last Wednesday.

School authorities have consistently refused to hear the protests of the parents. A delegation of forty who called on Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, to present their complaint was not allowed to enter the Board of Education building. A committee of four which went upstairs was told that Dr. Campbell was too busy and was forcibly ejected from the building.

Sentiment of the parents, as expressed in Wednesday's meeting, was in favor of refusing to send their children to any other school except P. S. 66. Since the transfer of the children was occasioned by the need for an annex for James Monroe High School, the demand has been raised that the James Monroe students be given a new building.

I. L. D. Sends Protests Against Imprisonment of American in Poland

NEW YORK.—Protest against the arrest in Warsaw, Poland, of Thaddeus Kurovski, an American citizen who went there as delegate of the Polish Chamber of Labor to a world congress of Polish language organizations, was made by the International Labor Defense in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and in telegrams to the Polish Ambassador in Washington and the Polish consulate in New York.

The I. L. D. in a letter signed by Anna Damon, acting National Secretary, demanded of the state department an investigation of Kurovski's arrest and detention, apparently without charges, through the American consulate in Warsaw, looking to Kurovski's release.

Kurovski, according to advices received by the International Labor Defense here, was denied admission to the Congress, and on August 13 arrested as he was about to assemble a meeting called by friends. To explain the message he had brought from the Polish Chamber of Labor to the world congress, so far as could be ascertained, no charges have been placed against him, but he is still held.

The I. L. D. is planning a mass campaign together with the Polish workers' organizations of the country, has called for a flood of protests against the arrest of Kurovski, to be sent to Secretary of State Hull at Washington, to the Polish Ambassador, Stanislaw Patek, at Washington, and to the various Polish consulates, especially in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh. The I. L. D. will organize delegations to the consulates in these cities, it was announced, to demand Kurovski's freedom.

Pittsburgh Truckmen Jailed After Stopping Scab-Driven Trucks

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—Seven striking meat truck drivers were held for court yesterday morning under \$500 bail for stopping a scab-driven truck of the Swift Company yesterday and removing the driver.

Forty-four trucks of the Swift Company's North Side and South Side plants, and the St. Louis Independent Packing Company in East Liberty, are tied up by the strike of drivers for a wage increase and recognition of the union.

Two other strikers have been arrested for attacking armed thugs who were escorting a scab truck. All the arrested drivers were charged with inciting to riot.

The city administration is furnishing armed escorts whenever the company attempts to move a truck; but strikers, members of A. F. of L. Truck Drivers Local 249, have tied up shipment almost 100 per cent.

Hopkins Withholds Funds to Jobless In Pennsylvania

Relief Director Biddle Announces All Relief Payments to Unemployed Numbering 1,300,000 Will Cease Next Week

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—While relief financing in Pennsylvania for the month of September is being made a political football between the Democratic and Republican parties, 1,300,000 persons on the relief rolls throughout the state face starvation.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal relief administrator has declared that no Federal relief funds will be allocated to Pennsylvania for future relief unless a special session of the State Legislature is called and the State matches federal funds dollar for dollar. Governor Pinchot has refused to call the special session.

In the Pittsburgh area alone, the 50,000 families now on relief face absolute starvation, and immediate eviction orders hang over the heads of 700 families.

Since May, Pennsylvania has had no funds of its own for relief. Last winter, Pinchot succeeded in passing through the Legislature a bill providing that revenue from the state's liquor taxes alone should apply to relief. The estimated \$20,000,000 from this source did not materialize.

State Relief Administrator Eric H. Biddle declared Saturday that all work relief throughout the State had been "tapered off," and out of the federal funds of \$21,000,000 for July and August, enough money remained to extend food relief payments only for the current week. Asked if that meant that relief throughout the state would be cut off entirely after this week, he declared, "That is right."

K.W.I.U. Wins ALL Demands In 7 Knit Shops

All Knitwear Workers Called to Meet Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Seven more shops, closed tight as a drum since the general walkout of knifoods workers, settled late last week with the Knifoods Workers Industrial Union on the basis of the demands of the union. The employers agreed to the 35-hour week, wage increases, legal holidays and a number of the other conditions stipulated by the union.

Among the shops which signed union contracts are the Gloray Knitting Mills and the Knitwear Mills, the latter an open shop which was working on a 40-hour schedule prior to the strike.

Despite the settlement effected by President Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Regional Labor Board, a number of shops are still striking, with the workers determined not to go back until their conditions are met.

The Knifoods Workers Industrial Union is calling a special meeting of all knitters, hand, flat power, circular and links, regardless of their union affiliation as well as those who are unemployed, tomorrow at 6:30 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Fifteenth St. and Irving Place, City.

Unemployed hand knitters are asked to come to the office of the Union, 131 W. 28th St., New York City on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 11 a. m. in order to prepare for the mass meeting.

Florida Couple, Jailed On Vagrancy Charge, Freed in \$50 Bail Bond

ORLANDO, Fla., Aug. 31. — Arrested on trumped-up charges of "vagrancy" and sentenced in railroad fashion to sixty days in the city stockade, Leon and Lillian Bland will appear in court again on September 5 in an appeal of their case, following their release on \$50 bond raised from local sympathizers.

The arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Bland is part of the drive being made in Orange County by the combined forces of the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan, the "Secret Six" and the police, who have announced they are going to stamp out the "red menace" in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bland, who own and together work a small laundry in Winter Park, about two miles from Orlando, were arrested here Aug. 17, and following their summary sentence, served seven days in the city stockade before being freed on bond. The charges were "vagrancy and loitering on the streets without visible means of support."

Protests against this frame-up should be sent to Mayor S. Y. Way and Sheriff Harry Hand, both at Orlando.

LABOR DAY

MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1934
10 A.M. TO MIDNIGHT

RED ELECTION CARNIVAL and PICNIC

MASS SINGING CONCERTS
Theatre — Dance
DANCING GAMES SPORTS

North Beach Picnic Park
Astoria, L. I.
Admission 25c

Directions: I.R.T. or B.M.T. subways or 2nd Ave. "L" to Ditmars Ave., Astoria; buses to park.

Four Thousand Robe Workers Out; Strike Enters Second Week

Industry Paralyzed As Workers Fight For Union Rates

By DAN TRUMAN

The bathrobe strike enters its second week with the workers solid in ranks and high in morale. A great part of the trade is paralyzed. The manufacturers and contractors are scurrying to the Labor Board demanding a conference with the strikers with an eye to a quick settlement.

The Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union, which is leading the strike, has been able to carry its organizational activity far and wide into virgin territory. Workers in South Norwalk, Conn., and Red Bank, N. J. have had their first contract with their fellow workers from New York. They have responded to the strike with a readiness that was gratifying. In the Red Bank vicinity alone eight shops have come down. The contracting shops in New York have been completely stopped and many of the large independent factories, Homan, Weise, Hanchow, Pernier, Barza and Banborough, for instance, are energetically picketed by their workers. It would be impossible to glean from the columns of the capitalist press that a strike of some 4,000 workers has practically crippled the industry in New York and swept the entire industrial area of Northern Jersey—Atlantic Highlands, Perth Amboy, Roselle Park, Jersey City and Staten Island.

Vigorous Policy Brings Results

Two features of the bathrobe strike stand out sharply. The militant determination of the workers and the ugly role played by the right wing unions, the Amalgamated and the International. The LaGuardia police have acted with particular brutality, notably against the pickets at the Hoffman shop, 1 Carlton Street, Brooklyn, where the Negro worker, Willie Nelson, and John Curiale and Ben Stallman were beaten when an army of cops mass picketing is "permissible" and crashed through the picket line to cordoning to LaGuardia, only when a self-out gang like Dubinsky's is in clear a lane for hordes of scabs, operation.

The militancy of the strikers may be attributed to a large extent to the vigorous fighting policy carried through unrelentingly by the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union. Entering an unorganized field last year, the union succeeded almost at once in raising the miserably low wages of the workers. In the spring of this year a series of sudden stoppages produced further favorable results. The hypocrisy of the N.R.A. was thoroughly exposed. Even when a shop strike was lost, as in the case of B. Brown, the union gained enough strength to be able to return to the charge with renewed vigor. Unflagging activity was carried on throughout the summer. The out-of-town centers were contacted and organized. The solidarity of the strike is the result of this carefully laid program.

In South Norwalk, the union prodded a hornet's nest. Coming down eagerly at first to join with their fellow workers in New York and New Jersey, the open fascist terror and the up the union, an organizational drive has been started to carry union organization to the non-union shops, wholesale, retail and chain store shops. For the duration of the drive, the initiation fee for new members has been reduced. The union has also decided to organize helpers and unskilled workers who have been unorganized until lately. A lower dues system for the unskilled low paid workers has been established.

No Justification for Intervention

The part played by the officials of the International and Amalgamated in this strike is the single dark blot on an otherwise bright picture. Neither of these unions has ever cared a tinker's dam for the bathrobe workers or attempted to organize them. But now, when the workers find themselves in a struggle to better themselves, these officials are at hand to sabotage the strike.

During the strike campaign of last year, the firm of S. I. Hoffman made a verbal "agreement" with the International the purpose of which was to keep the workers from joining the Industrial Union. As a result of this, it came about that although the workers in other shops were raised from 35 per cent to 150 per cent, the Hoffman workers received a bare 10 per cent increase. To make up for that, many of the workers received the privilege of belonging to the International at \$7 to \$10 a head.

The moment the strike was called, the 120 bathrobe workers of S. I. Hoffman came down. At that same moment Greenberg of Local 1, I. M. G. W. U., appeared with a statement that the shop had signed up with the International and threatened all those who struck with the loss of their jobs. It was Greenberg who was responsible for bringing on the police brigade that crashed through the militant picket line to make way for scabs from the International.

The chiefs of the Amalgamated acted in the same spirit. Fearing that many of the cutters would respond to the call of the Industrial Union, which offered them a united front for common strike action, without at all raising the question of union affiliation, the Amalgamated immediately rushed to offer "protection" to all those who could be induced to scab on the bathrobe strike.

The determination of the strikers more than makes up for the treachery of these anti-social elements. The strikers want a 35 hour week and minimum wage scales ranging from \$12 to \$40. At a conference held on June 21st, the contractors association agreed that the scales proposed by the union were fair. The strikers will certainly win out if they carry on with the same spirit as heretofore.

Strikes Called In 2 Cleaners Shops by Union

Organization Drive for Out-of-Town Shops Is Begun

NEW YORK.—The Oriental Cleaners and Dyers, 808 E. 139th St., Bronx, and the Bedford Cleaners and Dyers, 500 Leonard St., Brooklyn, were declared on strike by the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union, Local 18232, A. F. of L., 799 Broadway, New York, to enforce the agreements which these shops had with the union.

The Oriental, in order to evade the agreement with the union, sent out the work to be finished in sweatshops under non-union conditions, while union members in the shop were working only part time. One member of the union was helped at lower rates. Union members were threatened with firing and being starved out unless they would accept the voluntary wage cuts.

60-70-Hour Week

The Bedford, also, while having an agreement with the union to hire only union workers, took in non-union help. Instead of observing the 40-hour week, which the agreement calls for, they put some workers on the "steady" system, which means that they had to work 60 and 70 hours a week until all the work was finished. The boss also made an attempt to intimidate workers who belong to the union. Mass picketing is "permissible" and crashed through the picket line to cordoning to LaGuardia, only when a self-out gang like Dubinsky's is in clear a lane for hordes of scabs, operation.

In the past few weeks the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union had a number of strikes and stoppages at the Motzkin Bros. shop in New Rochelle, the Old Manhattan in Brooklyn, the Jamaica in Richmond Hill, the Columbia in New York, and in several others in order to defend itself against violations of the union agreement, such as not paying the workers their wages on time, firing of union members, hiring non-union help, etc.

There seems to be a concerted effort on the part of the employers to evade the agreement with the union and to break the union altogether. Many wholesale shops have opened chain stores of their own under different trade names, where the work is done with non-union help and under sweatshop conditions. The retail tailors complain bitterly that these wholesale firms, while doing the work for them, are opening chain stores which undermine the existence of the tailors.

Begin Organization Drive

In order to blast the hopes of the employers and their association to evade the agreement with the union, an organizational drive has been started to carry union organization to the non-union shops, wholesale, retail and chain store shops. For the duration of the drive, the initiation fee for new members has been reduced. The union has also decided to organize helpers and unskilled workers who have been unorganized until lately. A lower dues system for the unskilled low paid workers has been established.

The union is raising the following demands:

- No firing.
- The right to belong to the union.
- Increased wages to meet the higher cost of living.
- Shorter hours without wage cuts.
- Time and one-half for overtime.

The New Agreements and Settlements With the Shoe Manufacturers

Agreements With Union Signed By Forty Shoe Bosses

By I. ROSENBERG

Forty shoe manufacturers have already signed agreements with the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union. Twenty of these manufacturers are now negotiating with the Shoe Manufacturers' Adjustment Committee who signed a collective agreement with our union, which at the same time is binding every individual manufacturer, regardless of whether he remains a member of the Association or not. Twenty manufacturers sign individual contracts. Nineteen slipper manufacturers are now negotiating with our union the renewal of agreements and new prices, the agreements expiring Sept. 1. Seven children's shoe shops, small establishments are negotiating for renewal of contracts. In the slipper shops, several manufacturers have already signed the new agreements.

In this article I wish to dwell mainly on the results of settlements in the shoe factories. As already stated in previous articles one of the main objectives was to bring up the lower paid departments in the shops to a higher standard, using the minimum hourly rates as the measure to guide ourselves by. One of the tasks was to determine precisely the average hourly earnings. Invariably the manufacturers would take a position that their employees are earning their minimum and when proven the contrary, their next claim would be that their workers are exceptionally slow. It required a careful sifting

Needle Trades Leader



Louis Hyman, national president of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, to which the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union, now leading a strike of 4,000 workers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, is affiliated.

Theatre Boss Aids Own Union To Fight A F L

'Allied' Obtains Order Barring Local 306 From Picketing

By F. S. L.

Harry Brandt, head of the Independent Theater Owners Association, at a recent meeting named a committee of ten to devise ways and means to counteract picketing and other activities by Local 306, A. F. of L.

"Allied," the company union owned and operated by and for the interests of Brandt and Company, obtained a show-case order last week to restrain Local 306 from picketing I. T. O. A. Theaters.

In the face of all this, the I. A. T. S. E., the parent body of Local 306, is still pursuing its policy of passive resistance.

Only through initiative and energetic action of rank and file membership was any progress made in the fight against I. T. O. A. and its company union.

Holmden, the new leader of Local 306, who promised to economize, has appointed several "committees" consisting of supporters of the former Kaplan and Sherman cliques. The "committee men" (about a score of them) receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$135 per week plus "expenses."

Holmden, an I. A. T. S. E. appointee, spends approximately \$400 a week more than Sherman did. Decisions are made without union sanction.

Members of Local 306 must demand the following:

1. Regular union meeting.
2. Immediate democratic election of officers.
3. Drastic reduction in cost of union administration.
4. No decisions without sanction of the membership.
5. Regular reports on expenditures of union funds.
6. Abolition of all committees not elected by the membership.
7. Uniform wage scales in the trade.
8. Abolition of "all day" jobs.
9. One union in the industry.
10. Rank and file control of the union.
11. Exemption of dues for the unemployed.
12. Minimum of \$25 per week relief for unemployed members.
13. Six month moratorium on initiation fee payments.

Every member of Local 306 should write to his congressman demanding enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, which provides for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of employers and the government. The members should also send telegrams to the A. F. of L. convention demanding the endorsement of H. R. 7598.

Local Union News to Feature N. Y. 8 Page Edition of 'Daily'

With this issue the Daily Worker wishes to announce the discontinuance of the New York Trade Union Supplement in its present form.

In the past, with only one edition of the paper for the entire country, the Daily Worker, consistent with the policy of the Communist Party, devoted its chief attention to developments in the basic industries—steel, coal, marine, etc. As a result, activities in the New York labor movement were often neglected. To overcome this the Trade Union Supplement was published.

Beginning with October 8, however, the Daily Worker, as has already been announced, will have three editions. Two editions, one to appear at 7 p. m. and the second at midnight, of eight pages each will be New York editions and will consequently feature New York news, laying much stress on activity in local trade unions. Thus, instead of LESS New York labor news, the Daily Worker will be in a position to carry MORE and, what is more important, will be able to carry such material daily instead of weekly, as is now the case.

We urge all our N. Y. trade union correspondents and all militants in N. Y. unions, A. F. of L., T. U. U. L. or independent unions, to make arrangements for regular material in and the widest distribution of the eight page "Daily."

Grafters Ousted by Local 325 Of A. F. of L. Restaurant Men

NEW YORK.—Rank and file members of Local 324 of the A. F. of L. Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union have issued a warning to the membership of that organization against the attempt of "Papa" Lehman, notorious misleader of the organization, to put over a set of officers in another election to the Local.

The warning of the militants in the union follows the ousting of Max Lehman and Jimmy Parianous at a meeting on August 27. Both Lehman and Parianous were under fire as grafters. The vote on ousting them was 56 to 0 out Lehman, with only 8 votes against, and 54 for impeaching Parianous with no dissenting votes.

Green Changes Colors

In the face of the mass indignation demonstrated by the rank and file against the rotten officialdom, Ruben Green, another misleader, attempted to save his face by coming out openly against the discredited

officials, by pointing out that they "were being bribed." This trick, however, on the part of Ruben Green in exposing Lehman and Parianous didn't work. It didn't fool the rank and file members because they know, only too well, his black record of trickery and betrayals.

As soon as the news reached "Papa" Lehman (the father of Max Lehman, Second Vice-President of the International) he rushed from Minneapolis to New York in order to reinstate his son in office.

The statement of the rank and file group of Local 325 follows, in part:

"Members of Local 325! Don't be fooled again! Don't fall for the fat promises of Lehman's henchmen! Elect your own officials from among your ranks! Don't allow the arch-grafters to get in the office and split your ranks, force you to scab on your own fellow workers, and sell you out to the bosses. Be on guard!"

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Injunction Granted by Brooklyn Judge Against Food Workers

NEW YORK.—Judge Byrne, well-known Tammany dispenser of "justice," last week issued an injunction against picketing of the Station Fruit Market of Brooklyn, against which a strike has been going on for over a week, the Food Workers Industrial Union announced yesterday. The strikers will fight the injunction, the announcement continued.

The first day of the strike, 15 pickets were locked up for peaceful picketing and each was held under \$500 bail. The second day of the strike, 10 pickets were arrested and held under \$500 bail each.

The boss, Mr. Citron, immediately applied for an injunction. Mr. Citron's lawyer, a certain Mr. William Arthur Blank, served the union with papers on Tuesday night, August 28th at 9:30 p. m., and the following morning, August 29th, a temporary injunction was granted by the vicious labor hating Judge Byrne of Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Part II.

The organization committee of the Union meets every night at 6:00 p. m. Workers are invited to come up to discuss their problems and organize.

CURTAIN WORKERS STRIKE

NEW YORK.—The workers of the Style Curtain Co. are on strike under the leadership of the Curtain and Drapery Workers Union, with headquarters at 40 West 18th St., N. Y. C. The workers are striking for higher wages.

The Union is preparing to call a mass meeting to acquaint the workers in the trade with the progress the union is making in organizing the Curtain and Drapery workers. The date will be announced in the near future. All workers are called upon to prepare to answer the call for the meeting.

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He Seems Pained



General Johnson, Blue Eagle custodian and chief strikebreaker of the Roosevelt regime, after conferring with President Roosevelt on the N. E. A. Why does the General look so pained. His salary was just increased from \$6,000 to \$15,000 a year for his work in breaking strikes.

Tailors Plan General Fight On NRA Code

National Meet Rejects the Present Custom Tailors' Code

NEW YORK.—A National Conference of the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union was held Saturday, August 25, in Philadelphia. Representatives of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Milwaukee were present. Los Angeles and San Francisco were represented by proxy.

This Conference was called to discuss the Code of the Merchant and Custom Tailoring Trade signed July 31st. After a thorough discussion, the Conference unanimously rejected the Code and demanded a new public hearing. At the Conference it was decided to prepare for a general struggle on a national scale against the Code and for the demands that were originally proposed in Washington by the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union at the Code hearing January 25, 1934, which is as follows: (1) a thirty-five (35) hour week; (2) time and one-half for overtime; (3) a \$40.00 minimum wage for tailors and \$25.00 for finishers and helpers; (4) the immediate abolition of home work; (5) the right to belong to the union of the workers choice; (6) demand for a representative on the Code authority of the Merchant and Custom Tailoring Industry.

The Conference greeted with great enthusiasm the decision of Local No. 86 of the Milwaukee Journeymen Tailors Union of America, breaking away from the Journeymen Tailors Union of America, and joining with the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union, as a protest against the leadership of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America in accepting the Code.

The national secretary, Alexander Hoffman, of the Custom Tailoring Workers Industrial Union, has been instructed by the National Conference to immediately proceed through the districts for the purpose of assisting the districts in making the necessary plans in carrying out the decision of the Conference.

"We hope that by this time the fur workers have provided your association with sufficient, undisputable evidence of the fact they are members of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union and that a labor contract concluded only with their bonafide and authorized representatives will have any validity and standing in the fur industry."

Needle Trades Union Urges Support of Its Week at Nitgedaiget

Urges Support of Its Week at Nitgedaiget

NEW YORK.—In a statement calling upon all workers to patronize Camp Nitgedaiget for the next 12 days, the profits of which are to go to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, the N. Y. local of the organization urges registration at once at the office of the union.

The statement follows:

"All needle trades workers and their friends and sympathizers are urged to make their arrangements for going to Camp Nitgedaiget. Special prices will be available during the 12 days for which the camp will be taken over by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

"The 12-day period is to start with the Rosh Hashonah week-end, Sept. 8th, and will include Yom Kippur. The price for the entire 12-day period is only \$13, tax included.

"Special buses and cars are ready to convey all comers.

"In order to facilitate and hasten the final preparations, the union urgently requests that the needle trades workers cooperate by registering at once at the office of the Union, 131 West 28th St.

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Urban League Forms Jim-Crow Councils To Divide Workers

Laundry Union Officials Keep Locals Split Up

Thugs Beat Worker Who Dares Criticize Organizer

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I address this report to all members of Local 280 of the Laundry Workers International Union.

Brothers and Sisters:
At the last meeting of the local the executive brought in a recommendation to raise the salary of the organizer. Some of the members praised the organizer, Mr. Levine, for his "good" work, and therefore the organizer shall receive a \$10 raise. This makes the wages of the organizer \$45 a week. This is being done at the same time when the workers are earning, at the best, \$25 a week. Listening to this, a new member said he thought that it was a crime that Levine should be organizer and that he is not capable. At this, Levine's patriots beat him up.

We must immediately stop the bulldozing and the terror in our local. Every member of the local has a full right to criticize the officials for mistreatment of workers. There is no difference between a new and old member so long as he is in the organization.

It is nothing new that the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. have strong arm men around to terrorize any worker who speaks up against them in order to keep their jobs. The officials know of the dissatisfaction among the rank and files because of the favoritism in giving jobs, because of no protection, low wages, and for the general inaction of the union. Therefore the officials are trying various means to raise friction among the workers.

What are our interests as workers? We are interested to earn more money and a better living. This can only be done if we are united.

The fact is that our officials are against the unity of the workers. In our own local the members are kept separate and meet separately. The statement of our president that he has nothing to do with the movement for unity of all laundry workers proves further that the officials are not for unity.

Brothers and Sisters:
We cannot depend on the N.R.A. but on our own strength. We must demand rank and file control in our union and the right to criticize in order to better our local. No terror and no bulldozing, no favoritism, no separate meetings. Let us organize and unite all laundry workers.

A WORKER OF LOCAL 280.

On Monday, June 18, 1934, at the New York Urban League Center, the following organizations were represented: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Dining Car Employees, Universal Hotel Chefs, Culinary Arts Association, Dining Car Cooks and Waiters, Needle Trades Industrial Union, Alteration Plumbers, Steamfitters and House Trades Union, Dressmakers Industrial Union, Food Workers Industrial Union and the Fur Dyers and Dressers Industrial Union.

Urban League Heads Present
Present were the officials of the Urban League—Jesse O. Thomas, T. Arnold Hill and John T. Clark of the National Urban League, James H. Hubert and Emma S. Gilbert of the New York Urban League. Mr. Hubert at this meeting, noticing a number of white workers present, stated that the Urban League was for the Negro only. Clara Melzer, a white worker, and Holmes, categorically pointed out that to even think of setting up a Jim-Crow Council would be contrary to the so-called principles of the Urban League. They pointed out also that the League contradicted themselves when they talked of developing harmony between the white and Negro workers, by excluding the white workers from the Council.

Mr. Totten, a lackey from the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, then stated that it was impossible to free the white workers absolutely from color prejudice. He thought Jim-Crow Councils the most logical solution.

The discussion, however, terminated with this decision to hold over such matters until the Constitution was formed.

During the formation of the Constitution T. Holmes and F. E. A. Welsh were advised to visit the National Office of the Urban League after heated opposition on the proposal of Mr. Clark of the League to the Constitution Committee that white workers could not be members of the Council (Decision of the Urban League Executives).

Executives Evade Issue
The workers asked T. Arnold Hill why, on the highest body of the Executive of the Urban League, there were white ladies and gentlemen with Negroes who objected to white workers and Negro workers organizing together.

No definite answer was ever given to this question, because the white and Negro gentlemen on the Executive of the Urban League, are determined to continue their role of confusing and dividing the Negro and white workers precisely by their latest scheme of organizing Negro Workers Councils. They even went so far as to suggest that the name should be changed to Negro Workers Council.

In the foreword of the Constitution adopted by the workers it is stated that it is the intention of the National Urban League merely to initiate the organization of the Workers Council and then to leave the operation and conduct of it to duly elected officers of the workers.

The secretary of the Workers Council made several attempts to persuade the officials to attend the meetings, but although promised has failed to get any of them to come down and prove to the workers that they are not liars and hypocrites. It is assumed, by the workers after the admission of Mr. T. A. Hill that the Urban League organized Negro scabs in Boston, that a guilty conscience has kept him away.

The Workers Council, however, with Negro and white workers operating under the assistance of the Urban League officials, has investigated the Painters' strike and was able to enforce the demands of the Negro workers in the Alteration Painters Union. Other unions were investigated with remarkable achievements for Negro workers. On all of these investigating committees of the Workers Council were Negro and white workers.

Again, at this time, we say to all our members and all shoe workers, "Let us build our organization, let us constantly strike to improve in our work, but above all let us remember that our victory lies in our following a clear line of class struggle."

Many Gains Won For Workers in Strong Fight For Demands

Many Gains Won For Workers in Strong Fight For Demands

Workers in Strong Fight For Demands

In the country that is entering a new year, with more power to advance and prepare for the future, with a membership that stands solid and united under its leadership. This is an achievement.

This leads to our next steps. First, to consolidate every gain we have made, to be watchful about our conditions in the shop. To sharpen our activities amongst all shoe workers with the objective of raising the question of the 30-hour week with increased pay not as a theoretical problem, but as a problem of forging the mutual unity of action of all shoe workers in order to be prepared to struggle for these demands. Unemployment in the shoe industry is not decreasing, but on the contrary it is increasing; production has not risen since last year, but dropped. The action is, preparation for struggle for the 30-hour week and for unemployment insurance, for immediate relief for the unemployed. Let us go forward in confidence in our organized strength, in the feeling that we have a rank and file union that stands on guard to protect the best interests of all shoe workers.

Again, at this time, we say to all our members and all shoe workers, "Let us build our organization, let us constantly strike to improve in our work, but above all let us remember that our victory lies in our following a clear line of class struggle."

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Footnotes

By HARRY RAYMOND

OVER on Staten Island there is a local of the Socialist Party. There is also a section of the Communist Party. The workers on the island are confronted with a whole series of labor struggles, important trade union struggles in many industries.

Socialist workers have been active side by side with Communist workers aiding the Newspaper Guild of New York in the fight against S. I. Newhouse, publisher of the Staten Island Advance, to force the reinstatement of Alexander Crosby, who was fired for union activities.

Why is it, then, that the Socialist Party of Staten Island does not officially establish a united front with the Staten Island section of the Communist Party on that many burning labor issues in that section of Greater New York?

From my observations, while on the picket line in the Staten Island Advance fight, it is clear that the Socialist workers want a united front with us. They told me so. In fact, a Socialist told me that it made him feel good to be united with the Communists on this issue. I felt good, too, to be fighting side by side with him. But when we talked about his party forming a united front with mine on specific issues he was vague on what the leadership of the S. P. would do about the matter.

I think the Socialist workers see clearly the tremendous value of the united front. And they can see what happens when this united front does not exist.

Not long ago, a worker, a member of the Socialist Party, was fired from his job at the Procter and Gamble soap factory on Staten Island for union activities. He was one of the most militant workers in the plant. The Communists went to this worker and suggested a united front struggle for his reinstatement, proposing that all forces should be rallied in a mass picket line around the factory.

The Socialist leaders, however, advised him against such action. They urged him to take up the whole case in a "legal" manner, to depend on the activities of a lawyer.

Well, the Socialist leaders had their way and the worker is still walking the streets, looking for a job. This action of refusing to establish a united front not only harmed the worker who was fired, but the organization of all the workers in the factory.

How victory is won through the united front was shown clearly in the recent struggle of the United Drydock workers on Staten Island. The bosses fired a member of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. He was kicked out because he was a good union man. The Steel Union immediately sent a letter to all A. F. of L. unions in the word requesting that a united front be formed to force the reinstatement of the union man. Leaflets were distributed throughout the yard urging all union men to unite to demand that their brother be put back on the job. A committee was formed, representing the Electrical Workers Union, the Boilermakers Union, the Carpenters Union and the Steel and Metal Workers Union. When the boss was confronted with this united committee representing all organized labor in the yard he changed his mind. He gave the union man his job back.

There are two striking examples. The first shows what a unity means. The second shows how it can be achieved through the united front. Let's have a united front between the Socialists and Communists on Staten Island. There are many important questions on which we can unite.

A WORKER from the Willow Cafeteria chain advises us that there is a nice little company union scheme afoot in the place where he works. On Aug. 28 a meeting was held of all the workers. It wasn't called by the workers either, so the worker says, and nobody got a nickel pay for this overtime.

We'll give one guess as to what the main topic of discussion was about. If you're a good guesser you will say "Efficiency" and march right up to the head of the class.

Yes, efficiency, that's what they talked about. Messrs. Lowenstein, Miller and Zurich, spokesmen for the management, were the masters of ceremony.

The shabbiness of the workers' clothes was especially stressed. One of the officials said that this "reflected on the principles of Organization." This official did not explain to the workers how they could clothe themselves and families and buy food for the home on \$12.12 a week, which is the price paid for good labor power in the Stewart and Willow establishments. Anyone who refused to attend the meeting was threatened with discharge.

There's a company union in the making on the Stewart and Willow chain. It can be nipped in the bud if the workers get together in the various cafeterias and organize members of the Food Workers Industrial Union. The headquarters of the union is up at 69 West 45th Street.

To Open New Class

In Union Strategy

At Brooklyn Center

Sam Ziebel, one of the leaders of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, will teach the class in Trade Union Strategy and Tactics at the Brooklyn Workers School, 1855 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

The school is also offering classes in Principles of Communism, Political Economy, Principles of Organization, Negro Problems, Marxism-Leninism and others. Workers are being urged to register immediately.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO

By Del



GERTRUDE LANE
ORGANIZER OF THE
OFFICE WORKERS UNION

ON JOINING THE UNION IN FEB-1932 SHE BECAME ACTIVE IMMEDIATELY, ESPECIALLY IN THE WORK OF BUILDING A UNION GROUP IN MACYS, WHERE SHE WAS EMPLOYED. SHE ALSO AIDED IN THE WORK OF BUILDING A SHOP GROUP IN GIMMEL'S.

TO THE MOST DEVELOPED OF THE SHOP GROUP MEMBERS, SHE WAS THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNION FOR ORGANIZER AND WAS ELECTED ORGANIZER OF THE MEMBERSHIP LAST JUNE!

Youth Committee Works Out

Union Educational Program

To Build Special Committees for Education of Young Unionists

Educational work among the young workers must be one of the most important activities of the youth committees in the unions. This work, however, has been neglected for some time. We are of the opinion that if this work would be conducted as it has been planned on many occasions, we would not only have the existing youth committees much longer and stronger but many new youth committees would have been established in other shops and unions.

The youth committee of the T. U. U. C. is suggesting the following plan to begin the educational work.

1. Every youth committee should elect an educational director.

2. Those unions who do not as yet have a youth committee, should have one of their educational committee a young worker who will take charge of the educational work among the youth.

3. Each educational director should establish an educational committee which should be composed of one delegate from each trade section of the union and large shop. Each member of the committee is to be an educational director in his own trade section or shop. His main activity should be to conduct educational work in his own trade section or shop.

4. Each educational committee should see to it that in each large shop where there are no shop papers or bulletins, it should be issued as soon as possible. The educational committee must see to it that every trade union publication should have a youth page or youth column which will deal with the problems of the youth in the trade. One of the members of the educational committee should act as the editor of the youth page. (The job of the youth editors should be to encourage young workers to write, to collect all material dealing with the problems of the young workers in the trade, to publicize the activities of the youth committee.)

5. One member of the educational committee should be elected as literature agent. The job of the literature agent is to see that the sale and reading of all our trade union publications and all our other working class literature should reach every young worker in the trade. Each trade section and large shops should have its own literature agent. All the literature can be secured from the youth committee of the T. U. U. C. (Let us know a week in advance how much literature you expect to get.)

6. The educational committee should encourage the young readers (through their shop papers, youth pages, leaflets, at union and shop meetings, etc.) to attend the workers' school. It should participate in establishing special training classes for the most active members of the union in order to develop and train them to become better fighters to improve conditions of the workers in the trade.

7. Each large shop, trade section should have young reporters in order to supply material to the youth page and union publications. "Young Fighter" shop bulletins and other working-class publications.

8. If possible a special class on the trade.

A mass meeting of multigraph operators (union and non-union) will be held by the United Multigraph Operators Union of Greater New York at Helene Center, 307 West 54th Street, Thursday, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m.

The doorman is a combination of the following:
Doorman and hallman.
Doorman and porter.
Doorman and messenger.
Doorman and elevator operator.

Having established starvation standards for the relief workers, the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, in an official bulletin issued on Aug. 25, declared that relief workers are "denied" the right to organize on the jobs, to strike, or to present organized demands to the relief administration.

Rising food prices, coming relief cuts, and the use of police terror to terrorize all the unemployed who organize and fight for increased relief, hold the promise of the most frightful winter yet experienced by the unemployed.

To force the city administration to appropriate adequate funds for winter relief, employed and unemployed workers will mass in Union Square on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 10 a. m. and march to City Hall.

The workers' committee will present the eleven main demands adopted at the Aug. 28 United Front Conference on Work Relief and Unemployment to Mayor LaGuardia.

Fur Rabbit Dressers Resist All Efforts To Split Strike Unity

Proposals for United Actions in Strike Well Received By Membership — Resolution Is Unanimously Adopted for Unity

On Friday, Aug. 24, fur rabbit dressers, members of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Industrial Union and of Locals 25 and 85 of the International, carried through a joint demonstration and mass meeting in the fur dealers' market, 27th St. and 7th Ave. The purpose of the demonstration was to stop shipments by dealers to out of town open shops. The strike of the fur rabbit dressers was then a little over a week old and solid.

The solidarity of the rank and file workers of the two unions as shown in this demonstration was the culmination of months by unremitting activity on the part of the members of the Industrial Union, aiming to create unity in the fur dressing trade. Time after time, this unity came within half of the workers in this field, only to be dashed and sabotaged by their gang-ridden chiefs of the International Harris, Shulman and Luchini.

Membership Meeting Endorses Unity
The wages of the fur rabbit dressers were meantime approaching the vanishing point. An exceptionally dull season came to the aid of the bosses. They thought they had the workers where they wanted them. They had them working at one-half the wages that had been paid in this trade last year.

The need for united strike action finally became clear to all. When the Industrial Union called a general membership meeting of all fur dressers on Aug. 4, the workers flocked to the meeting in great numbers. Proposals for united strike action were enthusiastically received.

Unity Conference Broken
The unity proposals laid down at that meeting were so broad and inclusive that all but hardened professional strikebreakers determined to sabotage unity at all costs could find ample freedom to operate. And so it turned out. Unable openly to discredit these proposals, Harris and Shulman gave seeming adherence to them only to throw them over at the first opportunity.

The proposals called for a united strike led jointly by elected committees, joint picketing and settlement, a control committee from each union to supervise the settlements and one unemployment insurance fund jointly administered. In addition, it was proposed to permit members of either union to work unlicensed in shops controlled by the other.

The strike was finally called on August 16th and was almost 100 per cent effective. Only a few shops remained in operation. But when the strike committee of the Industrial Union at a joint conference with members of Locals 25 and 85 last Tuesday proposed further steps to make the strike more effective, the committee from the International got up and walked out of the meeting.

Three Proposals
The measures proposed by the Industrial Union were three:
1. That each shop elect three

Sailors Snug Harbor House Employees Work Up to 20 Hours Daily

By a Worker Correspondent

Recently the following came to my attention:
(1) A strike of the painters employed by the Sailors Snug Harbor.
(2) The hours of labor put in by the employees of the concern in their apartment houses.
(3) The 10 per cent cut in the wages of the employees and the elimination of their yearly one week vacation.

(4) The variety of jobs performed by each employee.
(5) The Sailors Snug Harbor is one of the richest organizations of its kind in the world. It is also tax-exempt.

The concern uses non-union painters, paying them \$20 per week. Their house employees put in as many as 20 hours per day, when the shift from day to night is made, and received wages as low as less than \$14 per week. To give an example of the variety of duties performed by the employees I'll take the doorman.

The doorman is a combination of the following:
Doorman and hallman.
Doorman and porter.
Doorman and messenger.
Doorman and elevator operator.

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

These demands call for:
1—The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
2—Union wages and conditions on all relief and P.W.A. jobs.
3—Increased cash relief without discrimination to Negro, foreign-born, women and young workers.

4—Right of all workers, employed and unemployed, to strike, picket, speak and assemble.
5—A public works program to provide jobs for unemployed workers at trade union wages.

6—A graduated tax on all incomes in the higher brackets, stock transfers, public utilities, corporations, trusts, etc.

Other demands call for a special session of the State Legislature on Oct. 18 to pass immediate legislation for unemployment relief, for freedom of political prisoners, etc.

Each organization participating in the march and demonstration is asked to subscribe to the general demands presented at the conference.

Planning to Skin the Textile Workers



President William Green of the A. F. of L. (right) talking to Thomas F. McMahon, head of the United Textile Workers Union. They will try to defeat the general textile strike as they have betrayed strikes in the past. The rank and file, however, by organizing their own committees and taking the leadership in their own hands, can assure victory to the struggle.

Unorganized Domestic Toilers Are Prey to Rich Sneaks

Negro Woman Worker Tells of Mistreatment in Homes of Wealthy People

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—In the struggle to win the Negro people to the revolutionary program in New York City, the task of building a strong, functioning Domestic Workers' Union, is of fundamental importance.

Recently a case of deliberate and malicious mistreatment of a domestic worker, by employers who were sure there could be no comeback, came to my attention.

A young Negro girl, a college graduate, forced into domestic service by economic conditions, was refused the miserly monthly payment, \$20, agreed upon, on the assumption of the employers that the agreement had been made for \$20 a season, that is, for three months, instead of for one month.

This was "explained" after the girl, having worked two months, and having obtained \$10 of her money, and being tired of continually asking for money due her, had decided to pack up and leave for good.

The last time the girl asked for money, the woman had said she intended to pay her "everything" at the end of the season. Not at any time was the "agreement" about \$20 for 90 days' work mentioned, or even hinted at.

When the girl's family protested, the employer angrily insisted that she had made the agreement not with the family, but with the girl, and the school agency. (The job was obtained through the Brooklyn College Employment Agency.)

That the whole thing was a deliberate trick cannot be doubted. This, however, is only one incident. We Negroes, and those who have worked among the Negro people, know of other cases.

There have been times when the "madam" framed up cases of robbery. She lost some valuables just about pay time. Other times her husband's business goes bankrupt; or she intends to pay, but by the time the maid has spent a few dollars in carfare trying to collect, she gives up all hope of ever getting paid.

We are going to fight this case presented here. We are going to protest to the College Agency. But we ought to make an example of this. It is the duty of the militant class-conscious worker to enter into the struggle of the Negro domestic worker, to fight not only for improved conditions, but for a cessation of this outright robbery.

If actions like this are allowed to go unchecked, they will do much to retard the march of the Negro woman worker toward joint struggle with her white sister in fighting against discrimination of all woman workers.

I call upon all domestic workers to get in touch with the Domestic Workers' Union, 415 Lenox Ave., New York City, to organize.

I call upon all revolutionary workers to bear in mind these special problems of the Negro worker. It is not vague assaults on general problems, but concrete action that will win these workers to our program.

A NEGRO WOMAN WORKER.

AFL Taken \$3 a Week Dues From Unemployed Funeral Chauffeurs

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I am one of the 800 unemployed funeral chauffeurs of the Funeral Chauffeurs Local 643 of the A. F. of L.

There are 1000 chauffeurs working continuously, with no openings available for these unemployed. To belong to the union, the unemployed pay the same dues as those that are employed, otherwise you are forced out. These dues are paid promptly, whether employed or not. In spite of this fact, no work is given us, and there is no one to complain to.

The situation is a very difficult one. An employed man cannot complain for fear that he will lose his job, since the union delegate does not sympathize with the workers, but fights for the boss. There is no reason for this situation, as there is plenty of work, if only the unemployed in this trade, like all other trades, worked reasonable hours, and were not made to work inhumanly, long hours.

One cannot voice his opinion for fear of being surrounded by the racketeers, who are in control of the union. For months now, the unemployed have not averaged \$3 per week, and still they are forced to pay the \$3 dues without any return.

Since this union is unlike all others (where there is a head to

With the Trade Union Papers

By PHILIP STERLING

The Union Hackle, Official Organ of the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York. Vol. 1, No. 5, September 1, 1934.

The Union Hackle reflects in its snappy appearance and brief lively handling of news the fighting spirit of the organization which has carried through two difficult strike struggles.

The issue publishes the news of a victory by the union in defending Sam Orner, Joseph Gilbert and William Gandall against a libel suit following publication in the paper of articles exposing a Mr. Kamm, chairman of the Terminal Drivers company union. It is to be hoped that the paper will take full advantage of this victory to continue its exposure of company unionism.

There is correspondence from other cities, Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris. There is a whole page of letters from local hacks which mirrors the intensity of the desire among them for real union organization.

The editors are brief and pointed.

The paper, as a whole, is a good-looking four-page index to what the taxi drivers have learned from their brief but heroic struggles for organization.

Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

Wednesday—Regular business meeting. Note:—Formerly an educational meeting was held every Thursday at 4 p. m. present situation demands weekly business meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening. Friday, 4 p. m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting. Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p. m. Sunday, Open Forum.

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION
Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p. m.
Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p. m.
Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 4 p. m.
Shoetown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p. m.
Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p. m.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p. m.

Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p. m. All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA
Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.
Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 64th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 848, every Monday at Labor Temple, 64th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
Local Union 892, every Monday, at 218 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.
Local Union 907, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.C.
Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Labor Temple, 64th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 7.

In the Bronx there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.
Brooklyn—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Bronx Road, Bronx, N.Y.

SHOE REPAIRERS MEET
Every first and third Monday, 9 p. m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St.
Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Bronx Road.
Tell all shoe repair workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK
Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday. Active members meet Wednesday. Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.
JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood.

COHEN'S
117 ORCHARD STREET
N. DELANCEY STREET, New York City
EYES EXAMINED
BY JOSEPH LAX, O.D.
Wholesale Opticians Tel. ORchard 4-4520
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MEET YOUR COMRADES AT THE
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WEST SIDE WORKERS PATRONIZE
BROWNS HAND
LAUNDRY
239 West 72nd Street
Between Broadway & West End Ave.
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Trafalgar 7-0498

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COOPERATIVE COLONY
2700-2800 BRONX PARK EAST
has reduced the rent, several good apartments available.

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Offices open daily from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sunday 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Telephone: Estabrook 8-1400-S-1401
Friday and Saturday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Action Committee Appeals to Unions to Rally for City Hall March

To Demand Union Pay On All Relief Jobs In the City

The United Action Committee has appealed to all trade unions to mobilize their entire membership for participating in the demonstration and mass march to City Hall on Sept. 22, to demand immediate adequate appropriation of funds for winter relief.

The recent maneuvers of the LaGuardia regime around the question of relief tax legislation, the surety that the relief administration will attempt to ram relief cuts down the throats of the jobless during the coming winter, and the inadequacy of all forms of taxation yet put forth by LaGuardia and his Wall Street "advisers" make it doubly imperative that the greatest possible numbers be mobilized for the march.

All the relief tax schemes yet devised by LaGuardia hold the certainty of relief cuts during the coming winter. By its most inflated promises, the LaGuardia tax plan will raise only \$35,000,000 for relief during the coming winter. At the present rate, the city is now spending \$4,500,000 for relief each month. This means that under the present plans, the city will actually have \$10,000,000 less " earmarked" for relief than present figures would warrant. When the Federal and State grants are added to this, relief expenditures for the coming year will thus be cut by \$76,000,000—a one-third slash in relief expenditures.

In the face of this planned relief cut, LaGuardia and Welfare Commissioner Hodson have both declared that an expected rise will be seen in the winter demand for relief. Meanwhile, food prices continue to soar, and governmental sources have stated that food prices will continue to rise during the coming winter.

These demands call for:
1—The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.
2—Union wages and conditions on all relief and P.W.A. jobs.
3—Increased cash relief without discrimination to Negro, foreign-born, women and young workers.

4—Right of all workers, employed and unemployed, to strike, picket, speak and assemble.
5—A public works program to provide jobs for unemployed workers at trade union wages.

6—A graduated tax on all incomes in the higher brackets, stock transfers, public utilities, corporations, trusts, etc.

Other demands call for a special session of the State Legislature on Oct. 18 to pass immediate legislation for unemployment relief, for freedom of political prisoners, etc.

Each organization participating in the march and demonstration is asked to subscribe to the general demands presented at the conference.

Instead of having a multitude of demands, each participating group is asked to carry, besides its organizational banners, large streamers or banners displaying their central slogan. Thus, for example, trade unions would list their main grievances under the N.R.A., unemployed groups in the unions would demand a system of public works in working class centers at trade union wages. Each worker is asked to carry a symbol of his trade, or something which reflects a central grievance under the N.R.A. or by unemployment. Here, for example, relief workers would carry their picks and shovels, garment workers might carry huge cardboard shears, etc.

All organizations are urged to send telegrams and letters to Mayor LaGuardia in the meantime, demanding that he be present to receive the mass delegation which will present the workers' demands.

Each city organization is asked to elect two delegates to represent

their group on the mass delegation. Every central organization is asked to elect one marshal for its organization in the march. City and central organizations are asked to elect one speaker for the mass meeting which will be held at City Hall.

In preparation for the march, in addition to issuing leaflets calling upon all workers to mobilize for the mass march, organizations are urged to gather detailed information such as lay-off on the relief jobs, wage cuts, evictions, graft, discrimination at the relief bureau and on the jobs, terror, etc.

Mobilization points will be established for all organizations participating in the march.

March to Take Place September 22; To Hit Taxation Plan

March to Take Place September 22; To Hit Taxation Plan

March to Take Place September 22; To Hit Taxation Plan

CHICAGO ELECTION CAMPAIGN BREAKS THROUGH POLICE BAN

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Body Odor

L. S., Swan Lake, N. Y.—Thank you for your letter. You have stated the problem very clearly. Regularly you hear people say that, of course, they have nothing against the Negro, etc., but one must admit that he has a distinct body odor which the speaker finds offensive, and, of course, that proves that the Negroes are an inferior race with different body structure from the whites. It is interesting to speculate how many would have noticed or looked for that odor if they had not been openly or subconsciously looking for stigmas in the Negro in order to affirm their own superiority. Your companions had heard this stated so often about the Negro, that they were bound to imagine they noticed a distinctive odor, to vindicate their superior (white) powers of perception.

Science, over many years of observation, has been unable to discover any evidence of body structure or junction in the Negro, peculiar to them. Their characteristics are variations only in degree, and found to the same extent in other races, including the white. In very dark Negroes, the skin contains an abundance of the pigment, melanin, which is present in all skins. In addition, there is a poor development of body hair. Sometimes there is a large development of the blood circulation beneath the skin, which is of loose texture and contains many oil and sweat glands. These are qualities which serve to secure free evaporation and cooling in hot climates. This last, at times valuable quality, is found only in a portion of the race whose original native climate demanded freer sweating. The sweat and body oils so produced, have, chemically, exactly the same

composition as any other human sweat and body oil.

As you know, civilized people in some lands have been educated to find the odor of ordinary perspiration offensive, and have often made a great deal about body odor (B.O. in magazine ads), ostracizing the unfortunate human who dares to sweat freely. If people are prosperous, they possess good bathing facilities and have plenty of time besides to devote to the care and cultivation of the Body Beautiful; but the possession of baths, showers and plenty of spare time is in proportion to one's income; some of us must labor and sweat and live herded together.

Those who profit by this labor and sweat will be quickest to point out that this sweat is offensive to their noses and hence marks us as different, i.e., inferior, i.e., slave peoples.

Measles and Scarlet Fever

S. G.—We have not happened to read the magazine article you refer to. However, if it is a correct quotation, we can say that it does not express the bulk of present-day medical opinion, but is the as yet unconfirmed theory of a small group. Measles is spread mainly by droplet contagion, i.e., by more or less direct contact with secretions from the eyes, nose, or throat of those infected. Measles germs are not supposed to live for any considerable length of time outside the human body, so contagion through objects, such as coins, must be fairly immediate and direct. Scarlet fever is the only common contagious disease of childhood whose germs can exist for any time outside the body. So after scarlet fever, all objects in contact with the patient should be sterilized or destroyed; with measles, no such precaution is necessary!

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

(Ex) Middle-Class Women Who Have Eyes and See Not

Comrade M. G., who sent the recipe for carrot pudding last fall, writes a nervous letter from Nebraska:

"A young social worker, still of the complacent middle class (immolation in a middle western university has so far protected her from the ideological effects of the economic bankruptcy of her own family) tells me, gaily and callously, without being aware of the implications of desperate poverty involved, of incidents at a charity camp where she served (for no salary) as counsellor this summer.

"One little girl asked over and over again whether she could use her soap as often as she wished, and when she found out that there were no restrictions, spent the first of her days at camp continually washing her hands and face.

"Many of the children, said our counsellor, preferred margarine to butter. They had had butter so seldom that they weren't used to it. Many of them had become so accustomed to an all-starch diet that they could not be coaxed to eat vegetables which wanted only potatoes and bread. Many of them had not learned to drink milk, and preferred coffee.

"One little girl, bright and inorganic, stole little things and stowed them in her clothes box—little tin dishes, beads, such things as children love and should have. The counsellors came to her for things that were missing. If she was innocent of the theft, she would say, 'Oh, no, I didn't take that. I have one of those!'

"Our college girl, prating all the time of 'developing character and valuable traits' in her charges, casually told me of setting one of the other children to spy on the little kleptomaniac.

"About another matter. When we have the whole machinery of capitalist oppression to fight, it seems petty to pick on our own comrades for slight matters. And yet I feel that those comrades are playing into the hands of the enemy when they further disunite among workers by jokes about the 'inferior sex.'

"I can stand a laugh at my expense as well as anyone, when it is directed at me as an individual. But I can't help seeing red when I hear otherwise first-rate comrades, politically clear on most things, pulling this old stuff that for all its pretense at humor, is based on the double enslavement of women, for the advantage of the exploiters. These seemingly innocent cracks rub salt in old sores for me, who took my university training in a college department where the students were almost all women, but it was a 'tradition' (an iron-bound rule) of the department that there be no woman instructors; who saw women who were sent out to fill jobs having to have at least one higher college degree to get a job

Pattern 2030 is available in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12 takes 2 1/2 yards 54-inch fabric, and 1 1/2 yards 4-inch ribbon.

and receive the wage that a man would.

"Correctly, we do not tolerate jokes at the expense of our colored fellow-workers, at the expense of our Jewish, or Italian, or Irish fellow-workers. Thumbs down on this insidious attack on our women comrades, and might-be comrades!"

"MALVINA G."

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

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Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

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Readers Give Their Views of 'Daily's' Value

QUESTION: Why should I contribute all I can to the Daily Worker's drive for the \$60,000 that will guarantee its existence for another year?

ANSWER: Read the comments printed below. They are extracts from letters written as entries in the contest "Why Workers Should Read the Daily Worker." These letters, written by workers from all parts of the United States, convincingly and clearly show the urgent necessity of your support. Send your nickels, dimes and dollars. You can put the "Daily" drive across!

Writes R. Walds, from Provincetown, Massachusetts:

"The boss is interested in profits, and not in the kind of life the worker leads. 'The most labor for the cheapest pay' is his motto. If the worker did not fight back, the very bread would be taken from his mouth. And the Daily Worker is the only paper that sides with the workers in their struggle. The 'Daily' is owned by workers. All the other papers are owned by the rich. That is why they have to interpret things in a way that is good for the rich. . . . The Daily Worker alone was not afraid to point out to the workers that for them the blue eagle meant more starvation. . . . The 'Daily' teaches the workers that the ultimate aim of their struggle should be the building of a Soviet America. . . . Support the Daily Worker. The Daily Worker supports you!"

"THE press is the mightiest tool of capitalism," says S. Grodinsky, New York. "Times of strikes, the press has always done its best to break them by saying they were 'un-American,' or the strikers used 'foreign' methods. In times of war the press has always let loose the filthiest jingoistic poison in support of the ruling class. . . . The Communist Party knew the effect these newspapers had on the minds of the American people. It realized how they were turning the minds of the workers against their own interests. Thus came the birth of the Daily Worker ten years ago. . . . Here the worker reads of the 'unching' evictions, arrests of militant working class leaders who are fighting for the interests of the workers, fighting for a society that will benefit the working class."

J. Snite, of Chicago, gives his reasons for putting the Daily Worker's finance drive over the top: "The Daily Worker tells the truth about the capitalist system under which workers in America are forced to live. The papers of the capitalists keep the truth from the workers. Because the Daily Worker fearlessly prints the truth, it is revolutionary. . . . The capitalist class uses its papers to dope the minds of the workers. That accounts for all of the murder stories, divorce and sex scandals they print, and their kidnappings and other sensational 'important' news. When it comes to dealing with strikes, struggles of the unemployed, and demonstrations of the workers there is no limit to how low the capitalist papers will sink in lies and distortion of the facts. . . . But the Daily Worker is in the forefront of all working class struggles. It gives workers political guidance, not only in relation to problems in America, but all over the world. The Daily Worker is the great leader and organizer of the working class, with the ultimate purpose of setting up a workers' and farmers' government."

Ala. Brickyard Unions Indorse Workers' Bill

By a Worker Correspondent

BESSEMER, Ala.—The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was passed unanimously by the Federal Labor Union No. 18464 and No. 18465 of the Hobson Walker Brickyard and the Alabama Clay Products Co. Neither of these plants are working full time and many of the union members are unemployed. They realize the necessity of the protection for their families that is guaranteed in the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

When the bill was read before each local there was not any hesitation on the part of the workers to endorse it. The brickyard workers have a record for being militant. When the A. F. of L. organized these workers they went out on strike since the A. F. of L. renewed activity here.

The leaders of these Federal unions are honest militant workers that will not be duped by the big A. F. of L. fakers. This is the reason they were the first ones to break the stranglehold of the fakers. In endorsing the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill the brickyard workers are adding courage to their brothers in the mines and steel mills to line up the working people of Bessemer behind this bill and force the bosses' government to pass it and give the workers what they need.

Lay Off 1,059 Relief Men in Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Nearly 1,100 relief workers here were laid off on Aug. 24 for the remainder of the month at the Murphy of this city.

Youth Stage Rally; Defy Armed Thugs

Y. C. L. and National Students League Hold Bicycle and Roller Skate Sign Parade

By a Worker Correspondent
CHICAGO, Ill.—With the intensifying of the Chicago Communist election campaign, the police have intensified their bulldog brutality against the militant workers.

Although street meetings on the West Side have been banned by the police, the revolutionary movement has already held two successful ones. Last week the crowd was too large for the police to dare break up. This Saturday, the Young Communist League and the National Students' League held a bicycle and roller skate sign parade for free speech and to popularize International Youth Day, Aug. 31.

Afterward, a street meeting was to have been held at St. Louis, 12th St., but by the time the parade wound up at the specified street corner the cops, from the southwest up to the lieutenant in his private car and the plain clothes-dicks, all were there. Leaflets were confiscated and boys on bicycles were told to keep off 12th St.

The comrades scattered and in a

while so did the police. But in a little while we gathered again and the section organizer of the Y. C. L., stooping as if to lace his shoes, started yelling slogans and for the crowd to come closer. Immediately after, two comrades hoisted a girl comrade on their shoulders and she began to speak.

Then who should come tearing up but one squad car after another, vomiting police with clubs and plain clothes men with something wrapped in paper that looked just like lead pipes. They pushed men, women and even babies in buggies around until there was almost a stampede. A few of our comrades were hurt, but none were arrested, and were those cops mad!

Throughout the following weeks, street meetings will be held all over the West Side, short and snappy ones, and Communist election petitions are going to be filled one after the other.

This meeting sure has pepped us up.

Letters from Our Readers

RECOMMENDS BACKYARD ELECTION CAMPAIGN

New York City.

Now that the election campaign is starting, may I suggest the backyard campaign; that is, speaking from windows of apartment houses. Comrades with radios with microphones attached could use them for broadcasting. The Party would assign five or more speakers for each neighborhood. The first speaker would speak at the first house for a limited time, then go to the second house, while the second speaker took his place at the first house, etc.

In this way I believe we can reach people who for some reason can't attend our open or indoor meetings and the masses in neighborhoods where for certain reasons we can't hold meetings.

It is a great advantage to do your own broadcasting without the permission of the Federal Radio Commission.

And besides, we can hold more meetings with less forces and have more people hear about us.

What is your opinion, comrades?

A COMRADE.

HOW TO REACH THE CATHOLIC WORKERS

West New York, N. J.
Would you be so kind as to send me one or two copies of the Saturday, August 18th edition. There

was a very good article in that paper about the "Catholic Worker," which I would like to send to a miner in a catholic mining town in Pennsylvania. I am sure that Reverend "Father Coughlin" will start this fall his broadcasting again, and might induce the catholic workers to read his paper. So I want to be first to send our "Daily" there, to prove what the other paper is.

—L. H.

LET US NOT STARVE

Turtle Creek, Pa.

Editor, the Daily Worker:

In view of the coming elections, it is fitting to tell the workers to organize against this barbarous system, which starves us by degrees.

It certainly makes a man feel very bad when he is unable to provide the necessities of life for his wife and children, especially small children who do not understand, but yet are victims of the merciless capitalist system. This system forces many young girls to sell their bodies or starve.

I therefore urge all workers to vote the Communist ticket in order to abolish the capitalist system. Don't let Roosevelt bluff you any longer, or any other Democrat or Republican. They all represent the wealthy class.

G. P.

Box Score of \$60,000 Drive

Donations to the \$60,000 Daily Worker drive must be speeded. To put this campaign over the top, and insure a three-edition paper, receipts must average \$625 per day. Districts must enter into Socialist competition immediately. A daily box score of the District competitions will be published.

Only nine districts are engaged in Socialist competitions for the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive. This is a serious lagging. All districts must immediately challenge and accept challenges from other districts!

WINNING

TRAILING

25 Districts \$868.49 2.8 vs. 2—N. Y. City \$609.22 2.3

3—Phila. 250.00 7.1 " 5—Pittsburgh 39.04 3.2

6—Cleveland 63.54 2.1 " 7—Detroit 66.95 1.9

18—Milwaukee 12.00 1.2 " 12—Seattle 1.00 0.0

19—Denver 31.51 7.8 " 21—St. Louis 4.00 .8

Received Aug 31, 1934 \$317.04

Previously received \$1,160.67

Total to date \$1,477.71

DISTRICT 1 (Boston) Total to date \$243.50

Chas Whipple \$2.00 Total Aug 31 \$2.00

DISTRICT 2 (New York City) Total Aug 31 \$2.00

Sec 4 Un 4 PB 35.00 Sec 5 PB 16.00

Sec 4 Un 4 PB 10.00 Sec 6 PB 2.00

Sec 4, 407 PB 5.00 Sec 6 C/P 21.00

Sec 4, 420 PB 5.00 Camp Union 76.15

Sec 4, 428 PB 5.00 Phil Tidon 1.00

Sec 4, 415 PB 5.00 B Simon 5.00

Sec 4, 427 Col 2.50 J Eck 7.25

Sec 4, 416 Col 3.50 Group of Rock- 1.00

Sec 4, 428 1.00 away Food 1.50

Sec 2 Un 4 PB 10.00 Workers 1.50

Sec 2 Un 9 50 Jack Curry 1.00

Sec 1 Un 8 PB 5.00 John Silberling 1.00

Sec 3 PB 5.00 C Alexander 1.00

Sec 14 Un 1 Col 3.90 Total to date \$609.22

DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia) Total to date \$250.00

Total to date \$250.00

DISTRICT 4 (Buffalo) Total to date \$6.05

Unit 7 & Lena Total to date \$2.30

Ray Party \$2.30 Total Aug 31 \$2.30

DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh) \$39.04

Total to date \$39.04

DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland) Total to date \$45.04

Daily Worker Committee \$44.00 Total to date \$65.04

J. Herich 1.00 Total to date \$65.04

DISTRICT 7 (Detroit) Total Aug 31 \$7.00

Joe Slav Workers Club 2.00 Total to date \$66.95

DISTRICT 8 (Chicago) Total to date \$116.75

Sympathetic couple \$5.00 Total to date \$116.75

Rolf Simpson 1.00 Total to date \$116.75

Unit 1 Yindisys 4.30

Chasell, Mich \$3.50 Total Aug 31 \$7.00

Markham S T Total Aug 31 \$13.05

DISTRICT 9 (Minneapolis) Total to date \$1.00

DISTRICT 10 (New Jersey) Total to date \$5.00

Total to date \$5.00

DISTRICT 11 (Connecticut) Total Aug 31 \$9.75

F Krustangel Collection \$9.75 Total to date \$9.75

Total to date \$9.75

DISTRICT 12 (Seattle) Total to date \$1.00

Total to date \$1.00

DISTRICT 13 (Denver) Total Aug 31 \$11.00

S T Taylor Geo Morphis 10.00 Total to date \$31.51

Total to date \$31.51

DISTRICT 14 (St. Louis) Total to date \$1.00

Total to date \$1.00

DISTRICT 15 (Louisiana) Total to date \$1.00

Total to date \$1.00

DISTRICT 16 (Florida) Total to date \$5.00

7 S C/P \$5.00 Total to date \$5.00

Revolvers Are Tools of Scab 'Mechanics'

By a Worker Correspondent
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On the 38th St. tunnel there are 17 trades on strike, on this \$38,000,000 P. W. A. job.

Men are fighting for union recognition and union wages. The government, through its offices, sent in handymen at 55 cents per hour to do mechanics' work for which the pay was \$11.20 per day. These men were classified as handymen to take the place of a mechanic. At present scabs are at work.

There are many private detectives in overalls as mechanics, with revolvers in their pants, on the job. There is some picketing going on. The A. F. of L. leaders are in control of the strike.

The scabs are from Texas, Vermont, Tennessee, etc. The police, as usual, are protecting scabs.

Turn Efficiency Hound on Men At Rubber Co.

By a Worker Correspondent
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At the Phillips Baker Rubber Co., there is a fellow added to the "efficiency" squad who is an honor graduate of Holy Cross College, also a K. of C., who paid \$30 for his job, according to the story going round. This fellow is the worst type of a systemizer, as bad as some of the others were. They would give half a break whenever possible, but no such thing in his case.

In the office along with him are others who have no use for him whatever. He is the type of "honor pupils" Holy Cross College is proud of.

I got this story from one of the workers in the plant who tells me how bad things are in there. When the Daily Worker got spread around it did good work, and has been the cause of more than one "red" sympathizer.

When this plant was the Bourne Rubber Co., it was a half decent place to work in, if a rubber shop can be so called, but things have changed since the "old man died." They used to pay fairly good wages and did not drive the guts out of the workers.

Workers are on the job trying to get an organization formed.

Grant's Food Workers Prefer Strike Strength to Bosses' Fake Promise

By a Worker Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J.—I started to work for Grant's Lunch, Inc., in 1928, for \$1 a week. I am a counterman by trade.

Since the N. R. A. went into effect at Grant's, the following changes took place:

1. They decreased my pay by \$1.50.

2. They are making me and others pay \$3 a week for food that is not fit even for pigs. We cannot choose our food.

Just before the strike, the bosses made us all kinds of promises. They promised us \$300 in order to make us drop our union. They also told us they would give us a \$3 raise and a lot where we could all meet.

I as well as the others understand very well that these promises are a lot of hooey. They promised us the world today and give you a kick in the pants tomorrow.

I am from the 76 Market St. shop. A big bunch of us walked out on strike and joined the union, and we are going to stick with the union until we all win.

350 Skilled Pocketbook Makers on Strike At Allentown, Pa., Plant

By a Worker Correspondent

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

LABOR DAY, orators this year more than ever before will find it difficult to fashion flowing similes about that beautiful understanding between Capital and Labor. Embarrassed by the fact that about a million workers are on strike, I fear that many of the orators will find it necessary to discard the set speeches that they have trotted out year after year and improvise more or less.

Labor Day, established by the bosses as a legal holiday to counteract the real workers' day of international solidarity on May 1, is, of course, not intended to be a day of struggle. The formula by now is well established as the firecracker activities of July 4. President William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issues a long statement blustering about "the rights of organized labor," boasting at the same time of fictional achievements; Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L. and acting president of the National Civil Federation, generally issues a statement which he hopes will crowd the one by Green off the front page. He has found that most effective for that purpose is a snarling attack upon the Soviet Union.

Well, as head of the National Civil Federation, in a sense symbolizing the spirit of Labor Day: the inspiring union of the rulers of industry and their labor lieutenants in the ranks of the working class.

A Mirthless Holiday

LABOR DAY is a mirthless holiday; May Day, on the other hand, is a day of struggle. May Day was created by the workers themselves in defiance of the capitalist class and its government. When millions of workers in every city in the world pour out into the streets on May Day to demonstrate for bread and liberty, the capitalist class mobilizes its police with their machine guns, clubs and tear gas; for it knows that on this day the workers are rehearsing for the final seizure of power.

The American Labor Day, on the other hand, is a hollow gift handed to the workers by the capitalists for the purpose of discrediting May Day and establishing a "labor holiday" which would be quite harmless.

Some years ago Boris Reinstein (then active in the Socialist Labor Party and later a valuable aide to Lenin) wrote a vigorous little pamphlet on the history of Labor Day. In it he says:

"A vampire, when he settles down upon the body of a sleeping person and sucks his blood, is known to fan his victim with his wings, to soothe the victim's pain, and to prevent him from waking up and driving the vampire away. So was Labor Day created by the political agents of the American capitalists, to fan the sleeping giant, the American working class, while the capitalists are sucking its blood."

Reinstein suggested that Labor Day might be considered the version of the "ancient custom of the days of serfdom and slavery. In those days the masters, for recreation and amusement, oftentimes set aside one day to celebrate the 'enthronement of slaves.' They would take a slave, take the chains off his limbs, put him on a mock throne, put a mock crown on his head and, bowing to him in mock humility and obedience, would humbly serve him and overwhelm him with flattery. And he on the mock throne would throw out his chest and swell with pride. But the day of mockery over, the chains were again clapped on his limbs, and the miserable slave, groaning, would resume his life of a beast of burden."

"My Fellow-Citizens . . ."

WE CAN therefore expect that today the workers of the United States will be deluged with bombastic speeches about the "dignity of labor" and the "honesty of the sons of toil." Most of the speeches, of course, will be made by men with finely-manicured hands who find it more dignified to toil in the lobbies of ritzy hotels; labor officials with triple chins who get fat salaries out of the high initiation fees and dues of their union members; congressmen and senators and governors and miscellaneous local politicians out to flatter the workers in anticipation of the coming election.

The growing strikes which have broken past the barriers of the N.R.A., the increasing revolt among rank and file unionists against their corrupt officialdom, the increasing leadership of the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League in struggles all over the country—all this indicates that the workers this year will no doubt view Labor Day with a more skeptical eye than ever.

A Threat from "Krimson Krank"

IT SEEMS a shame, but on the very day that I called attention to the existence of "Krimson Kracks," its author "Krimson Krank," an anonymous individual in California, writes me a letter threatening to discontinue sending me contributions.

It seems that "Krimson Krank's" letter and the Daily Worker crossed in the mails. Here's what he writes me:

"Well, Reds, I've been krimson kracking for about a year now. But I don't seem to be getting anywhere with these kracks. I have given something. But you have given nothing, either spiritual or material, in return. This one-sided thing can no longer continue. I've tried several experiments. I've sent the kracks in thin batches, thick batches, infrequent and irregular intervals, and lastly in frequent and regular intervals. But no matter, there was no difference in your attitude. I've gotten about as much of a murmur out of you as from a wooden Indian or stone statue. Unless I get some sort of tumble out of you, this is the last krack you are going to get from this source. If my talents are not appreciated and not needed in your direction, I shall have to find an outlet in another direction.

Toodeloo (and be damned!)
Station K-R-I-M-S-O-N K-R-A-C-K-K-S signing off."

NOW, my dear "Krimson Krank," it's your own fault. Why didn't you send me your address so that I could communicate with you personally during the past few months? What's more, you'll have to hold Mike Gold responsible for not utilizing your talents for at least nine months out of that year. And you'll have to admit that I finally did discover you and bring you before the great public, which received your report of the dog suicide with tremendous enthusiasm. So please don't get sore, and continue to do your stuff!

Who Paid for Mickey Cochrane

AND from Detroit comes the following from A. B. Magill, Daily Worker correspondent and editor of the Auto Workers News:

"Maybe you think it's Mickey Cochrane that's responsible for putting the Tigers in first place? Or perhaps you attribute it to the mighty arm of Schoolboy Rowe? There are people who would also say a good word for the generosity and business acumen of Frank Navin, president of the Detroit baseball club, who paid \$100,000 for Mickey. But the real hero of the Tigers' sensational climb to the heights goes unsung. It's the Ford Motor Co.

"Yes, the money that bought Cochrane and Goslin came from the coffers of no less a benefactor of mankind than Edsel Ford. Henry's son. It's Edsel's golden hyperdynamics that have transformed a second division team into the probable pennant winner. Edsel is reported to have acquired a controlling interest in the Detroit club, with Navin as the figurehead.

"We Detroiters are sure proud of our team! Look at the latest example of civic pride: on Thursday, Aug. 23, promptly on the dot of 12:30 p. m. there will gather in the swell Hotel Statler a group of distinguished statesmen and leaders of thought for the express purpose of organizing the Tiger Rooter Association, which, according to the Detroit Free Press (Aug. 22), 'will migrate to New York to attend the World Series games there.'

"The group of civic leaders is headed by none other than Mayor Frank Couzens. On the arrangements committee are former Gov. Fred W. Green, who introduced the state troopers into Michigan to keep handy for 'emergencies,' Police Commissioner Heinrich Pickert, who showed his sportsmanship when he broke the Michigan copper miners' strike in 1913 and more recently has been hitting foul balls at workers' demonstrations, Louis J. Colombo, Ford attorney, and—believe it or not—that noted sportsman, Harry Bennett, ex-thug, now head of the Ford service department (spy system), who proved to be a crack shot on March 7, 1932, when he and his gunmen laid low five workers who were part of several thousand marching on the Ford plant to demand jobs or relief.

"But cheer up, Ford workers. The best you'll be able to do is get the World Series on the radio (somebody else's), but there's one consolation you have: the money that's buying the Tigers the pennant came out of your hides. Greater honor hath no man known."

False Sentiments Exalted in New Broadway Film

"THE FOUNTAIN"

Reviewed by ED KENNEDY

"THE FOUNTAIN" more than likely will be considered one of the better and sadder love pictures—and besides hasn't it got the late war and many uniforms running through it? The audience at the Music Hall thought it a very lovely picture—it made them cry.

An English girl falls in love with an English officer, who is interned in her step-father's estate in Holland. Her husband, a German, is at the front. The rather tortured happiness of the lovers is broken by the return of the husband. He comes back from the war crippled and very seriously gassed. The love affair stops, and the heroine devotes herself unselfishly to her husband. Finally he dies, a la Hollywood, and the girl is free again—if she wants to be.

So you see that, on the surface, it's a very simple story and is produced to get all available tears. Dvorak's New World symphony forms the musical background. Ann Harding gives her best organ tones to the lines. Brian Aherne plays an English officer as a cross between Gary Cooper and a rather sick cow. Paul Lukas as the husband is good, until he dies.

Since this film will more than likely prove very popular, let us step aside a moment and examine it more closely. Again another Hollywood cliché to keep us quiet. All the characters are weak, futile souls. The hero says, "What's the use of being strong?" And that is the sentiment throughout. Strength, courage, a will to cry out are of no avail. Another example: "Love is peace." "Solitude is peace, but I can't find it." "Peace is no good for the spirit." "If there is a road beyond suffering I haven't found it." Indeed!

And there you have it, a muck of dangerously false sentiments, pseudo philosophy, and half-digested truth. The characters all are living through the greatest carnage in history and all they can think of are their petty personal affairs and amours.

The most glaring omission from the book was the internationalization of the war. The English officer and the German, and their condemnation of war. But that wouldn't do for Hollywood. I feel sure that all workers will immediately feel the utter falseness of this picture and only be amused over people who spend their time sighing and making "fine" speeches.

New Anti-Communist 'Proclamation' Spread by Vigilante Group

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Copies of a "Proclamation—A New Declaration of American Independence" are being distributed throughout the country by the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, which lists its address as P. O. Box 144, Chicago.

The document, after ranting and repeating itself for seventeen paragraphs about the "Third (Communist) International and allied organizations," declares:

"Therefore, the undersigned call upon all loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States to apply and direct their activities and energies to the suppression of Communism and Socialist movements in the United States. . . ."

Two Important New Books On the Soviets In China

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF THE CHINESE SOVIET REPUBLIC, with an Introduction by Bela Kun. With maps and diagrams. International Publishers, 96 pp. 20 cents.

THE CHINESE SOVIETS, by Victor A. Yakovlev. Howard-McCann, Inc. 292 pp. \$2.75.

Reviewed by R. DOONING

THE publication of the Fundamental Laws of the Chinese Soviet Republic is an historic event. It brings the most important revolutionary material on Soviet China to the English speaking workers and farmers, whose oppressors play a major role in the exploitation and dismemberment of China and provide the backbone for Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Soviet military campaigns.

The documents herein printed, agrarian and labor laws, legislation on economic policy and the Red Army, and resolutions on the National Minority question, and marriage and divorce, are not merely blueprints to be carried out into action, but are laws being daily enforced and governing 80,000,000 people in a territory larger than that of France. They constitute the framework of a new society in the active process of struggle and creation.

For those who are obscure about the real nature of a democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry, these documents should help to clarify the question, for they describe a concrete case of democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry. They constitute the best material for the study of the fundamental question of the Colonial Revolution. To the broad mass of the Chinese Revolution and farmers and other sympathizers in China's struggle for liberation, these laws give a most reliable picture of the new society that is being built up in the midst of misery, corruption and terror, a new China, which deserves their active support by a determined militant struggle against imperialist intervention.

THE supreme importance of the role played by imperialist in-

Scottsboro Boys Full Of Hope Says Mother After Visit to Jail

By S. VAN VEEN

MRS. IDA NORRIS, mother of Clarence, one of the Scottsboro boys, spent three days on the road to spend 15 minutes with her boy, who with Haywood Patterson, is in the death cell at Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Norris told me about this trip after she arrived in New York, fresh from seeing her son, and ready to go out on a tour of 28 cities along with Angelo Herndon and Richard B. Moore, to speak at meetings in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys and Herndon.

Arrived at the prison, Mrs. Norris asked for permission to see Clarence, now three and a half years behind the bars. In all these years she has paid five visits to the prison, and has never had more than a few minutes with her boy.

Search For Weapons She was told by the warden she could have 15 minutes. She wanted to plead for more time, but she feared to get into an argument which might prevent her from seeing her boy at all. She brought cake and other cooked foods for the two boys. The warden sliced up the cakes into small pieces and sent through all of the food in a hunt for notes, weapons, files, drugs.

Mrs. Norris told him it was nothing but food and when he finished she said to him: "I told you it was only food. You didn't want to believe me. Now look at it!"

Clarence Norris and Haywood Patterson are in the upper tiers with the other Negro prisoners—even while awaiting death, Negro and white prisoners are segregated. The boys were in separate cells.

"I said to the guard, 'open the door and let my boy out. I want to kiss him!'"

The guard seemed surprised, but granted the request. "He let Clarence step outside long enough to kiss his little sister and me, and then locked him up again right away. Fifteen minutes was all the time they gave us."

"Just think, after travelling all that long way from Molena, Ga., to Montgomery, Alabama, I could only have 15 minutes with my boy."

Herndon's Release Gave Added Courage

The boys did not complain, she said. "They are full of hope that they will go free. They have never lost faith in the I.L.D. They know that Herndon is out on bail and they were glad I told them about it, but they had already heard. I never thought to ask them how they heard." While Herndon was in jail in Atlanta, he wrote to the Scottsboro boys, and that gave them added courage.

"Clarence worked all his life," Mrs. Norris said. "He never had time to go to school. He started to work in the fields when his father and me were sharecropping. When he was 15 he went away for about a year working in saw mills and restaurants."

"Three and a half years ago, he said he was leaving the cotton shopping and picking and was going out on the road to look for other work. He said he could earn twice as much in the city. 'We work for awful little down South in the fields. I work from sun-up to sun-down, twelve hours and more, for 60 cents a day. Hard work, too. It's always like that. We did sharecropping for years. Clarence's

father dropped dead of overwork. The doctors called it heart trouble. His heart was all right. He was just worked to death, never got any rest."

"I Stick With the I. L. D." On one occasion, she told me, Mrs. Norris received a letter from the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, enclosing a letter which was made to sound as if her son had written it, telling her to drop the I.L.D. and hand the de-



CLARENCE NORRIS

fense over to the N.A.A.C.P. But Mrs. Norris was clever enough to know that it was fake. Clarence had never written it. He wrote to his mother that he was being worried by N.A.A.C.P. people, and tired of their threats. "I stick with the I.L.D.," he said.

Pres. Roosevelt Too "Busy" To See Scottsboro Mothers

On Mother's Day this year, Mrs. Norris went together with the other Scottsboro boys' mothers to see the President. The story of that journey, together with the letter which was sent later to President Roosevelt by the I.L.D., showing clearly that the President does have the power to free the Scottsboro boys, is in the new I.L.D. pamphlet, "Mr. President, Free the Scottsboro Boys."

"President Roosevelt wouldn't see us," Mrs. Norris said. "We went again the next day and again they said he was busy or out. I really thought he would see us. I thought because it was Mother's Day, and would not refuse to hear our story. And I thought maybe he would say that he would look into the whole case. I wanted to tell him that when so many people all over the country believe in the innocence of the Scottsboro boys, it was his job as President to look into the case."

"But he wouldn't see us. We just got to depend on the I.L.D. and the working class people. The Supreme Court must be forced to release them or let them out on bail."

"The boys are looking to the workers to get free," Clarence's mother said. "I know the workers will raise the money to take the case to the Supreme Court. Just like they raised the bail for Herndon, but even then, we can only depend on the working class."

"No More Ladies," the A. E. Thomas comedy seen here last season, will reopen this afternoon for a limited engagement of four weeks at the Morosco Theatre. The players include Walter Pidgeon, Mary Seaton, Dagmar Warren Wilson and Robert Lewis.

"Too Many Boats," Owen Davis's new play, based on a novel by Charles L. Clifford, will be presented by William A. Brady, Jr., at the Playhouse on Friday night. Earle Larimore, Helen Flint, Horace Braham, Charles Kennedy and Frank Shannon head the large cast.

Moscow's Derby Day Now Shown in Soviet Newsreel at the Acme Theatre

On the same program with the Soviet film, "The Soviet Greeting New Turkey," a picture produced in Turkey by the Leningrad Cinema Trust in co-operation with the Turkish government, the Acme Theatre is presenting the latest Soviet Newsreel from the Soviet Union. High lights of the film include Moscow's Derby Day; Soviet Children, who build and race their own automobiles; native songs and music; Soviet Porcelain Factories; the Theatre and Art of the National Minorities; and other news from the U. S. S. R.

WHAT'S ON

Monday MURRAY BLINE will speak on "Labor on the Crossroads," at 8 P. M. at the New Culture Club, 2315 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

careless spelling of Chinese proper names is a common weakness of many English books on China. The author as well as the publisher owe a duty to the reader to use the standard spelling, the Wade system. Otherwise, they make the already too difficult task of learning Chinese names an absolutely impossible task for the western reader.

But, despite these mistakes, which the reviewer considers it his duty to point out, the book is a notable contribution to the literature of the Chinese Revolution and should be in the library of all revolutionary workers, farmers, and other progressive elements.

Artists on Picket Line for Adequate Relief and Jobs

NEW YORK.—Under the auspices of the Artists Union, 100 artists picketed the College Arts Association Thursday afternoon protesting the continued criminal and callous neglect of the administration in providing adequate relief and jobs for unemployed artists.

Aubrey McMahon, director of College Arts, which is the official employment center in New York for all artists, received the delegation sent up by the demonstrators. She evasively refused to take a stand on the demands presented to her. She asked the artists to employ artists, adequate relief for artists till placed on jobs, the P.W.A.P. wage level of \$38.50 on all art projects, passage of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, complete freedom of conception and execution of work, and no discrimination for organizational activities on projects. She was forced to promise to go with the delegation to see Mrs. Goselin, in charge of Emergency Works Projects, to present the demands of the Artists Union to her.

New Palme Dutt Book On Fascism Praised Highly By Strachey

NEW YORK.—"Incomparably the best book on fascism that has yet been written," called John Strachey, author of *The Mosaic of Fascism*, and *The Coming Struggle for Power*, of R. Palme Dutt's *Fascism and Social Revolution*. The book will be released by International Publishers Sept. 10 and will be reviewed by Harry Gannes, staff writer of the Daily Worker, in a forthcoming issue.

"It is the duty of every anti-fascist in the world," Strachey said in his message from London, "not only to read but to master thoroughly every word of this book."

Dutt is a foremost Marxist publicist in Britain and edits the *Labor Monthly* there. *International* recently published his *Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin*.

STAGE AND SCREEN

Soviet Talkie, "Petersburg Night" Coming to Cameo Theatre on September 8

The Cameo Theatre has been taken over by new management, and will open Saturday, Sept. 8, with the latest Soviet talkie, "Petersburg Night." The picture is being released here by Amkino and this is the first showing in America. "Petersburg Night" was adapted from the story by Dostoyevski, and was directed by D. Roshal. Leading players in the film include P. Dobronravov, A. Gorin, K. Tarasova and L. Orlova.

The Cameo Theatre will specialize and present the first showing of the best films imported from the Soviet Union, France, England. The management have contracted with Local 306, A. F. of L., for a full union stage crew of operators.

D'Oyly Carte Opera Company Opens Season Tonight at the Beck With "The Gondoliers"

The noted D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, from the Savoy Theatre, London, will open their limited engagement of Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Martin Beck Theatre this evening. Their first opera will be "The Gondoliers," which will be presented tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and on Wednesday afternoon. Beginning Thursday a double bill, "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance," will be offered, and a change of program will follow bi-weekly thereafter. The large English cast is headed by Muriel Dickson, Dorothy Gill, Marjorie Eyre, John Dean, Derek Oldham and Darrell Fancourt.

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GOING EAST A Novel of Proletarian Life

(Synopsis: Cliff Mulligan, 19-year old unemployed worker, on his way east to look for a job. In a small town on the way he finds work in a wire factory. At a dance he meets Edna, handsome daughter of a local shop-keeper, and falls in love with her. There is a lay-off and wage cut at the wire works. A union organizer, Max Harris, comes to town. Cliff becomes active in the organization. Harris proposes that leaflets be distributed, and a committee go to the company demanding that the wage cut be rescinded.)

X. Weber opposed this proposal. "That'll get the fellows in trouble that go up there. They'll sure get sacked."

"No good dis way, calla da strike, dat's all," Cottilo said.

"You can't call the men out right away. We must prepare them, show them that only by striking can we stop the cut. We must do some agitation to make them come out on strike," Harris argued.

They argued back and forth and finally agreed to the organizer's proposals. It was late at night when the meeting adjourned.

Cliff and Harris remained to get the leaflet ready for distribution in the morning. The mimeograph machine they had bought for ten dollars was an old piece of junk and would get stuck every five min-



utes. They got through at dawn. Cliff had to be at the gate with leaflets in a couple of hours and had to prepare his speech for the meeting. He sat in the dingy room that served as headquarters and a sleeping place for the organizer, memorizing the points of the out-

ing. He began to speak aloud, picturing himself talking to a packed hall of men.

"Folks, we got to get together an' show them bloodsuckers where they get off." The words rang in the stillness of the sleepy streets.

"No it's no good that way," he muttered. "This is not the way to start."

"Folks," it rang in the air. He couldn't go on. He felt a bit leery. He pressed the package of leaflets under the arm.

"It's a pack of dynamite I got here. It'll blow the whole damn bunch of foremen and directors to pieces. It'll make them stop drivin' us and come across with a decent wage. An' then Edna."

He caught a glimpse of the rays of the rising sun coming out from behind the mountains.

"Ain't it great!" A happy feeling swept over him. Not far from the shop Cottilo, Nelson and two more fellows were waiting. Everyone took a bunch of leaflets and headed for the gates.

Cliff didn't hand them out. He stood watching the men coming in two's and three's, taking the leaflets and putting them into their pockets. George took one and stopped to read.

When he got through, Cliff heard him saying something to Cottilo. The Italian shouted, no Cottilo.

(To be continued)

TUNING IN

7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
WJZ—From London: Labor Day
Speaker
7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Labor's Message—J. P. Ryan, President Central Trades & Labor Council
WJZ—Martin Orch.
WABC—What the New Deal Has Done for Labor—Wm. Dean, Pres. A. F. of L. from Wichita, Kansas
7:30—WEAF—Summary, National Men's Single Tennis Championships
WOR—The O'Neill—Sketch
WJZ—Mario Gosi, Baritone
WABC—Paul Kest, Baritone; Orch.
7:45—WEAF—Arlene Jackson, Songs
WJZ—Sisters of the Skillet
WOR—Frank Buck's Adventures
WABC—Boake Cart, Commentator
8:00—WEAF—Kimmer Orch.
WOR—Dance Orch.
WJZ—Garber Orch.
WABC—Kate Smith, Songs
8:15—WEAF—The Life of the Worker
8:30—WEAF—Symphony Orch.: Gladys Swarthout, Soprano
WJZ—Walters Singers Quartet
WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Nell Jr., Baritone; Dance Orch.
8:45—WJZ—Broadcast From Schooner Seth Parker Off Panama; Sals Chanteys
9:00—WEAF—Gypsies Orch.; Frank Parker, Tenor
WOR—Stuart Orch.
WJZ—Minstrel Show
WABC—Evan Evans, Baritone
9:15—WABC—Looking at Life—Roy Helton
9:30—WEAF—Joe Cook, Comedian; Donald Royce, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Orch.
WJZ—Variety Musicale
WOR—In the Night—Sketch
WABC—Glenn Miller Orch.; Henrietta Schuman, Piano; George Price, Songs; Chiquillo, Songs
10:00—WEAF—Eastman Orch.: Lullaby
Lady: Male Quartet
WOR—Frank and Flo, Songs
WJZ—Concert Orch.; Igor Gortin, Baritone
WABC—Wayne King Orch.
10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30—WEAF—Gethic Choralists
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Hazel Arlt, Contralto
WOR—Pezant Depicting History of Port Niagara, at Hyde Park Stadium, Niagara Falls
10:45—WJZ—To Be Announced
11:00—WEAF—Madrigals Quartet
WOR—Feather; Dance Orch.
WABC—Fats Waller, Songs

AMUSEMENTS

SEASON'S FIRST GREAT NEW THEATRE NITE!
GEORGE SKLAR, Master of Ceremonies
FRIDAY SEPT. 7
5:30 P. M.
Bunin's New Puppet Show
W.L.T. "Red Volodine"
CIVIC Repertory
103 W. 14th
Tickets at Workers Bookshop: 25c to 90c
The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
59 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Film of the Nation
Doors Open 11:30 A.M.
ANN HARDING
in "THE FOUNTAIN"
also "La Cucaracha" melody drama
in color
and a merry pageant on the world's largest stage

OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:15
DOYLE CARTE
OPERA COMPANY from London
This Wk. Mon. to Wed. "THE GONDOLIERS"
Thurs. to Sat. "COX AND BOX" followed by
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Wed. Mat. 8c to \$2.20 Sat. Mat. \$1.10 to \$2.75
Eves. \$1.10 to \$3.30 including tax.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.

FIRST AMERICAN SHOWING:
"SOVIETS GREET NEW TURKEY"
Produced by the Leningrad Cinema Trust in Co-operation with the Turkish Govt.—
A Soviet Talkie with English Titles—SEE and HEAR: VOZROSDENIE—KARAKHAN—
RUDENYI—ROBNOFF—The Soviet Navy—STAMBOUL, SMYRNA, ANKARA, etc.
Music by the Leningrad Philharmonic Orch. Composed by Zeki Rey and Shostakovich.
Shows in U.S.S.R. and Soviet Children Build
& Race Autos—Native Songs & Dances, etc.
ACME THEATRE, 14th St. & Union Square—Always Cool

Daily Worker

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1934

Stop Deportations!

ON THE very day the United Textile Workers Convention voted for strike, William Green issued his scathing, fascist attack on Communists and militants in the trade unions. Now, with around 1,000,000 textile workers entering the battle for better conditions, Green's appeal for deportation of foreign born workers is bearing strikebreaking fruit.

Every mill owner, every armed thug, every enemy of the workers, every force working for the defeat of the textile strike has taken up Green's and Gorman's red-baiting cry, especially the attack on foreign born workers.

Textile workers will remember that in the great textile strike of 1912 it was precisely by their attack on the foreign born workers that the bosses sought to smash the united ranks of the strikers and break the strike.

Saturday the Boston American in huge headlines declared: "U. S. in move to deport alien agitators." It further stated: "Secret agents of the Immigration Service were dispatched to every mill center with orders to ferret out alien agitators. These agents were given orders to make arrests and start deportation proceedings at the first sign of trouble."

In short, at the behest of the bosses and William Green, the Roosevelt government has already sent secret strikebreaking agents into the field. Through deportation threats they hope to work for a division of the workers' ranks.

These terroristic, anti-labor methods must be smashed right now! Everyone seeking to divide the foreign-born workers from their native-born brothers is a strikebreaker, helping the bosses at this critical period.

Defeat the strikebreaking deportation efforts! Maintain the unity of the ranks! It is clear now that one of the important factors in winning the demands of the strike is to beat back every terroristic effort to deport militant, foreign-born workers.

The Cost of Living

MILLIONS of workers' families, including the textile workers now on strike, are being choked by the now notorious Roosevelt-N.R.A. policy of raising prices.

The latest report of the Department of Labor reveals that Roosevelt has jacked up daily food prices more than 23 per cent since last April when he took office. Food prices are at a three-year record peak.

Before Roosevelt took office food for an average family cost about \$15 a week, according to official government figures.

After 12 months of Roosevelt's policies, a worker's family had to shell out \$18.50 for the same amount of food.

Today, after a year of the N.R.A., the worker has to shell out almost \$20 for the same amount of food, the highest amount in the past three years.

And the latest predictions of the Government A.A.A. Consumers Research admit that by the winter months the amount may rise to close to \$26 per family for a minimum food budget consistent with health!

Coupled with soaring clothing prices, rising rents, and generally increased costs, this means that the American working class is being attacked by Roosevelt, not only directly through open wage cuts, but obliquely through the rising costs of living.

This special Roosevelt technique of attacking the working class through rising prices has actually effected in the last 12 months a 25 per cent invisible slash in the pay envelope of every worker in the country.

The American working class is swiftly coming to see that in Roosevelt they face an enemy who attacks them not only through the direct method of open wage cuts, but even more dangerously through the method of indirect wage slashes through rising prices.

What Communists Fight For in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

affirmative vote has been taken by the strikers accepting the proposed settlement.

8) No section of strikers to return to work until the demands of all strikers are granted, i.e., cotton, wool, silk and rayon workers are all to stand solidly together until each group has won its demands.

This is a clear statement of the Communist Party's "own philosophy" so far as the immediate strike issues are concerned.

BUT Mr. Gorman, the capitalist-controlled newspapers and the bosses are charging that the Communists desire to transform this textile strike into a revolution, into a bloody insurrection. How about that?

In this strike our aim is the winning of the textile workers' own demands in the manner outlined above, and not revolution!

Communists know that the present misery and poverty brought on by the capitalist greed for profits can only be finally overcome by ending the rule of Wall Street bankers and big manufacturers. We know that only through the setting up of a workers' government and the taking over of the banks, factories, railroads, warehouses, etc., as the first step toward socialism, can the workers permanently solve their problems.

But without having won the majority of the working class for Communism, without the sympathy and friendly neutrality of the broad middle class in city and country, we Communists would not advocate an actual attempt to set up such a

The Fight for the Saar

WHILE Hitler recently, at the Coblenz demonstration, bellowed about winning the Saar for fascist Germany, he has been organizing his armed forces to bring the Saar Valley under the fascist iron heel by force and bloodshed.

The League of Nations Commission in the Saar now reveals that Hitler has built up a force of 16,000 men trained by Nazi military experts. Hitler has spent \$5,160,000 to arm and prepare these forces.

The Nazi butchers are playing a desperate game in connection with the Saar plebiscite, set for January 13. Every fascist agency the world over is being brought into action to force annexation of the Saar in order to give fascism a new source of plunder and strength.

The fight against annexation of the Saar to fascist Germany now becomes the front line trench in the fight against Hitler. A defeat for Hitler in the Saar will be a mighty blow to fascism and help tremendously in bringing on the proletarian revolution in Germany and the ultimate joining of a revolutionary Saar with a Soviet Germany.

The Communist Party of the Saar for this reason is urging all Saarlanders to vote for the status quo, and against annexation with either Germany or France.

Hitler, fearful of the plebiscite results, is leaving no stone unturned to seize the Saar by trickery, threats or ultimately by armed force. Nazi Consulates in the U. S. are paying former Saar residents to return and vote for Hitler. The campaign on the Saar has become an important issue in the United States in the fight on fascism.

Workers organizations here should send resolutions and greetings to the Saar workers, urging them to vote for the status quo and against fascism. All former residents of the Saar, against the bloody rule of Hitler, should write to all their friends and relatives in the Saar urging them to vote against annexation with the Hitler butcher regime.

Build the Party in the Textile Strike

EVERY Communist will understand that the very vehemence of the attack on Communists in the textile strike, the prominent place the "red scare" is receiving in the minds of Green, the bosses and the capitalist editors, is high testimony to the stubborn fight we are putting up to help insure victory for the textile strikers.

But it is not sufficient for us to plunge all our forces into this strike, one of the greatest in American history. It is not sufficient to expend every ounce of energy to help the workers win. We must, on all occasions, especially among the most militant sections of the textile workers, explain the role of the Communist Party, show how, by joining the Communist Party the textile workers build a force that will not only help insure victory in the present strike, but will carry on still further the battle of labor against its capitalist oppressors.

In the very heat of the battle, when the workers are confronted with the bosses, their labor lieutenants, the oppressive forces of the capitalist state, we have the best opportunity of winning recruits for our ranks.

Out of the textile strike must come not only victory for the textile strikers, greater prestige for the Communist Party, but new forces, new recruits, new fighters for the greater battles still to come against capitalist slavery.

Relief to Strikers

MASSACHUSETTS relief director, Bernard F. McElligott yesterday stated that no textile strikers in that State would receive relief. "The budget," McElligott added, "is all ready and out, and there are no extra funds for strikers."

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has declared that the relief administration would grant the strikers relief, pending the decisions of the N. R. A. Boards that the textile strike is not "justified."

In phrases, Hopkins is for relief, yet in practice, the strikebreaking role of the Roosevelt relief administration is clearly shown in the Massachusetts decision. A similar policy will be adopted everywhere unless the strikers are on their guard. The National Unemployment Council, in accordance with its fixed policy of supporting all the struggles of the employed workers, has called upon its affiliated organizations to rally in support of the textile strike. That the jobless will be on the picket lines together with the strikers is assured, as the heroic struggles in Toledo, in Minneapolis, in San Francisco and in countless other strikes bear witness.

Joint actions between the textile workers and the unemployed in all textile centers, joint committees at the 41 stations, and joint mass demonstrations will defeat the plans of the federal relief administration to deny them relief and starve the strikers into going back to work.

workers' government. When the majority of the American working class has convinced itself of the correctness of the Communists' views, when the middle class can see no other way out but the one which we Communists advocate, then the American working class will seize power whether the A. F. of L. bureaucrats or the bosses like it or not.

But this is not the problem at the present moment. We know that the majority of the American workers do not as yet see the need for Communism, although we are trying, and will continue to try to convince them by agitation and propaganda, and by explaining to them the lessons of their own bitter strike experiences of the correctness of our views. But we Communists do not play with insurrection, with revolution as the reactionary A. F. of L. officials, the Hearst press and the bosses would try to make you believe.

The problem we have to deal with now is the victory of the strike, the winning of the textile workers' demands. On this problem—the problem of bread for the textile workers, of their right to strike and picket all workers, Communists, Socialists, A. F. of L. workers can and must unite. Only through such unity can the textile strike be won.

The Communist Party calls upon all workers to unite for the victory of the strike. Reject all efforts from whatever source to divide your ranks. Be on guard against provocation. Reject the injection of the "Red scare." Stand solid for victory!

If Mr. Gorman wishes to stand on this program—a victory program—a program of no compromise, of no arbitration, with a settlement of the strike only when the workers' demands are granted, then he does not have to fear the Communists.

But the Communists and all militant workers will fight tooth and nail against any abandonment of this program, because that would mean the betrayal of the strike.

Radek Cites Youth Work In U.S.S.R.

Young Men and Girls Have No Barriers For Advancement

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (By Wireless).—On the occasion when hundreds of thousands of youth in the Soviet Union joyously marched through the Red Square celebrating International Youth Day, "Izvestia" published a leading article on "Our Youth."

This article, written by Karl Radek, declares: "When the Soviet youth marched in the streets on International Youth Day, one says to himself: What a healthy youth! This is the youth who even by the way it looks alone speaks of the growth of the well-being of our country, about the growth of its culture."

"Our great Socialist construction is absorbing yearly millions of youth. Not one country has such a percentage of youth in its plants of construction as the Union Soviet Socialist Republics. When we finish erecting the Socialist edifice and when the day comes that we may say: On the whole, our work is done, the country not only built the foundation of socialism, but also lives in a new Socialist edifice, and we erect a monument to the collective hero who transformed the country of collective, and mechanized agriculture and big Socialist industry—this hero will be the youth!"

"Will Not Know Unemployment." Millions of young men and girls, entering Soviet construction of new plants, know the problems of the future. To them the future is open and clear. They know they will never suffer from unemployment. Only one problem exists for them—they will remain workers on the plant or will they go ahead and study in order to become technicians and engineers. The solution of this problem depends exclusively on the energy of each of them.

"In the Soviet country there aren't any barriers. Any talented worker may expect support from the collective where he works which will assist him in his aspiration to study."

"The change in the situation on the countryside is no less striking. Machine and tractor stations at one time in out of the way townlets are acquiring schools wherein hundreds of the peasants are learning to operate tractors and combines. Out of these schools a stream is moving into the technical colleges."

"Out of the ranks of the collective farm youth, new ranks have already been promoted to study agronomy (the science of agriculture). Millions of active youth on the collective farms are learning to manage things along new lines."

"The problem of the youth of the National minorities stands altogether differently now. In the Kharkov Hammer and Sickle plant, among twelve factory papers, I found a literary newspaper in the Jewish language. It is published by Jewish youth from White Russia and the Ukraine who only a few years ago still loitered in townlets without occupation and without prospects. Now they have materialized their dream, they have gained the highest calling in the Soviet Union—they are working in heavy industry contributing with the whole sprightliness of mind of this intelligent people."

"In the Baku oil technicum, girls are studying, who several years ago wore the veil. Children of the classes whom the proletariat overthrew also find application in this country's construction. If they work well, if they make together with the whole of the struggling mass their wound of apostates and aliens also heals. They become equal, bravely looking into the future."

"The youth of the U.S.S.R.—youth builders of Socialism! This is the task with which not one generation was faced arouses within it titanic forces. Little do we know of that work which the Soviet youth does in scientific laboratories. But when one sees, at least part of this work one simply strengthens his deep confidence that in the U.S.S.R. a new science is giving birth which will be so much higher than bourgeois science, as Socialism is higher than capitalism, as dialectical materialism is higher than all the efforts of bourgeois philosophy."

For Unlimited Development. The Soviet country has provided its youth with everything necessary for its development. It provided it labor, illuminated with the highest aims of mankind. The Soviet country gave it schools in quantities of which not only the youth of the workingclass in capitalist countries cannot dream, but also the youth generally. She provided it with leadership who do not look upon youth with the eyes of grumbling elders, not satisfied with the impetuosity of youth. These people leading the Soviet youth see it swing into its great role of accomplishment of the dream of the continuation of their life.

"The Soviet youth is facing tasks which the world did not see and it is fulfilling them. It will fulfill them because within its spirit not only burns the fire for the great creative labor, which may transform the U.S.S.R. in several years into the most cultured, most educated, most prosperous country. But within the heart of the Soviet youth hatred is burning toward the dying world which is attempting to flood the homes of Socialist labor with blood, chopping off the heads of the best sons of the workingclass, preaching darkness in attempting to extinguish all light which mankind created."

"When one addresses the Soviet youth on plants or colleges, it puts most questions about Fascism and the revolutionary struggle against Fascism. And those millions of youth today, demonstrating throughout the U.S.S.R., are iron ranks against the Fascist wave and within these ranks the young youth are mentally united with the whole world which is struggling against Fascism and imperialism."

"Let the representatives of the im-

SPOILING THEIR PARTY!



Jones, Padmore Schuyler-- Lackeys of U. S. Imperialism

Jones and Padmore Seek To Share in Plundering African Masses

By HARRY HAYWOOD

Part III. What do Mr. Jones and the group he represents expect to get out of their "noble and humane" efforts? The plan, in fact, includes a proposal for an alliance between the Liberian government and Negro middle-class groups in the U. S. for the establishment of a business partnership between them, for the joint promotion of business enterprises and interests in Liberia and in the United States. In other words, the Liberian governing classes agree to let its American Negro class-brothers in on part of the spoils accruing from the plunder of the Liberian masses. This is the secret of Mr. Jones' interest in Liberia, his "concern" for the Liberian people.

The prospectus calls for the organization of a "Liberian-American Trading Company." Mr. Jones assures us that the "Liberian government will cooperate with such a company in establishing a banking and insurance business and agencies in both countries, which would promote trade between the two countries." This is the juicy morsel which President Barclay extends as bait to the American Negro middle-class for its support in his reactionary dealings.

Negro Middle-Class in Despair. This fully coincides with the cherished ideals of the Negro middle-class leaders, for industrial expansion. The American Negro middle classes, driven to despair, their economic basis in the Jim-Crow districts shattered by the ravages of the crisis and the ruthless encroachments of the American white ruling class, are seeking an escape from their plight.

But the only way out for the masses of Negro petty-bourgeois in this country—the shopkeepers, the professionals, the intellectuals—ruined by the crisis and sharpening imperialist oppression, is the path of revolutionary struggle in alliance with the black and white workers, and under their leadership. The only way out is in uncompromising fight against the imperialist ruling class for the land and right of self-determination in the Black Belt, and for complete social and economic equality throughout the country.

This is the path advocated by the Communist Party and the revolutionary organizations. And increasingly large sections of the Negro petty-bourgeoisie are coming to see that this is the only way out for them and are joining in the revolutionary struggle.

But still other sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, loath to accept this inevitable road, still tied to the strings of capital, reconciled to the domination of the white ruling class, and even seeking to benefit from it—these still hope against hope for an easier way out, a way more compatible with their petty-bourgeois "ideals." These, falling under the leadership of petty-bourgeois Utopians of the type of Mr. Jones and other proponents of "Back-to-Africa," turn in desperation to the African masses, by supporting the revolutionary movement of the African toilers for complete independence, for overthrow of the imperialist yoke. But rather a scheme to divert the masses of Negro people, both in Africa and in America, from the struggle against the oppressor, an attempt to tie them to the narrow mercenary and selfish class aims of the Negro middle-class leaders and hence to their imperialist oppressors. This is the essence of Garveyism. This is the essence of the Jones-Padmore plan of "Saving Liberia."

A More "Subtle" Garveyism. Is not this whole reactionary scheme a refined and subtle edition of Garveyism? Like the Garvey movement, stripped of its false phrases of "freedom" and self-determination, the Jones-Padmore plan, stripped of its verbiage of "freedom of Liberia," is at bottom nothing more than the reactionary and hopeless strivings of the Negro petty-bourgeois leaders for industrial expansion.

Not a struggle against the white rulers at home, for equal rights, for the land of the Black Belt, for the right of self-determination, not a struggle for freedom of the African masses, by supporting the revolutionary movement of the African toilers for complete independence, for overthrow of the imperialist yoke. But rather a scheme to divert the masses of Negro people, both in Africa and in America, from the struggle against the oppressor, an attempt to tie them to the narrow mercenary and selfish class aims of the Negro middle-class leaders and hence to their imperialist oppressors. This is the essence of Garveyism. This is the essence of the Jones-Padmore plan of "Saving Liberia."

Mr. Padmore and his friends, Mr. Jones says: "We are beating our hearts and souls trying to break through the thick walls of prejudice which bar us from the higher brackets of big industry here in America, when there is a virgin field which we could develop in Africa." [My emphasis—H. H.]

This Utopian dream, it is believed by Mr. Jones and his friends, can be fulfilled under the protecting wings of the white ruling-class masters—the American imperialists. Here again, the Negro middle-class reveals its parasitic nature, its dependence, its utter subservience to American imperialism. This scheme of Mr. Jones for industrial advancement in the dark continent is inevitably bound up with the expansion of American imperialism. Even in this sphere, the Negro bourgeoisie cannot rid itself of its sycophancy, its lackey role. Thus Mr. Jones says:

"If I own 'brain trust' in Washington is alert, it will make a strenuous effort to see that our government takes enough interest in the keeping of an open trade door in Africa." [My emphasis—H. H.]

Thus Mr. Jones calls for an "open door" for American imperialism in Africa, an open door for robbery and exploitation of the Liberian and African people, it is not clear that the Jones-Padmore Plan is an active instrument of Wall Street for the further enslavement of the Liberian and African masses? It is equivalent to a plea to the American imperialist masters to take a more active part in the rape of Africa. In this reactionary scheme, Mr. Jones, Padmore et al. conceive their role as that of overseer, exploiter, to the white master class in this "future expansion in Africa."

In glowing terms Mr. Jones says: "Nothing would stimulate hope and effort on the part of our young men and women more than a place coming out of Washington in which they can get jobs selling cotton goods and steel implements to the Africans."

Thus a few upper-class Negroes are to get jobs as salesmen—at what cost? At the cost of increased imperialist expansion in Liberia, accompanied by increased oppression and exploitation of the native masses.

In addition to betraying the Negroes in the U. S., Mr. Jones would betray the African people by essaying the role of lackey in American imperialist expansion. This is the sinister meaning behind the Jones-Padmore plan of "Save Liberia."

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Schuyler Whitewashes Wall Street's Role in Slave Trade

to a lying attack upon the Scottsboro defense and upon Angelo Henderson, that the Communist Party has at last, after many vacillations, come around to his position on the question of Liberia. Mr. Schuyler tries to present the line-up as follows: on the one hand, his own stand on Liberia, with which the Communist Party at last "agrees." On the other side is Padmore, Padmore's position, it happens, is also that of Jones.

But the traitor Schuyler knows that his position is as far from the Communist position as the poles. The fact is that his position is identical with the stand taken by Padmore and Jones.

Schuyler—Advance Agent for Wall Street. At the time that the Barclay government was flirting with British and French imperialism, in a maneuver to force Wall Street and Firestone to modify their demands, Wall Street hired the prostitute pen of Schuyler to discredit the Barclay government and to place in power opposition elements more amenable to American interests. Schuyler, in a series of articles carried in the New York Post, and later reprinted in book form under the title "Slaves Today," raised the question of the prevailing slave trade in Liberia, completely whitewashing American imperialism, ignoring the horrible slavery of the serfs on Firestone's plantations, presenting the role of American imperialism as that of "civilizing influence."

Schuyler placed sole responsibility for the slave-trade and the bitter oppression of the Liberian masses upon the native Barclay government. He glosses over the fact that the Barclay government is the willing tool of Wall Street and Firestone. Thus the lackey Schuyler placed in the hands of American imperialism a sharp weapon against the Liberian masses, supplying it with a needed excuse for its predatory intervention, acting as advance agent for his imperialist masters.

And today, at a time when the Barclay government, spurred by the League of Nations, is forced once more to turn to Wall Street, Mr. Jones comes forward to offer his services as go-between, calling upon the U. S. to assume the role of "Big Brother."

Thus Schuyler, Jones, Padmore—one and all conceal the true role of the American slave-masters. The Communist Program. Against these reactionary schemes what is the position of the Communist Party? The Party calls for uncompromising struggle against the white imperialists, and against their native hangers-on. The Party calls for abolition of all oppressive treaties between Wall Street and Liberia, annulment of the loans, and complete and unconditional independence of the Liberian Republic.

Thus the "independent" Mr. Jones finds himself aligned with the worst enemies of the Negro people, with the Wall Street imperialist government, Harvey Firestone, the contemptible charlatan Schuyler—all against the revolutionary movement of the Negro toilers in Africa and in the United States. The "independent" Mr. Jones, who "will not be a slave to any Party," who refuses to accept the guidance of the Communist Party, now finds himself accepting the dictates of the Wall Street masters!

THE END. (Note: Mr. Jones' other remarks, particularly his slanderous statement that the slogan of self-determination for the Black Belt means segregation, and also his attack on the Soviet Union, will be answered in a future article.)

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Where There's Smoke Socialist Leaders Negotiations with Fascism

On negotiations of certain Socialist leaders with the Fascist governments of Italy, Germany and Austria, there has been more than the proverbial smoke which warrants the conclusion that something is burning.

The original evidence that Hitler, and the Socialist leaders, Otto Wels and Crummenier (on behalf of the Socialist Party Executive now in Prague) were conducting negotiations, through intermediaries, to reach an understanding on the trade union movement, came from the Manchester Guardian.

THE Socialist leaders in a generally worded statement denied the substance of the Manchester Guardian's report, without specifically denying the role of Wels and Crummenier.

In order to understand clearly what follows, it must be pointed out here that in view of the tremendous rise in the anti-Fascist struggles in Germany, Italy and Austria, and in view of the rapidly lowering wages and threatening starvation this winter, the Fascist rulers feel it necessary to enlist certain of the Socialist leaders as a wedge against the workers' struggles. The Manchester Guardian's unimpeachable report makes that clear. Now we have further evidence from the Havas News Agency that the Italian Fascist rulers are working towards this end.

THE following dispatch appeared in the New York Post last Saturday, and it must be recalled that the Post has a goodly complement of Socialist editors and reporters on it:

"LONDON, Sept. 1 (Wireless).—Premier Mussolini of Italy may negotiate with representatives of the former Socialist Party, which he dissolved, and permit the creation of a Socialist wing within the Fascist Party, the Daily Telegraph reported today."

"Important positions would be entrusted to the Socialists in the proposed corporative organism. 'Three months will be required to bring about the change which was said to have been dictated by an attempt to obtain the support of the working classes to counter-balance the recent reduction in salaries, and growing unemployment due to a fall in exports.' (Emphasis mine—H. G.)"

SO WELL did the Socialist leaders play the role of keeping back mass discontent in the Brunnen-Schlag-von-Papen period, when wages were smashed down, that in the face of a more bitter period ahead, the Fascist leaders look to them for aid, and on the most reliable information available they have good reason to anticipate success in their hopes.

BOTH the New York Times and the New York Post on more than one occasion have reported that negotiations were going on between Austrian Socialist leaders and the Schuschnigg government looking towards the same ends as in Italy and Germany.

Of course, the usual denials have come from the Socialist press abroad and in this country, but we want to offer some evidence from two outstanding Socialist leaders that point to the fact that some of them (for certain concessions) are not unwilling to lend fascism their expert assistance.

Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian social democratic party, in a recent article in the "Kampf," discussing whether the Schuschnigg fascist government will go to the "right" or to the "left," that is, alliance with the Socialists, does not eliminate the possibility of an "understanding." He states: "The Austro-fascists cannot ally themselves with the murderers of Dollfus over his coffin. An extension towards the left, that is to say, a 'approachment' with the working class, would be incomparably more difficult today than it would have been prior to February."

IN short, "a rapprochement" with the Barclay government, spurred by the League of Nations, is forced once more to turn to Wall Street, Mr. Jones comes forward to offer his services as go-between, calling upon the U. S. to assume the role of "Big Brother."

Thus Schuyler, Jones, Padmore—one and all conceal the true role of the American slave-masters. The Communist Program. Against these reactionary schemes what is the position of the Communist Party? The Party calls for uncompromising struggle against the white imperialists, and against their native hangers-on. The Party calls for abolition of all oppressive treaties between Wall Street and Liberia, annulment of the loans, and complete and unconditional independence of the Liberian Republic.

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