

United Action Against the Betrayal!

An Editorial

FRANCIS J. GORMAN'S brazen attempt to sell out the textile strike should again focus the attention of every class-conscious worker on the need for a united struggle of Socialists and Communists against the policies of the corrupt A. F. of L. leadership and their underlings like Gorman in the A. F. of L.

In the recent exchange of communications between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party on united action, reference was made to this vital question. The letter of the S. P. states that

"No united action on specific issues is possible between Socialists and Communists except on a basis which also gives hope of ending fratricidal strife within the trade union movement."

To this the Communist Party answered: If this means an end to struggles between Socialists and Communist workers within the unions and the formation of a joint policy of struggle against the A. F. of L. hierarchy—by all means, let us do so. But, said the letter of the Communist Party,

"... there is another possible and opposite understanding of the sentence quoted from your letter. The opposite interpretation is that to end fratricidal strife really means to end the struggle conducted by Communists and other revolutionary workers, as well as broad circles of non-Party workers, against the policies of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and its constituent international unions."

TODAY, in view of the sell-out of the textile strike, the Socialist Party leadership should speak up. The S. P. leadership cannot disavow responsibility for certain of its members without clearly answering the question put forth in the document of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

The official organ of the S. P. supported Francis J. Gorman at every turn, mocking at the warnings of the Communist Party and its official organ, the Daily Worker. Leading members of the Socialist Party took a prominent part in the direction of the strike. Paul Porter of the S. P. and John Edelman did a good deal of the publicity work for the U. T. W. Other members of the Socialist Party were active in the leadership. Socialist radio station WEVD was put at the disposal of Gorman a number of times.

Emil Rieve, leading Socialist, vice-president of the U. T. W., chairman of the Socialist-controlled Continental Congress, signed Gorman's report justifying the calling off of the strike!

The S. P. leadership must either repudiate these individuals and their actions in the strike or else let it be known that they support these individuals and the sell-out of the strike.

If the latter is true, then all workers will have to draw their own conclusion about the S. P. statements on "fratricidal strife." Then the only possible interpretation of this phrase can be that the Socialist Party wishes the Communists and other militant workers to submit tamely to the sell-out policies of the A. F. of L. leadership before united action can be affected.

But such, certainly, is not the case with the Socialist rank and file members, many of whom bitterly resent the Gorman sell-out. These workers certainly want an end of

Reject Gorman Sellout. Picket Every Mill Today!

Daily Worker

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

Needed—\$625 a Day

Press Run Saturday—71,300

Saturday's Receipts \$ 416.28

Total to Date \$7,692.83

Vol. XI, No. 229

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934

WEATHER: Probably rain

(Six Pages)

Price 3 Cents

STAY OUT UNTIL WE WIN!

12,000 Defy Ban, March To City Hall

Rain-Drenched Jobless Soora New York Police, Present Demands

NEW YORK.—Furious in their determination to march to City Hall, scolded of the torrential downpour which for hours swept relentlessly over Union Square Saturday, 12,000 unemployed men and relief workers defied the police edict denying the right to present their demands on the administration by exercise of their one powerful weapon—mass action.

Following the Union Square demonstration, the workers marched through the rain to City Hall, and the police were powerless to stop them as they had promised.

According to Deputy Inspector McAuliffe, 250 patrolmen, 50 mounted police and a great number of detectives were on hand "to maintain order." The stage was set for another March 8th, 1930 when Grover Whalen pursued exactly the same tactics to provoke the murderous attack on the workers which followed.

Shortly after 9:30 a.m. several hundred members of the Council of Unattached Men filed into the Square ahead of schedule. These are homeless men and they came wearing the only clothes they possessed. Many were coatless. They held their banner aloft against sweeping, chilly rain which drenched them to the skin as they sang "Hold the Fort" with the band of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. After them, in the downpour, organization after organization took its place on the North Plaza.

Opening the meeting, Richard Sullivan, secretary of the Unemployment Council of Greater New York, commented on the military array surrounding the demonstration. He counterposed the statement of one-time Congressman LaGuardia to the effect that "The rejection of a petition should not be made difficult, and any citizen whether individually or in small or large groups acts in an orderly manner there should be no obstacle placed in the way of prompt and courteous reception of any petition or protest."

"Look about you," Sullivan said. "Here was Mr. LaGuardia's chance to put his oratory into effect, but he forgot. We have seen greater numbers of police try to provoke us into violence and we have not forgotten. The unemployment situation is not going to be solved by a policeman's night-stick. Nothing but immediate cessation of payments to the bankers, will supply the funds necessary for even a subsistence level relief program."

That was the keynote of every address. Speaker after speaker rose to the drenched stand and hurled his demand for unemployment insurance into the armed ranks of the police. When the call to march was sounded, the police officers in charge held a quick pow-wow and decided to let the demonstration filter out.

Led by their band, flanked by the cops, the march proceeded down Fourth Avenue with hardly a defection among the thousands. The unemployed marched four abreast until they reached City Hall.

Guarding City Hall was another detachment of several hundred police. The marchers formed into a mass picket line, four abreast, completely surrounding City Hall Park, while their committee entered. Mayor Lawrence B. Dunl, m, the Mayor's secretary, agreed to transmit their demands to the "proper authority," then had the delegation "escorted" out but a deputy inspector and six detectives.

The only thing in this "settlement" that ranks as "the greatest in all labor history" is the openly-executed, criminal sell-out by the leaders of the U.T.W.

This was not a forced surrender made necessary by breaks in the strike front. It was not a compromise settlement through which the workers won a part of their demands. It was a complete, open, shameless betrayal in which every one of the workers' demands as they were formulated at the U.T.W.

Mass Relief Rally At City Hall Park Is Called for Today

NEW YORK.—An emergency meeting of the United Conference on Work, Relief and Unemployment, meeting yesterday afternoon in the Stuyvesant Casino, called for a mass mobilization of all relief workers and unemployed tomorrow morning at 10 a.m., when Mayor LaGuardia is to open public hearings on the City Relief Bill.

Representatives of the various organizations affiliated in the United Action Conference, will appear at the hearing in an effort to present their plans for raising relief funds. All workers are urged to mass in City Hall Park to assure these delegations of a full opportunity to speak at the hearing.

Court Convicts Mother Bloor And 6 Others

LOUP CITY, Neb., Sept. 23.—Ella Reeve Bloor, 72-year-old Communist working-class leader, and six others who took active parts in the strike of women chicken pluckers here in June and July, were convicted on Saturday of "disorderly conduct" and "inciting to riot." An appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

All seven were arrested on June 17 when armed thugs broke up a mass meeting of the strikers here and clubbed Bert Sell, Arcadia farm leader, and Communist candidate for Governor of Nebraska, Sell is one of the seven convicted.

The others arrested with "Mother" Bloor and Bert Sell are Harry McDonald, Carl Wicklund, and John Squiers, Sherman County farmers, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Booth, Negro workers of Grand Island.

Following the attack on the Loup City meeting, 10 delegates who came to Grand Island, nearby, on July 6, to attend an anti-war conference were summarily arrested in an effort to break up the conference. They were later released and the conference was held successfully.

Conference To Assist Textile Strike Called For Thursday Evening

NEW YORK.—A mass conference to aid textile workers in the strike areas will be held at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., on Thursday at 7:30 p.m., it was announced yesterday by the New York Provisional Committee for Relief for Textile Strikers.

Three strikers from Paterson will be present at the conference and will spend the intervening time addressing organizations which have been invited to the conference.

Response from many organizations has already been received. The City Committee of the International Workers Order has contributed \$25 and the Laundry Workers Industrial Union \$5.20.

Chinese Soviets' Army Gains Control in Anhwei

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 23.—Cables from the Missionary News Agency at Shanghai to the Pope today declare that the Chinese Communist Army has seized the southern section of Anhwei Province. The Catholic fathers report that the Chinese Soviets have seized their churches and missionary institutions there. These institutions aided Chiang Kai-shek's armies against the Soviets.

SELLOUT RESISTED BY STRIKERS; SECTIONS HOLD PICKET LINES; RANK AND FILE GROUPS FORMED

Southern Strikers Are Angered at Leaders' Betrayal of Fight

By Harry Raymond
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 23.—Messrs. R. R. Lawrence, Howard Payne and George Grooge, Southern A. F. of L. leaders, after making a hasty endorsement of Francis J. Gorman's complete betrayal of the national textile strike, commenced shouting with joy and in numerous broadsides in the press declared the decision of the National Strike Committee that the workers should return to the looms tomorrow "a tremendous victory for the textile workers."

Workers in Gastonia, Belmont, Concord and other strike centers that I visited yesterday and today were discussing the decision of their officials to herd them back to the mills without winning a single one of the demands that they fought for, and were asking each other wherein the much boasted "victory" lies.

The rank and file union men and women of the South are greatly disatisfied with the "settlement." But all those who openly raise their voices against the betrayal are immediately pounced upon by the top union officials, vigilantes, deputy sheriffs or members of the military.

Today the Communist Party issued leaflets along the strategic sections of the strike front warning the workers against the danger of the betrayal of the Gorman leadership and urging them to set up rank and file committees to take over the leadership of the struggle of the textile workers.

Paul Crouch, District Organizer of the Communist Party, in a statement to the press today said that the "Communist Party urges the workers to continue the strike over the head of Gorman and called for a mass fight against the terror raging against Communists and militant workers in the South."

Many Arrests

Throughout the South, vigilantes, some of whom wear red ribbons on their coat lapels as identifying marks, are working with local sheriff's men, police and National Guard officers in the launching of a far-fung fascist campaign against Communists and militant union members.

Carolyn Drew, representative of the International Labor Defense, is still held in the Cabarrus County Jail in Concord, N. C., without charges. Yesterday Emil Denich, Young Communist League organizer, was arrested in Concord, taken to the Sheriff's office, grilled and placed into a cell in the same jail. Jim Weaver, Southern organizer for the Trade Union Unity League, was held in jail six hours at Forest City, N. C.

Seven workers were sentenced to the chain gang yesterday by Judge C. M. Lowrey in Recorder's Court in Concord. They were arrested on Sept. 14 on the picket line in front of the Gibson Mill, and charged with inciting to riot.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 23.—Following the receipt of numerous protest telegrams, Sheriff Hoffman this afternoon released Carolyn Drew, International Labor Defense representative, and Emil Denich, organizer for the Young Communist League, from Cabarrus County jail in Concord, N. C.

Wife of Former S.P. Leader Will Attend U.S. Anti-War Parley

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The wife of Victor Berger, former Socialist congressman from Wisconsin, has been chosen by the Women's Society for Peace and Freedom as its delegate to the Second U.S. Congress Against War and Fascism, the congress arrangements committee announced yesterday. The congress will open here on Sept. 28.

The congress committee also made known the election of a delegate from the City Council of Taylor Springs, Ill., chosen at its last regular meeting.

McCue Resigns Post in Lowell Textile Union

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 23.—The resignation Saturday morning of Leon (Mike) McCue, strike president and strong arm expert of the Textile Workers Protective Union, came after nearly a week of mass protest against his gangster methods. On last Monday Carl Reeve, Daily Worker reporter, two assistants and two militant union workers were accosted by McCue and his thugs. The following day Joe Costello, shoe union organizer from Haverhill, was kidnapped by this same gang and was taken to the City Line and dumped.

On Friday night the workers answered this terrorism in a mass meeting of over 800 strikers, where the victims of McCue's gangsterism were greeted with enthusiasm and where resolutions were adopted protesting the use of the strong arm forces, and expressing confidence in the leadership of Sam Harzigan, militant worker who has been constantly threatened by the union officials.

The main speaker of the evening was Ann Burak, N. T. W. organizer. She urged the continuance of the struggle and called for solidarity. Fred Biedenkapp also spoke, exposing completely the role of the misleaders locally and nationally.

Carl Reeve announced his return to Lowell, "and I'll come here any damn time I please," he said. He spoke of the role that the Daily Worker has played throughout the strike and warned the workers that without the "Daily" and without study of it from day to day, they will be left without the true picture of the strike and the actions of officials in Washington.

When McCue resigned on Saturday morning, he gave as his reasons "lack of physical strength and sick nerves."

On Saturday evening 2,000 strikers filed through the rain to the city auditorium to hear Malloy and an explanation of the late headlines, which announced that the strike had been called off. The meeting lasted about fifteen minutes. The whole of the time was devoted to listening to Gorman's radio address, which did not come over the air clearly. Before any opinions could be discussed the meeting was immediately dismissed with the warning repeated, "No comments—no comments."

East Hampton Strikers Vote To Stay Out and Fight for Demands

By Carl Reeve
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—"Mass picket lines and strike until our demands are won," was the slogan of rank and file workers and of the Communist Party of New England today as U.T.W. leaders over the radio and at mass meetings tried to drive the strikers back to work in defeat. Gorman's address praising the Roosevelt-Winant arbitration decision, which does not grant a single strike demand, was broadcast in all sections.

Gorman's insistence that the strikers go back without wage increases, with no shorter hours, and no recognition, was supplemented by speeches of district U.T.W. leaders today, who urged the strikers to re-enter the mills Monday morning.

The sentiment of the rank and file, especially in such centers as New Bedford and Lowell, is "the sell out is being put over; the U. T. W. is running true to form; we must stay out until we win."

In East Hampton, Mass., where troops guard the Hampton Mill, the strikers voted to stay out on strike and rejected the proposed "settlement" of the U.T.W. leaders and the National Textile Workers Union issued leaflets in all sections urging mass picket lines on Monday, and continuation of the strike, with control vested in elected rank and file strike committees.

While U.T.W. leaders were speaking to all sections at mass meetings in Lawrence, city officials denied the N.T.W.U. a permit for a mass meeting on the common, on the ground that the N.T.W.U. favors strike.

In Lowell, Vice President Kelly was to speak today to try to kill the strong rank and file sentiment there for continuation of the strike. In Fall River, Marino S. Bishop's local union organizer, ordered all strikers back to work.

The U.T.W. leaders are attempting to order the strike ended in defeat without any vote of workers, in many cases without discussion and with railroading methods. They did this in Lowell at their U.T.W. meeting yesterday. The Socialist Party of New Bedford, as well as the Communist Party and N.T.W.U. there, came out against the Roosevelt sell-out.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 23.—Police, following the orders of Malloy, Lowell U.T.W. leader, at a U.T.W. mass meeting late this afternoon, arrested Simon Harzigan, Communist leader of rank and file strikers, for exposing Gorman's agreement as a sell-out.

Police arrested Sam Valtis, militant rank and file worker, for protesting the sell-out. The Lowell Unit of the Communist Party issued 3,500 leaflets, following news of the sell-out and, despite persistent police interference, distributed 2,000 Daily Worker leaflets to the mass meeting, together with the leaflets denouncing the sell-out. The Communist Party workers urged strikers to hold mass picket lines Monday morning.

Lowell textile workers are disillusioned with the U.T.W. and there is talk everywhere of their officials selling them out.

The strikers are eager for mass picketing, despite their officials' strikebreaking maneuvers.

Mill Bosses Move To Fire At Least Fourth of Strikers

NEW YORK.—Definite steps to discriminate against striking textile workers and fire at least one-fourth of them, giving further point to Gorman's failure to guarantee against discrimination, have been taken by the employers, the New York Times admits in a special story in its Sunday edition.

"Lack of new business during the strike period, particularly in the woolen industry, will reduce the number of jobs available in the mills closed by the strike, when they reopen tomorrow, according to comment in local selling circles here yesterday," stated the New York Times story.

"Not more than two-thirds of those employed before the walk-out took place will be able to find work for at least a period of two weeks and in some cases the percentage will be much smaller."

Textile workers! Gorman knows these facts! He knows the employers are prepared to discriminate against the textile strikers. Yet he orders you to break your strike and helps the employers fire the most militant strikers, if they go back to work without victory for their demands.

New Bedford Workers Cheer Call to Fight on

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 23.—Hundreds of rank and file members of the United Textile Workers gathered in two mass meetings here cheered Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, tonight, as he called for the organization of new struggle against the Gorman-Winant agreement.

The greatest enthusiasm for the Communist Party's call to continue the strike until the demands are won was manifested by the textile workers, who bought hundreds of copies of the Daily Worker.

Sixteen textile strikers joined the Communist Party at one meeting. Mass meetings are being arranged by the Communist Party for the swiftest possible mobilization to organize the workers to stay out of the mills on tomorrow.

Batty, U.T.W. leader here, has called a meeting of the Textile Council of the A. F. of L., which is expected to vote to accept the sell-out.

However, hundreds of workers around street corners everywhere, are indignantly discussing the so-called "agreement." Your correspondent has heard hundreds of textile workers in the past three days in personal conversation, and only three were in favor of going back to work under the Winant-Roosevelt-Gorman sell-out.

Considerable numbers of workers have indignantly torn up their union cards because of their leaders' brazen two-faced sell-out.

Strike Chiefs Strive To Make Betrayal Sound Like a Victory

By Seymour Waldman
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Amid great rejoicing, general hand-shaking, the oily words of William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the apologetic attitude of Francis J. Gorman, strike committee chairman of the United Textile Workers, the three week's general textile strike was called off in words that sought with desperate brazenness to distort the U.T.W.-A. F. of L. acceptance of President Roosevelt's Winant Textile Inquiry Board's complete rejection of every strike demand.

Gorman prefaced his telegram to Roosevelt, naming Monday as the work resumption day, and reading of the U. T. W. executive council strikebreaking recommendation with a few remarks extending "the thanks of our union to President Green of the American Federation of Labor and to those unions who have so generously come to our assistance in this epochal struggle." Green assisted "generously," in his memorable San Francisco strike-knifing style, by calling off the scheduled conference of the national and international A. F. of L. unions who were to meet to arrange financial support of the strike. Other generous support consisted in bawling out Gorman for daring to even intimate (for publicity purposes) that a general strike in support of the textile workers might be considered.

The U.T.W. executive council sent "greetings" to the hungry workers and declared:

"It is our unanimous view, which we shall support by our further statements, that the union has won an overwhelming victory, that we ought to terminate the strike as no longer necessary and that we now go forth in a triumphant campaign of organization. Moreover, we cannot refuse to cooperate with the President, as he has asked us to do."

"We have now gained every substantial thing that we can gain in this strike."

The presidentially-anointed "excellent" Winant report recommended that union recognition is not "feasible" . . . "at this time"; that a Textile Labor Relations Board should be set up, with "full jurisdiction over the administration and enforcement not only of Section 7a, but also of all other labor provisions of the textile codes, including such provisions as have been or may be adopted in reference to the stretch-out." Thus the U.T.W. officials accepted another "board," despite Gorman's numerous statements that the workers were sick of boards and knew them only as bureaucratic traps.

On wages, the report recommended no increases but more "investigations" and more "reports." This time the Federal Trade Commission and the Labor Department will attempt to pull the N.R.A. wool over the workers' eyes.

On the stretch-out, officials embraced a decision granting no immediate relief, despite the fact that the Winant Board declared: "It is clear to the board . . . that there has in the months following the adoption of the code been a materially increased use of the stretch-out system." Hence, "after scouring the best available advice from expert engineers, we have concluded that, owing to the great number of variables, it is not feasible at the present time to evolve any general formula to regulate the numerous types of machines, fabrics and other factors." However, with the "aid of time and experience a formula can be developed." This "formula" calls for the establishment of a stretch-out "Control Board," under which the workers are asked to return to the factories under the same conditions against which they struck, in the face of machine guns and bayonets. The Control gadget is instructed to report to the President on January 1, 1935, long after the mill owners have used every weapon to weed out the militant strike leaders, "a permanent plan for regulation of the stretch-out."

In other words, the National Run Around is offered, after more than a year of "boards," and "investigations." Only the workers can answer.

FIGHT ON! REJECT GORMAN BETRAYAL! PICKET MILLS!

AN EDITORIAL

FRANCIS J. GORMAN and the National Strike Committee of the U.T.W., with the direct participation of the president of the A. F. of L., William Green, have shamelessly betrayed the heroic textile strikers.

The unprecedented brazenness of these leaders' treachery is only emphasized by their empty claim that "our triumph is one of the greatest in all labor history."

convention were abandoned. The leaders now advise the workers to return to work without a single concession having been granted, and without even securing guarantees against discrimination.

This betrayal occurred while the strike was solid. The militancy and determination of the workers was excellent. Their fighting spirit was rising. They were still spreading the strike, pulling out workers from new mills, despite the terror. Even Gorman was compelled to admit that the workers carried on an heroic struggle and that their ranks were still firm. Yet it was at this time that he shamelessly betrayed them.

There was not even a pretense made at inner-union democracy. Gorman submitted no proposals to the workers. No vote on ending the strike was taken. The local strike committees were not even consulted. A small clique of leaders in Washington, completely disregarding the heroic workers who had fought and died for victory in the strike, ordered the workers back to the mills.

Fifteen workers gave their lives to win improved conditions. Hundreds at this moment lie seriously wounded. The workers faced the guns and the gas attacks of company thugs, police and the National Guard. The workers never wavered in their battle. Yet these contemptible, cowardly servants of the bosses, who call themselves "labor leaders," order these brave fighters back into the mills under the same miserable conditions they left three weeks ago.

was Roosevelt's role? Clearly, that of a strike-breaker!

From the beginning of Roosevelt's administration, his every act has been directed against the textile workers. The textile code established a starvation minimum wage, while Roosevelt's "New Deal" policies forced living costs upward tremendously, resulting in a heavy cut in the real wages of the workers. These policies gave greatly increased profits to the textile bosses, but nothing to the workers. The stretch-out in the mills, the part-time work with part-time wages are the products of Roosevelt's codes, of his "New Deal." Now Gorman's talk of "faith in Roosevelt," and the hailing of the Winant report as a "triumph," a "tremendous victory," is a brazen attempt to lead the workers back to work under the same conditions against which they struck. Only the workers can answer.

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Drought Relief Is Major Election Issue in Farm Areas

Fight Must Be Against A.A.A., For Farm Bill

Government Welcomed The Drought, Which Ruins Millions

By JOHN BARNETT

By examining the past record of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it is not hard to find out why the Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, have so gladly embraced the worst drought in our history as the savior of the A.A.A., hailing it as a blessing to the farmers. The program of crop destruction and curtailment, and plans to reduce some millions of farmers to subsistence farming met with powerful resistance. This resistance has been led politically by the Communist Party, which in its 1934 election platform stands for the repeal of the A.A.A., for emergency relief for the impoverished and drought-stricken farmers, for exemption of the small farmers from taxation, for the cancellation of debts and obligations that threaten the farm and equipment of the exploited farmer, and for the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill.

The yearly flow of billions of dollars into the coffers of the food trusts, big bankers, insurance companies and landlords was not large enough to suit these gentlemen. Drought put thousands of dollars into their pockets and gave the administration a weapon with which to force through its destruction program.

The Aim of the A.A.A.

A short time ago, when the administration felt it was time for more electioneering for the New Deal, Roosevelt had his chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, issue a series of reports telling of its wonderful accomplishments. Richberg gives the two aims of the New Deal in agriculture, the A.A.A., as "increasing the purchasing power of the farmers" and "providing a complete and coordinated agricultural credit system." In plain words, the real aim of the A.A.A. was not so much to help the farmers themselves as to make it possible for industry to sell the farmer more industrial goods which were piling up in warehouses, and to save the profits and investments in agriculture of the big financiers.

We will not dwell on the fact that according to Richberg's figures, less than 10 per cent of the mortgaged debt of the farmers has been refinanced, that refinancing has been denied to the poor farmers, who needed it most, that for many farmers "coordinating agricultural credit" meant sheriff's sales and evictions. The New Deal has done something for Wall Street, but not enough.

How about the first aim? The A.A.A. after a year of effort, had failed to raise the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar. When the A.A.A. went into operation a year ago last July, the farmer's dollar was worth 71 cents compared with his pre-war dollar. After a year of the A.A.A. in July, 1934, it was worth 65 cents. It had fallen five cents. Of course, the farmer keeps still about this. But, while farm prices went up a little, prices that the farmers had to pay went up much faster, more than cancelling any benefit.

Administration Welcomes Drought

So it was a happy day for the New Deal when the drought brought wholesale destruction and raised farm prices. But even in August, with higher prices due to the drought, the farmer's dollar was not above what it was in July 1933, because the farmers have to pay such high prices for what they buy. And little good this did for the drought farmers, who had nothing to sell, or to the milk and poultry producers, and the drought-stricken farmers, themselves, who must buy feed from the feed dealers at profiteering prices, or the workers, who pay higher prices for food. It was not the mass of farmers so much as the food trusts, grain dealers, speculators, etc., as well as some of the large farmers who are taking enormous profits from higher prices.

How Farmers Would Gain

Big cuts in the profits of the trusts, with lower food prices to the workers and higher prices to the farmers would give the farmers more purchasing power. But the New Deal would fight this to the last.

Now the drought has become the main instrument for carrying through the A.A.A. reduction program. This cold-blooded policy is one of putting out of commercial production 40 to 50 million acres of cultivated land while people are starving, and forcing two or more million farmers into subsistence farming, of putting farming into the hands of the big farmers, and placing the market more securely into the hands of the trusts.

The A.A.A., which had not been able to push through this program successfully, now uses the drought in every conceivable way to force its policy upon the farmers. After having permitted the drought to devastate whole regions without taking adequate steps to check its destruction, it now requires farmers to subscribe to the reduction program in order to get benefit relief payments. It uses necessity and suffering caused by the drought to force farmers onto subsistence farms.

The New Deal policies concerning the drought, show the rank and file farmers' real purpose, to enrich the financiers at the expense and suffering of the exploited farmers.

The drought-stricken and all poor

Record of Gorman's Own Words Convicts Him Of Rawest Sellout in History of U. S. Labor

Day by Day During Strike He Lied to Mislead Heroic Strikers

Textile workers of America: Francis J. Gorman, leader of the United Textile Workers, has betrayed you in the rawest sell-out in the history of the American labor movement!

For proof of this one has only to go to Gorman's own statements. See what Gorman said, day after day, in this heroic strike. See how he led you to believe that he was conducting a militant strike, how with militant phrases he led you to believe that the strike would not be ended until the demands of the textile workers, drawn up by the national convention of the U. T. W., would be won.

He lied to you, fellow-workers, consciously and systematically. Now he is trying to send you back to the mills without a single one of your demands won, without any union agreement, without the faintest guarantee against discrimination. He sends you back to the same rotten conditions you struck against!

See for yourself. Look at the record!

On Sunday, Sept. 2, speaking to reporters in Washington, he said:

"We must have some definite concessions," he declared, adding that the union was demanding the thirty-hour week without a pay reduction, regulation of the stretch-out system and enforcement of Section 7-a of the Recovery Act." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 3, 1934.)

Where are those definite concessions now? Why has Mr. Gorman sent you back to the mills without the thirty-hour week?

What were the issues in the strike? Let us hear them out of Mr. Gorman's own mouth, as he listed them on Sept. 2 in Washington:

"I repeat the issues: "To stabilize the industry and to provide a decent living for our people, we must cut the hours to thirty and we must maintain the wage without reduction. The average wage has been less than \$10 a week. This does not permit an American standard of living. We must have recognition of the union and collective bargaining. . . . We must abolish the stretch-out."

"Life itself depends on wages, and especially the lives of babies. You textile workers are striking for babies' lives. Don't let your neighbors forget it. Every piece of wage-chiseling means an increase in the number of little coffins coming into the mill town."

How about those babies now, Mr. Gorman? Will there be any less coffins now that you have sent the textile workers back to exactly the same terms which you denounced with so much sound and fury a short time weeks ago?

On Saturday, Sept. 22, the Strike Committee, at the head of which stands Gorman, announced that the workers were to go back and that the new textile board would take care of all their grievances. But on Sept. 6 he said exactly the opposite: "If the President's mediation board proposes arbitration, the United Textile Workers of America will agree to it only after we have closed all the mills in divisions of the industry." Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the special strike committee, declared today." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 7, 1934.)

Now, fellow-workers, Gorman is sending you back to the mills without the lease semblance of a union agreement, without one single concession from the employers. There is only complete, black betrayal by Francis (Judah) Gorman. But he spoke differently on Sept. 10 over the Columbia Broadcasting Company network. Read his words now and think of the callous treachery of this betrayer of labor:

"Settlement will be made now, when it is made, whether by arbitration or otherwise, with the textile industries as such. That means there must be settlement with the entire cotton textile industry, with the entire wool and worsted industry with the entire silk industry, and so on. There will be no settlement mill by mill in any of the divisions of the industry." (New York Times, Sept. 11, 1934.)

And on Sept. 11 he wrote in a letter to the N. Y. Times, still maintaining his militant pose:

"We have wanted peace; we still want peace, but we do not want peace bad enough to go back to slavery under the old conditions—"

farmers must take action to save themselves from such parasitic interests. The fight for drought relief is a fight against the A.A.A. and the New Deal. It is a struggle that unites both poor farmers and workers. Unless the campaign for relief is strengthened, there is danger that even the pitiable amounts they have already been forced to give will be cut. Local struggles for immediate and adequate relief for the masses of farmers being crushed by the drought and the A.A.A. should be spread all over the drought area. Demand the immediate passage of the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill. Demand the repeal of the A. A. A. and an end to the destruction of life, cattle and crops.

Textile Workers' Demands---What They Get

U. T. W. CONVENTION DEMANDS

(1) Hours: Two shifts of 30 hours per week with no exemptions.

(2) Differentials: The establishment of four minimum wages: Unskilled, \$13 per 30-hour week; semi-skilled, \$18 per 30-hour week; skilled, \$22.50 per 30-hour week; highly skilled, \$30 per 30-hour week.

(3) Machine Load: The revision of all work loads on the basis of reason and ordinary common sense.

(4) Recognition of the Union: Reinstatement of all workers victimized because of union membership.

WHAT THE WORKERS GOT FROM THE WINANT BOARD

(1) Hours: A recommendation that a government committee "study" the situation.

"We recommend therefore that the President ask the Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, to prepare a comprehensive report on actual wages and earnings now prevailing . . . and that a hearing then be called before such agency as the President may direct to determine whether a wage increase based upon reduction in hours, can, under the prevailing economic conditions, be sustained."

In short, the N. R. A. (National Run Around).

(2) Differentials: Another report. "It is our opinion that the Department of Labor, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, should undertake this study, together with a study of actual wage rates for the different classifications."

(3) Machine Load (Stretch-out): A board and a "study." "The textile Labor Relations Board shall appoint a textile work assignments control board consisting of an impartial chairman, one representative of the employers and one representative of labor. . . ."

"The Textile Work Assignments Control Board shall study the actual operation of the stretch-out system in a number of representative plants, selected by the Code Authority and the United Textile Workers, and shall by Jan. 1, 1935, recommend to the President a permanent plan for regulation of the stretch-out."

(4) Union Recognition: None. "The board feels that . . . an industry-wide collective agreement between the employers as a group and the United Textile Workers is not at this time feasible, and that collective dealing between labor and management in this industry can, for the present at least, best be achieved through development on a plant to plant basis."

This is a complete rebuff to the workers; denial of all union rights.

Fight On! Reject Gorman Betrayal! Picket Mills!

(Continued from Page 1)

dous victory," etc., means only a feeble effort to conceal the brazenness of the sell-out.

THE Winant report offers what? It proposes a permanent board, another N.R.A. board to handle the textile industry. Is it a "victory" to get another such board? In the automobile industry such a board was set up and it resulted only in the destruction of the union, in the establishment of company unionism, and in the worsening of conditions. In steel, aluminum and other industries the same is true. In every case where such boards were established they work to break up the workers' organizations, to make effective strike action impossible, and to aid the bosses in carrying through their drive to speed up production, and lower production costs at the expense of the workers.

The textile workers have experienced the workings of N.R.A. boards. It was they who characterized the N.R.A. as the "National Run-Around." Even Gorman was compelled to admit that:

"Our people have been treated so badly by the Textile Industrial Relations Board that we cannot go to that body. We have been fooled so long that we naturally mistrust that board. We have sought to obtain relief from the heavy burdens imposed on us by going direct to the employers. They referred us to the board AND THE ABUSES CONTINUED."

Now Gorman greets the setting up of a new board as a "victory." But it is a victory only for the bosses. The demand of the workers for a 30-hour week, for higher wages, for an end to the stretch-out, for union recognition is side-tracked. Instead of winning their demands the workers are again advised to continue the run-around, to give up their strike, to give up their demands, to again go before another, boss-controlled board.

THE Winant board graciously admits: "Your conditions are bad; your wages are low; the speed-up is intense." You textile workers know all of this; that is why you struck. But then they advise you to return to work under the same conditions, with the promises only that your conditions will be "studied," that they will be examined by a new board.

The workers should never accept such a sell-out

after their heroic three weeks battle. They should continue the strike until their demands for the 30-hour week, wage increases, the elimination of the stretch-out and union recognition are won. They will never secure their demands except through united, determined strike action.

THE Communist Party urges the workers to reject Gorman's betrayal. Refuse to bargain away your fundamental demands in any more of Roosevelt's N. R. A. boards. Continue the strike until your own demands are granted.

Do not return to work this morning. Hold your ranks solid. Mass all your forces before the mill gates to prevent the mills from reopening. Act together in one solid mass. Permit no splits in your ranks. Keep your ranks united; have united action in every move. Exert every effort to continue the strike until your demands are granted.

Convene huge mass meetings of strikers in every town. Hold meetings at every mill. Take a vote against Gorman's proposed settlement. Adopt resolutions of protest against the betrayal, and setting forth your own demands. Send telegrams of protest and resolutions to Gorman. Demand a continuation of the strike until your convention demands are granted. Prepare to continue the strike in your locality even if you read of workers returning to the jobs in other areas. By refusing to return to work you can stimulate fresh walk-outs in these areas.

AT YOUR local and mill meetings propose a national conference to discuss the strike and to lay down the terms of settlement. Elect delegates to your meetings now to such a national conference.

Elect grievance committees to fight against discrimination and to take up the struggle in the mills for your demands in the event Gorman's betrayal is put over and, with the aid of police terror, you are driven back into the mills. Try to continue the struggle. At all costs keep your ranks united. Build up a tremendous protest movement against the sell-out. Drive the fakers and crooks out of office in the union who are responsible for this betrayal. Set up your own rank and file leadership in every local, made up of the most militant and trustworthy fighters. Fight on until your demands are won.

conditions which would shock the world were they where the world could see them."

On Sept. 14 Gorman even began to talk of sympathetic actions in other industries. This was after the splendid one-day general sympathetic strike in Hazelton, Pa., and the demand for general strikes began to be raised in many sections of the country.

On Sept. 15, in answer to General Johnson's attack on the strike, he replied, again setting forth the situation in the industry: "Let me give you this important news. Dozens of mills have today asked us to settle on the union's terms. The opposition lines are cracking. We have but to hold the fort, and we shall hold the fort. American labor marches on. The United Textile Workers of America go marching on. There will be a better time for the men

and women of the mills and for the children of the mill towns, North and South." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 16, 1934.)

On Sept. 16 Gorman declared: "Efforts will be made to open the mills, and the mills must not open." "Until we go back the mills will not run and we are not going back until there is justice for the workers." "The thirty-hour week is absolutely necessary. . . . we object mightily to profit at the cost of the body and soul of the workers, and that has got to stop. This strike will stop it." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 17, 1934.) But the sell-out was already "in the bag." Gorman, who was already preparing the back-to-work statement, declared on Sept. 21: ". . . so far as I understand in the report, it is an indictment of

management and it indicates that the position of the union has been right." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 21, 1934.)

Then the final blow—the strike committee's report.

Let every textile worker read the record. It documents a line of betrayal and treachery that is a new highwater mark in the history of American labor.

The textile workers, if they are to gain better conditions, must organize against their betrayers, against the Gormans, who are the agents of the employers in their ranks. This is the lesson of the role of Mr. Francis J. Gorman we can learn from the record itself. No other conclusion can be drawn.

The Daily Worker can Better Aid Your Struggles if You Build its Circulation.

Workers Flay End of Strike In Paterson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, U. J., Sept. 23.—At a special meeting held today at Roseland Hall the strikers greeted Eli Keller and Smith, A. F. of L. organizers, with boos and cat calls. It was evident that the strikers resented the decision of the National Strike Committee to call off the strike.

For almost two hours the strikers waited for Keller. Strikers in the hall demanded a meeting even if the A. F. of L. officials did not appear. Finally Keller and Smith appeared. Keller stated that he disagreed with the Winant Committee but did not say if he disagreed with the decision of the National Strike Committee. Keller stated that whether it was good or bad, "we must act as good union men" and then stated that it was almost a victory. He instructed everyone to report to the shops, after reading the telegram signed by Gorman calling off the strike.

Strikers again boomed and hissed Keller when he introduced Smith, who agreed that it was a moral victory and that from his meeting in Washington he reported that he was in full accord with the Arbitration Board set up by the Winant Committee. Again a round of boos and hisses was the workers' reply.

Strikers became indignant and demanded that others speak. Keller refused to allow rank and file speakers, but the strikers rushed to the platform and drove Keller and Smith out. Keller ordered the "mikes" to be removed. Strikers kept yelling "Let them speak"; "Let them speak!"

A shop chairman then acted as chairman of the meeting. He introduced John Elias of the Rank and File Opposition, Valgo, a member of the broad silk executive board, and shop chairman, and Moe Brown, one of the labor leaders in Paterson who helped to merge the unions in Paterson for a victorious strike.

These speakers called upon the workers to continue to strike for local demands and to reject Gorman's sell-out scheme. The meeting closed with Moe Brown telling the workers that the strike was now beginning in earnest.

11,000 Hear Hathaway at Bronx Rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 23. — More than 11,000 workers filled the Bronx Coliseum on Friday night to celebrate the 16th Anniversary of the Communist Party, and to listen to Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, analyze the history of the Communist movement from its formative days to its present position as leader of the American working class.

Francis W. Gorman, head of the U. T. W. strike committee, did not answer the invitation issued to him by Charles Krumbien, New York District Organizer, to address the meeting in support of the textile strike. The celebration was turned into a great demonstration of solidarity with the strikers and of protest against the terror launched by the textile magnates and their government agents.

The workers heard Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York, discuss the issues in the coming elections. Krumbien told of the advances made by the Communist Party in New York.

The highlight of the evening was Hathaway's address, which was enthusiastically received by the gathering. He traced the history of the Communist Party from the time that the militants in the Socialist Party, under the influence of the October Revolution, broke with the reactionary leadership and formed the new Party.

Hathaway spoke of the days when the Communist Party was underground and of the period when the Party fought the counter-revolutionary influences of the Trotskyites and the Lovestonites. He emphasized the important role played by the Communist International and Stalin in helping the American Party free itself of these influences which made for sectarianism.

Short speeches were made by Steve Kingston, member of the New York District Committee; Rose Worts of the Trade Union Unity Council, and John Little of the Young Communist League.

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United Action Against the Betrayal!

An Editorial (Continued from Page 1)

"fratricidal strife" between Socialists and Communists in the trade unions. But these workers, as well as the Communists, certainly want no let-up in the struggle against the betrayal policies of the A. F. of L. top leadership, the best example of which is the Gorman sell-out of the heroic textile strike.

The strikebreaking actions of William Green and Francis J. Gorman only emphasize the need for united action of Communists and Socialists and their sympathizers of both parties, especially in the trade unions, against the betrayal policies of the A. F. of L. leadership. For this united action the Communist Party will never cease to fight.

Forward to united action!

PROTEST FASCISTS' TOUR CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—A demonstration against the Italian fascist students now touring the United States will be held on Thursday at 5:30 p.m. at the International House, University of Chicago, 1414 E. 59th St. The demonstration has been called by the League Against War and Fascism.

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DR. H. E. SLATKIN of the Morning Freiheit has moved his office and residence from 333 CRIMMINS AVE. to HUNTS POINT PROFESSIONAL BLDG., 1018 E. 163rd St., Tel. Intervale 9-4845 and Intervale 9-4600. Directions: Take Lexington and Seventh Ave. Bronx subways and stop at Simpson St. Station or Lexington local and stop at Hunts Point. From Bronx: Southern Blvd. car to 163rd St. crosstown.

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C. P. Election Drive Begins In Albany Area

Successful Meetings in Schenectady, Troy, Gloversville

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—The election campaign of the Communist Party in this up-State area got under way during the past week with important meetings here as well as in Schenectady, Troy, Amsterdam and Gloversville.

All the meetings were well attended in spite of unfavorable weather. The good attendance is credited largely to the energetic efforts of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League in the distribution of some 30,000 leaflets throughout the section.

In Schenectady, Clarence Carr, president of the Independent Leather Workers Union and candidate for Congress in the 30th District; Harry Daniels, candidate for Sheriff, and Israel Amter, gubernatorial nominee, spoke to more than 300 workers.

In Amsterdam, Amter and Carr spoke to more than 400 and a number of striking textile workers present applied for membership in the Communist Party.

Ernie Johnson, candidate for Sheriff in Fulton County, spoke with Amter and Carr, to a meeting of more than 200 leather workers in Gloversville, in spite of hoodlums encouraged by police, who tried to break up the meeting.

Police intimidation, which is also at a high pitch in Albany, was similarly unsuccessful in preventing several hundred workers from attending an election rally for Amter.

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MASS SEND-OFF FOR N. Y. ANTI-WAR DELEGATES WEDNESDAY

Organizations Urged to Come With Banners

Noted Men to Address Final City Rally in Mecca Temple

NEW YORK.—Theodore Dreiser, one of the many noted American authors who have endorsed the united front against war and fascism, will speak at a mass send-off for the New York city delegates to the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Mecca Temple, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, at 7:30 p.m.

The Congress will be held in Chicago, September 28, 29, and 30. Professor Colston E. Warne of Amherst College, prominent in the student anti-war movement, Dr. William Spofford of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, Rev. Clayton Powell Jr., of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, and Charles Krumbeln, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will also speak.

The City Committee of the American League Against War and Fascism has issued an appeal to all organizations to come with their entire membership, to bring their banners, to make this send-off for the delegates to the Congress an expression of a real and far-reaching united front against war and fascism.

Delegates have already been elected from the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, the social service organizations, religious groups, individual shops, professional and intellectual organizations, independent unions, pacifist organizations, women's organizations and youth organizations.

The League has requested all delegates to report immediately to the City office, 213 Fourth Avenue, to obtain accommodations for the special anti-war train which leaves for Chicago on Sept. 27. Tickets cannot be bought on the train.

A special meeting of all New York City delegates will be held in the office of the League tonight at 7:30 p.m.

N. Y. Welfare Director Denies Relief Workers Union Representation

NEW YORK.—Col. Wilgus, director of the Works Division of the Department of Public Welfare, has issued orders to all supervisors instructing them not to receive relief workers' delegates protesting grievances, the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees stated yesterday.

The order states that if the workers have any grievances on the relief job, the supervisor is instructed to deal with workers as individuals. "This order of Col. Wilgus," the A. O. P. E. E. statement said, "is a clear-cut attempt to rob us of our right to representation by our organization."

This new move by the work relief department follows closely on the heels of the now famous "Bulletin 59," issued as a ruling of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, denying relief workers the right to place collective demands before relief officials.

The A. O. P. E. E. yesterday urged all relief workers' organizations to protest through telegrams, letters and mass delegations to Col. Wilgus, at the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth Avenue.

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

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NEW YORK Daily Worker

— at the —

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Mecca Temple—Wed., Sept. 26th

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Marine Workers Industrial Union Lists the Demands And Program for United Strike of Seamen and Dockers

Pennsylvania Body Refuses Relief Demand

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—Pennsylvania's special session of Legislature, called for the purpose of providing funds to avert a relief crisis in the state, adjourned yesterday after appropriating \$20,000,000 for relief until Jan. 1. Legislators refused to increase the miserable relief standards now in effect throughout the state, but took the maximum salary allowed by law, \$450, for the five day session.

No new taxes were levied by the assembly to raise the relief money, the sum being appropriated by the process of "raiding" motor vehicle, school emergency, insurance, and state liquor store funds.

The sum of \$20,000,000 represents only two-fifths of the amount demanded by the delegation of unemployed workers which visited Harrisburg at the opening of the session, and even if matched dollar for dollar by federal money, will be totally inadequate to meet relief needs of the state's 1,300,000 individuals now on relief rolls.

Governor Pinchot used the special session to drive a bargain with the reactionary forces of the State G. O. P. machine, pledging to support U. S. Senator Dave Reed, Mellon's handy man now up for re-election, in the November election.

In return for this consideration the G.O.P. legislative puppets endorsed Pinchot's five appointments to the Public Service Commission.

S. P. Alderman Votes To Keep Communists From Meeting in Park

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—A Socialist alderman, Frank Boncel, has voted with reactionary elements in the common council here to recommend the prohibition of all Communist meetings at Red Arrow Park to county authorities who have jurisdiction over the park.

Nine of the ten Socialists present at the meeting voted against banning Communist meetings. One of the nine, Charles C. Schad, had previously voted against the recommendation of the council's judiciary committee that the resolution to prohibit the meeting be shelved.

The move to prohibit freedom of speech in Red Arrow Park was initiated by the Army and Navy union, a jingo society here.

Wholesale Fur Shops On Coast Are Struck By F.W.I.U. Workers

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 23.—Workers in two wholesale fur shops, notorious for flouting all labor codes, are striking here under the leadership of the Fur Workers Industrial Union.

The shops are the Morris Ball and Cohen & Hanfing, both at 635 South Hill St. Both have been paying wages as low as half of that stipulated in the N.R.A. code and working employees 40 hours per week in place of the code 35.

The workers' demands are the same as those won from the wholesalers in the Fur Jacket Association, including wages higher than those provided for in the code, an unemployment insurance fund, union recognition and other favorable conditions.

Militant daily picket lines around these two shops signify the beginning of the more open phase of the fur workers' drive to unionize the industry completely in Los Angeles. It is expected to spread shortly to the open shops in the retail trade.

Workers' Bill Endorsed By A.F.L. Jobless Union

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill was unanimously endorsed by the A. F. of L. Unemployed Union here last week.

The leadership of the A. F. of L. Unemployed Union was thoroughly exposed by the rank and file membership as an attempt to lead the unemployed into channels where they would not put up a struggle for adequate relief. After the workers had raised the demand for more relief and minimum wages of 45 cents an hour for a 30-hour week on the relief jobs, the leadership resigned. The workers immediately elected a rank and file slate for the executive and appointed a committee of action to take up needy cases.

A delegate was elected to represent the union at the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Chicago at the end of this month.

The unemployed union is now considering affiliation to the National Unemployment Councils.

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

Call to All Workers, Organized and Unorganized, in All Unions, Presents Concrete Demands and Plan of Action, and Warns Against Tactics of I. L. A. Leadership to Weaken the Struggle; Urges Rank and File Control As Essential for Victory

NEW YORK.—The National Committee of the Marine Workers Industrial Union has issued a call to all marine unions and to organized and unorganized seamen and longshoremen, setting forth a concrete list of demands to be backed by energetic preparations for one united strike the first week of October to enforce them. The text of the call follows:

CALL FOR A UNITED STRIKE

Of Seamen and Longshoremen
To all seamen and longshoremen, organized and unorganized,
To the International Seamen's Union, International Longshoremen's Association and other marine unions,
Brothers:

Organize a United Strike of all seamen and longshoremen regardless of trade union affiliation. The Marine Workers Industrial Union calls upon all its members, upon all workers who endorsed the Baltimore Unity Conference, upon all other marine workers, organized and unorganized, to prepare for strike action the first week in October unless the following demands are granted:

DEMANDS

Seamen
Deck Dept.—Boats and Carp., \$85; Q. M., \$82.50; A. B., \$75; O. S., \$50 and \$10 a month increase with each year's experience. "Deckboy" ratings to be abolished and replaced with O. S.

Eng. Dept.—Oilers, Water-tenders, Storekeepers, Donkeymen, \$86; Firemen, \$75; Coal Firemen, \$90; Coal Passer, \$75; Wiper, \$70. Stewards Dept.—Stewards, \$130; First Cook, \$110; Second Cook, \$90; Third Cook, \$75; Messmen, \$60. All Messboy ratings change to Messmen at same pay.

For the eight-hour day on all ships and departments, and the 44-hour week.

Seventy-five cents and hour overtime after eight hours in all departments.

For 33 per cent increase in present U. S. S. B. manning scale.

For centralized shipping bureaus controlled by elected committees of seamen.

Against discrimination of Negro and foreign-born workers.

Recognition of Ship Committees and unions of the workers' choosing.

Longshoremen

One dollar an hour; six-hour day, time and a half for overtime. Nineteen twenty-nine working conditions.

Control of hiring halls by elected committees of longshoremen.

Licensed Officers and Other Crafts

For the demands approved by these crafts.

HOW DEMANDS CAN BE WON

These demands can be won by following the example of the West Coast seamen and longshoremen. Successful action is possible. At the present time the East Coast longshoremen, through the International Longshoremen's Association, are demanding that the above demands be granted when their old agreement expires Sept. 30. The longshoremen are threatening militant action if their just demands are not granted.

Amongst the seamen there have been many strikes in the Gulf and on the Atlantic for higher wages and better conditions. The 68 ships' crews who endorsed the Sept. 1 Baltimore Unity Conference expressed their willingness to take militant action. The call of the International Seamen's Union to strike on Oct. 8, is a further sign that the seamen are ready to act.

With the longshoremen ready to act and strike calls issued to the seamen by the Marine Workers Industrial Union and the International Seamen's Union, the workers in the marine industry have an opportunity to deal a mighty blow against the slave conditions on the ships and docks. We must not miss this chance! Our ranks must not be divided! We must be on guard against betrayals! We must organize a strike controlled by the rank and file and supported by the members of ALL unions and the unorganized!

FOR UNITED ACTION OF SEAMEN AND LONGSHOREMEN!
Joint action of seamen, longshoremen and licensed officers is the first guarantee of victory. Therefore, while standing ready to take joint action with members of the I. S. U. on Oct. 8, the Marine Workers Industrial Union declares that all seamen and their unions must prepare immediately to take joint action with the longshoremen if their demands are not met Oct. 1. Seamen and longshoremen, act together!

The failure of the I. S. U. leaders in the past to take any strike action, or to support those strikes led by the M. W. I. U., helped the shipowners and delayed mass struggles in the East and Gulf for higher wages and better conditions. But the discontent of the seamen with their miserable conditions, and their growing sentiment for militant action and the unity of all unions to change these conditions, has forced the I. S. U. leaders to propose strike action. The I. S. U. strike call must be applauded, but the seamen must also ask—what kind of a strike do the I. S. U. leaders propose and how will they organize it?

THE I. S. U. CALL

In their strike call the I. S. U. leaders fail to mention joint action with the longshoremen, and set a strike date after the longshore agreement expires! Instead of strike action on all ships, in all ports (as was done on the West Coast), the I. S. U. calls for

N. Y. Furriers Back Philadelphia Strikers With Donaton of \$100

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Enthusiasm of the striking furriers is at a high pitch here as support from fur workers in other cities begins to come in. A telegram of encouragement with a check for \$100 has been received from the furriers in New York City, H. Kaplan, chairman of the local strike committee announced yesterday.

Ben Gold, national secretary of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, was received with stormy applause when he addressed a meeting of the strikers here last Thursday, analyzing the situation of the fur workers in a thorough fashion.

The high spirit of the workers is particularly notable in view of the fact that the terror against the strikers has been sharp. S. Pashokow, union organizer and strike leader, was arrested on trumped-up charges recently and is now out on \$1,000 bail.

The bosses are going to the strikers' homes and are offering them individual contracts with high wages in order to encourage them to return to work. But, in every case the workers flatly rejected these "favours" of the bosses and are participating militantly on the picket line to force the bosses to settle with the union and to grant the demands of the workers.

action only when ships return to home ports—which would make it practically impossible to win because it would be weeks and months before many ships joined the strike!

While "demanding" a \$75 wage scale the I. S. U. exempts companies paying below this scale if they have an "agreement" with the I. S. U., or are willing to "negotiate." Instead of preparing a united strike of all seamen, regardless of trade union affiliation or political opinion, the I. S. U. leaders are trying to prevent such a strike, by slandering the M. W. I. U. and asking "for help to eliminate Communist influence," as Patrick Keane did in the New York papers on Sept. 20.

The I. S. U. does not propose to abolish the shipping sharks and blacklist system—but asks us to strike for hiring halls jointly controlled by the government and union officials, which will only be a dues-collecting racket and a new kind of Fink Hall similar to the U. S. S. B. Sea Service Bureaus.

After the N. R. A. has been used to prevent us from struggling in the past year, and to break the West Coast and Textile strike, the I. S. U. leaders ask us to strike for the Blue Eagle!

THE WRONG WAY TO PREPARE A STRIKE

This is not the way to call and prepare a strike! Because of these facts the Marine Workers Industrial Union is forced to point out that these are the same methods used by the same officials, when they tried to prevent the West Coast strike, and finally to defeat it by refusing to call out the East Coast, by dividing the rank and file of the various unions because of the "red scare," by smashing the Frisco general strike, and by using every means possible to force the strikers to accept arbitration and return to work without the demands being granted. We must remember that the failure of the President's Arbitration Board to act is forcing the West Coast men to resort to strike action to get the things promised by the Board—and no decision has yet been rendered about wages, conditions, or the elections.

Seamen and Longshoremen—be on guard against such maneuvers! Our strike can be prepared, called, and won only through unity and full control by the workers! Strike action must not be prevented or delayed through promises of arbitration, mediation or long drawn-out negotiations between the ship owners and officials!

Our stand must be: The shipowners meet with the elected representatives of the workers and give a favorable answer to the demands of the members of the I. L. A., I. S. U., M. W. I. U., and the unorganized. Take strike action on all ships and docks, in all ports under the leadership of elected strike committees representing all unions and the unorganized!

HOW TO CARRY THROUGH A SUCCESSFUL STRIKE

The Baltimore Unity Conference, attended by representatives of three different unions and of elected delegates from ships and docks, worked out a plan of action that will help us prepare and carry through a successful strike. Basing itself on this program, the Marine Workers Industrial Union proposes to all seamen and longshoremen and their unions, the following immediate steps to be taken:

Ships crews—organized and unorganized! Declare your endorsements of these basic demands, and support of this strike call. Meet on your ship now and elect an action committee representing all departments and supported by every member of the crew. Organize to answer the call 100 per cent under the leadership of these elected committees.

Unemployed seamen! Prepare to give organized support to the strike. Fight for relief and prepare to boycott all shipping sharks, and help picket the docks. Employed and unemployed, make the strike a demonstration in support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill—H. R. 7598!

I. L. A. Longshoremen! Stand firm behind your demands! Accept no sell-out agreements! United action of seamen and longshoremen can win. Pass resolutions in your locals and docks pledging support to the seamen and calling for joint action.

FOR UNITED ACTION

The Marine Workers Industrial Union proposes to all international and local bodies of the I. S. U., I. L. A. and other marine unions, that meetings in all ports of the representatives of all unions be held to discuss the following:

1. Preparing for strike action of all unions under the leadership of the election united front strike committees.
2. Calling of mass meetings, under the joint auspices of all unions, to discuss and prepare for the strike.
3. To arrive at mutual agreement on the demands to be presented.
4. The setting up of United Front Committees to help organize the strike and present the demands to the shipowners.

JOIN THE M. W. I. U.

In preparing for strike action, the M. W. I. U. calls upon all unorganized seamen to join a union of their own choosing. The record of the Marine Workers Industrial Union proves that it has been in the forefront of every strike, has fought in the interests of the unemployed, is a rank and file organization with a program in the interests of the workers. Unorganized marine workers—join the M.W.I.U.

FORWARD TO UNITED STRUGGLE AND VICTORY!

National Committee,
MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION,
American Section, Int'l Seamen and Harbor Workers.

Wyoming Unemployed Organize to Fight New Slash in Relief

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 23.—Unemployed and relief workers here have organized the Unemployed Workers Union (affiliated with the National Unemployment Councils) to fight the newest relief cut of 16 per cent on budgets. The organization has three fraternal delegates in the Cheyenne Central Labor Union.

The unemployed workers are demanding an 80 per cent increase in relief budgets which are now \$11.35 a month for single men and up to \$30.63 a month for a family of five. A higher rate of pay is demanded on work relief together with rent, light, fuel and water.

Workers in other parts of the State are urged to send all information regarding relief conditions, budgets, rates of pay to Roy Hines, Box 81, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Unemployment Council Wants Workers' Bill Endorsements Sent In

NEW YORK.—The National Unemployment Council, one of the sponsors of the National Congress on Social Security to be held in Washington on Jan. 5, 6, and 7, 1935, has asked that all past endorsements of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill be sent to its headquarters, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

A compilation of the endorsements must be made at once. All workers and all organizations are asked to send in a complete list of endorsements in their locality; endorsements by all groups, unions, influential individuals, and City Councils and governmental bodies.

Relief Workers in Indianapolis Form Union

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—F. E. R. A. relief workers and homeless men in the transient shelter here are rapidly becoming organized and are joining the Relief Workers Union.

The relief workers' grievances are insufficient pay, compulsion to work in bad weather or loss of time, and various forms of discrimination.

The Relief Workers Union is now circulating a petition for the following demands:

1. Immediate wage increases of \$5 a week for all classes of relief workers.
2. No loss of wages because of bad weather.
3. No discrimination or intimidation.
4. Recognition of grievance committees.
5. A six-hour day, time to start from shed to shed.

The grievances of the homeless men at the transient shelter are much greater. More than 200 of these men are forced to work 60 hours on relief projects or similar work for a \$1 maximum week-wage. Food is bad and housing is unsanitary.

As a result, over fifty of the homeless men have already organized into Relief Workers Union, Local 1. A petition was circulated and 100 signatures were obtained. A committee of nine presented it to Wayne Coy, state relief director.

Some improvement was won as a result of organization. But Coy refused to grant any of the wage demands, stating that the rate of pay is fixed by Washington. He also denied the workers the right to organize, using abusive language. Chester Stevens, secretary of the Relief Workers Union, declared that the Relief Director's answers to their demands would be taken up with the homeless men and further action decided upon.

400 Strike on Relief Jobs in Two Towns

HILLSIDE, N. J., Sept. 23.—More than 400 relief workers here and in Montclair are on strike for cash relief. Every project has been tied up since last Monday.

In Hillside the strikers are demanding a 50 per cent increase in cash relief checks, rent, gas and electricity, to be supplied to all unemployed. In Montclair, a readjustment of the family relief budget is demanded together with issuance of adequate clothing and payment of gas, electric and rent bills by the welfare department.

An effort to force the strikers back to work through prosecution in the police courts for "non-support" of their families failed last week after the city officials of Nutley refused to prosecute Edgar A. Furlong, arrested by order of N.R.A. officials.

ATTENTION

Workers of Williamsburg, Flatbush and Crown Heights
The Crown Heights Branch of the Workers School at 25 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, is now registering for courses:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Principles of Class Struggle | Political Economy |
| Revolutionary Traditions of the Negro People | Trade Unionism |
| Spanish | Youth Problems |
| Current Problems of Negro Liberation Movement | English-Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced |
| Public Speaking | Voice and Speech Direction |

Courses also forming in History of American Workingclass
Maxism-Leninism
Historical Materialism
Location easily reached by all elevated trains and street cars.
—Tom Truesdale, Director.

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DAILY WORKER

AND

15th ANNIVERSARY

Of the Communist Party

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The hills are red as gold. The Camp is at its best. Ideal for sports, rest. Steam heated rooms, finest foods, comforts.

IT'S DIFFERENT! YOU'LL LIKE IT!

514 W. 6th St. Cars leave 10:30 A. M. daily from 2708 Bronx Park East (Albion station on East Side subway). Estabrook 8-1400.

Rank and File Pressure Forces Holyoke Leaders Into Action

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EPILEPSY
The number of questions we have received on the subject of epilepsy makes it advisable to devote a column to this important problem. The disorder is known under a variety of names, like "convulsions," "spells," "fits," "absences," etc. It is of great importance to recognize that this complaint is a symptom, and not a disease in itself. As such, it does not indicate the presence of any one of the large number of diverse disorders, each of which has its own treatment.

To establish the cause of this symptom, the advice of a skilled physician, preferably a neurologist, must be sought. Not until the true diagnosis has been made will the treatment be sound. Not all so-called "spells" and "convulsions" are epileptic in nature. Some are due to conditions which have no relation to epilepsy; and the treatment, therefore, will have to be different. Early and correct diagnosis, therefore, is essential.

The condition generally appears early in life. Those convulsions which appear later in life are, as a rule, due to other causes. The disease may manifest itself as a major attack (grand mal) which consists of a loss of consciousness followed by a stiffening and shaking of all the muscles of the body, lasting anywhere from a few moments to minutes or more. During this time the patient may pass saliva, water, or even have a bowel movement. The dangers in this condition come from the possibility that the patient may fall, hurting himself, or may bite his tongue. The latter can always be prevented if a bit of smooth wood, about three inches long and a quarter of an inch thick (a split clothespin serves the purpose well) is inserted between the teeth immediately at the onset of the convulsions. Do not attempt to prevent the shaking if you see someone in an attack. You will be wasting your energy. The best you can do is to

prevent the patient from injuring himself.

People with this condition may have minor attacks (petit mal). These consist of momentary spells of confusion, staring, pallor, strange behavior, peculiar sensations, etc. Some patients suffer from major or minor attacks from time to time, or from one or the other separately.

We urge our comrades not to be frightened by this condition. It is one which often responds excellently to treatment. Under the care and observation of a skilled physician, most, if not all of these spells, may disappear. No physician can guarantee a "cure." If he does, you are entitled to doubt his honesty, and suspect him of charlatanism. If you are receiving treatment from a reliable physician, privately or in a clinic, trust his judgement and do not fear to take the drugs he recommends. The most commonly used drugs are bromides and luminal (or more cheaply purchased as phenobarbital). Do not fear them. They are not "dope" when used under competent direction. Limitation of all fluids taken during the day, and a ketogenic diet (low in starches and high in fats) are also accepted forms of treatment. If after a few weeks' treatment you fail to improve despite the fact that you are obeying all instructions, see a neurologist or go to a neurological clinic. Reduce coffee and alcoholic beverages to a minimum. Do not consider yourself an invalid, but learn to live with your condition and control it.

By all means, however, beware of fakers and racketeers, who for profit are permitted by our bourgeois order to prey on those who are afflicted with the condition. Do not permit priests or rabbis to treat you, for they frequently profess to be able to. **Take no treatment by mail!** Such treatment is an outrage, and ought to secure the punishment of anyone who offers it. Have your doctor recommended to you if necessary. If you are in doubt about any aspect of the problem, write us.

Jailed Two Refuse Offer Of Release

Bribe for Ceasing Activity Is Turned Down by Atlanta Prisoners

By Two Worker Correspondents
ATLANTA, Ga.—John Hudson has offered to turn both his sister and me free if we promise to stop our working-class activity. Since we are now in jail because of our efforts to help the textile workers now on strike at the Exposition Cotton Mill win their demands, we refuse Mr. Hudson's offer, since we refuse to stop helping the Exposition strikers and the workers of Atlanta in general.

My sister, Annie Mae Leathers, is a striker at the Exposition Cotton Mill. She was arrested on the picket line before that mill. John Hudson has no right to try to keep her from the picket line. That is where she belongs, together with the other strikers.

John Hudson didn't give Angelo Herndon or the Atlanta Six any such bargains. We refuse even to consider his offer until he makes the same offer to Angelo Herndon and the Atlanta Six.

LEAH YOUNG.
Mother of five children, arrested on the picket line at the Exposition Cotton Mill, and

ANNIE MAE LEATHERS,
Exposition striker arrested on the picket line before the mill.

Militant Strikers Send Men to Easthampton

Leaders' Red-Baiting, Thugs, Fail to Halt the Strikers' Eager Welcome to Daily Worker

By a Worker Correspondent
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Here all the textile workers, American Thread Co., Strikers' Union Against Red-Baiting, are out solidly and the determination of the strikers to keep the mills closed down through the policies they know are effective—unity and fight—is making their leaders squirm and hide their faces behind the red scare. In the town of Easthampton, practically under martial law, actual barricades on the roads to prevent the strikers' squadrons and the "reds" from entering, all the mills have been working; most of the workers unorganized, not knowing where they can find leadership, have been asking for help from the Holyoke strikers. Today they got the real answer; the pressure of the Holyoke strikers on the leaders to call for the flying squadrons forced them to take action, and Thursday a. m. 20 cars will take strikers to Easthampton, to support the workers and close down the mills in this textile citadel 100 per cent.

The workers in these towns and Chicopee Falls, home of Johnson & Johnson, are eating up the Daily in spite of the vicious red-baiting attacks launched against the Communists.

Wednesday, one of the organized attacks to stop the distribution of the Daily at the strike hall by a few strong-arm pals of Mr. Tom Roan, big-shot of the A. F. of L. probation officer, and, as he stated, "boss of this town and of the A. F. of L. here," was unsuccessful, and the smooth-talking leader of the S. P., failed to arouse the indignation of the strikers when he made a speech to the crowd, closing them in around the workers giving out the Dailies and telling him what a swell fellow he was and how bad he and the Communist party were

in a lot of smooth words. Although the squad tried to tear up the Dailies and beat up one comrade, they didn't get very far; the workers took the Dailies and a lot of resentment was expressed at these thugs' actions. Mr. Donovan beat a hasty exit when asked what he was afraid of in the Daily Worker that he had to resort to such tactics; retired to the hall. Too many workers are reading the Dailies for his charges like "Communists are strike-breakers" to be very successful. For the workers want to win their strike and they are recognizing straight, plain truth about their situation which is impossible to find in any other paper or from any other source.

The leaders have been calling on the strikers at their meetings all week to "chase out the reds," and "make those people with the Daily Worker run the gauntlet," the chief instigator being Tom Roan, who is very lavish with threats and not too clever, for the workers can think. He called for the police five times to arrest one comrade; today he said to the policeman: "If you don't bring charges against these people I'll see that you lose your job," and when we asked if he was boss of the town he gave the answer quoted above.

We had another visit to the police station and were "questioned." The police in Holyoke call themselves "labor men," old A. F. of L. men linked with the bureaucrats. The union leaders hold conferences with the police and then tell the workers everything will be all right as long as they don't do anything rough. He told them they mustn't sing on the picket line; the workers sang they had been singing and the militant spirit displayed on the picket line must have made the bosses uncomfortable.

Strikers Win Farmers' Aid In Newport

Strikers to Join Farmers In Fight Against Tax Sales

By a Worker Correspondent
NEWPORT, N. H.—The textile strike began in this town on the night of Sept. 6. A picket line came into Newport on the afternoon of Sept. 6 from Claremont, N. H., a nearby town, and succeeded in getting out the workers on night shift in one mill here.

That same night a meeting was held at the "Left Wing" hall in Newport, where picket lines were formed. The following day, Sept. 7, a flying squadron arrived, and with the help of the picket lines, all mills came out and have been out 100 per cent since.

Last week there were "rumors" going around that three mills were going to start up here Monday, the 17th, but this morning picket lines were in front of every mill, and so far no mill is started.

The A. F. of L. and the U. T. W. officials have succeeded in forming a large U. T. W. union here. At a meeting held at the Socialist Party hall here, Sunday, Sept. 16th, U. T. W. officials came here from Manchester, N. H. and are already telling the strikers that they should not worry, that the strike will be over in a week or ten days, and probably in the meetings to come they will ask the strikers to sign individual agreements.

I want to especially point out to you strikers of Newport not to sign any such agreements, fight 100 per cent, 100 per cent before you go back to work. Relief has been gathered from the farmers to help the strikers, so don't be afraid to hold out solid on the strike before your demands are won.

And now at the same time the farmers of Unity are facing a hard situation. It is understood that several farms are to be sold out for not paying taxes. Well, it isn't their fault, as farmers are not able to find jobs, nor can they get anything, hardly, for their products that they sell.

At the meeting of Sept. 16, held at the Socialist Party hall, we asked the strikers if they were with the farmers and if they would come as a large group and protest against any such tax sales, and to my surprise, the majority of the strikers are with us.

As we understand it, these tax sales are scheduled some time around October 1st.

Now, workers and farmers of Newport, show your solidarity with the farmers of Unity.

It is the C. P. unit of Newport which is trying to build the mass group protest against any tax sales around this vicinity.

It was a Communist who brought up this question with the strikers.

PARTY LIFE Cleveland District Reviews Activities of Four Months

Key Problems Are Work in Unions and Shops, Building of Mass Unemployed Movement

In the past four months, greater seriousness has been adopted by the District Committee regarding the Control tasks, toward the fulfillment of which all other activities must lead. Efforts have been made to organize and lead the growing numbers of struggles (Toledo, Fisher Body, steel strike situation, Chase Brass, Formica, etc., unemployed struggles—Cleveland district struggles against effects of inflation.) A change in the work inside the A. F. of L. in some territories is to be noted (Cleveland, Youngstown and East Ohio) with some foundations already laid in the auto, steel and coal industries, which if taken advantage of and followed up, can result in a mass rank and file movement.

While fulfilling the objective of recruiting 500 new members, in some sections recruiting was unsatisfactory (Akron, Canton, Section 3) but the dues paying membership did not increase at all (especially responsible are Cincinnati, Toledo, Section 14 and Canton) thus practically wiping out the fulfillment of recruiting tasks and its improved composition. Serious efforts have been made in shop nuclei recruiting (60 new members out of a quota of 75) and ten shop papers issued regularly with six others still being issued irregularly. In the sphere of Daily Worker circulation some sections fulfilled their quota but the follow-up work is unsatisfactory. The total circulation of the Daily Worker shows only a slight increase. This must be overcome by every unit participating in systematic mass sales of the Daily Worker every day. In the past month the Party has collected over 35,000 signatures for the state ticket and an additional 20,000 to insure candidates in 12 counties and 9 congressional districts.

The importance of winning over the youth has been stressed in all our tasks. However, this activity still remains one of these tasks which has not become an integral part of the daily work of the Party. A slight gain can be recorded in the recruiting of 50 new members into the YCL through the Party efforts. Most of the sections have helped in organizing YCL units, but, as soon as these units were formed, they were allowed to shift for themselves without daily guidance of the Party committees. In preparation for National Youth Day we were able to note beginnings, in appreciating the work among the youth by the Party members. Especially was this noticeable in Cleveland, where the Party issued 10,000 leaflets. Aside from this, many units issued their own leaflets and organized street meetings in preparation for National Youth Day.

Despite this, the District declares there has been no uniformity or consistency in fulfilling all the control tasks throughout the entire district. The entire Party (especially language bureaus) is not yet oriented to the control tasks of the Party, to which everything else must be subordinated. Some sections have shown inability to react to and influence strike struggles (Akron rubber strike) while others (Sec. 14 and Cincinnati) have capitulated before the difficulties of lost strikes, allowing all trade union work to be smashed. No alertness is evidenced in uniting the struggles of employed and unemployed, especially in connection with the present lay-offs.

(Otis Steel, Republic Mills in Youngstown and Massillon) or in developing broad mass struggles for Negro rights. The greatest political weakness of the entire District is the absolute failure to build an American League Against War and Fascism on a broad united front basis.

The main tasks in union and shop work show no decisive change except some beginning in A. F. of L. work. The work in the six concentration shops (except Youngstown Republic and Goodrich) showed a definite step forward immediately after the convention in activity, Party growth, and slight beginnings towards TUUL and A. F. of L. opposition growth, but since the collapse of the steel strike this upward swing has not continued with the same tempo. In steel, the Party was only partially mobilized, but we can definitely state that in some mills (American Steel and Wire and Corrugated Kinney) the SMWU had much greater influence than the A. A. Throughout the entire period, a tremendous amount of agitational material was issued, with some slight organization in Cleveland, but the key weakness was inability to work successfully inside the mills and lack of a trained union cadre. The TUUL membership remains practically the same, although some 600 new members were recruited, but because of fluctuation, loss of strike in Cincinnati causing demoralization among other local there is no decisive change in membership. In Cleveland, a functioning Joint Council of Industrial Unions has been established and Labor Unity sales have increased. Some success in A. F. of L. work is shown by organization of fifteen of the quota of twenty-five actual rank and file groups, endorsement of Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by 38 A. F. of L. locals, beginning of a rank and file center in Cleveland, a conference in Youngstown, as well as winning key positions in some local unions.

The main line of the Party in steel must be to energetically build union cadres in every mill, who must gain influence so as to be able to act for real leadership and action as the next situation matures. In metal and marine, there must be mass recruiting to the TUUL unions. Inside the TUUL unions, the line of revolutionary unionism must be energetically developed, since a series of events have occurred (Eaton Axle, National Sanitary, Cleveland Furniture, SMWU locals in Cincinnati) which reflect a non-class struggle policy.

While emphasizing the building of the TUUL among the unorganized (especially steel, metal and marine), there must be still greater appreciation of organized work inside the A. F. of L. locals (especially in auto, coal, rubber and wherever A. A. lodges exist)—learning to connect this with factory work in fulfillment of the A. F. of L. control tasks. Greater attention to rooting the Party and Y. C. L. through an active policy of political leadership and activity and recruiting in all shops, where we have TUUL or strategic A. F. of L. unions must be followed, as the real guarantee of overcoming our difficulties and developing leadership.—Extract from "Into Mass Work" Resolution of Ohio District, adopted at Conference, Aug. 25-26, 1934.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

ANTI-WAR ACTIVITY

The Women's Councils have been busy preparing for the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism at Chicago the end of September. After the return of delegates from the Paris Congress, the central Anti-War Committee of the Councils met and planned activities such as mass meetings (on a section scale) where returned delegates from Paris reported; open air meetings, and the issuing of special leaflets; discussions in the Councils in preparation for the Chicago Congress; meetings of the chairmen of the local anti-war committees to plan a follow-up of contacts with other organizations (made during the course of preparation for the regional conference); and the penetration of new territory.

The membership was mobilized for the Aug. 24 meeting where the Paris delegation as a whole reported. Four sections have already carried through mass meetings and elected delegates to go to Chicago. These delegates are: Mollie Picheny, from Middle and Lower Bronx; Bessie Polansky, from Brownsville and East New York; Ella Williams, from Crown Heights; and Irene Finegold, Upper Bronx. Meetings in Sater Island and Brighton Beach are also arranged, and the Williamsburgh and Boro Park sections have arranged special affairs to raise funds.

Membership of all Councils is being mobilized for the Mecca Temple meeting on Sept. 26. It is expected that seven or eight delegates will represent the Councils at Chicago.

"No, never mind, I think I'll just leave it go . . ."
(Exit customer without any ham at all.)

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1957 is available only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 2 1/2 yards 54 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



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

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Burlington, N.C., Workers Out To Fight for Living Conditions

By a Textile Worker Correspondent

BURLINGTON, N. C.—I am a worker of the Burlington Rayon mills. We are forced to work for wages that fall short of the high cost of living. We are paying 20c a pound for fat meat, 10c a quart for sweet milk, which we cannot get for our babies.

We have got to see them suffer for the lack of food while we are starving ourselves to death, trying to get bread for them. The manufacturer wants dollars while we want something to eat. While we are at work our little ragged children are housed upon one lot and a dirty, filthy house, and part of the time the manufacturer cuts the water off, and the children go all day without water. Or they drink out of a mud hole. They can't get water out of that mud hole. Now you will hear the bosses say, "What are they striking for?" We are striking for better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours, and to take the stretchout system off.

Governor Ethingaus of North Carolina called out troops on our peaceful picket lines at the E. M. Holt Plaid mills at Burlington, and with orders from the manufacturers, the troops wounded several of the women and men strikers, while the bosses of the plaid mills on the inside of the fence were laughing at them.

"Keep Away" Is Order As Militia Drills In New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—This evening I went to the 107th Army. This is what I saw. A couple of hundred of state militia mobilized, the night is rainy, the company of naval militia is also mobilized, also all citizens are ordered to keep out of the block on which the army is located, in a very important manner. One officer came out of the armor; he was rubbing his thumb on the edge of a short sword he carried if it was sharp. I suppose he intends to use it on some poor starved striker.

A hundred automobiles could be seen in the block, on Goffe, Hudson and County Streets, which is furnished by the "patriots," free gratis who want to protect the geese who lays the golden egg. A large number of the tin boys have legs on them like broom sticks, none of them seemed to be ashamed of the dirty work they are about to be engaged to do; they like to show off as they strutted up and down the street.

I looked in a window in the basement and I saw several tin boys at mess. Maybe in a few years they might be on the bread lines eating the graveyard stew down in the charity department.

I. W. O. Plans to Increase English Section to 6,000

Nationwide Drive, Beginning Oct. 1, Has Goal Of 75,000 Members—Negro Work Stressed

By MAX BEDACHT

Preparations are being speedily completed in every district and city, in every branch of the English Section, for launching our membership drive on Oct. 1. The National English Committee, in drawing up its plans for the campaign, became convinced that our national Organization Committee had underestimated the possibilities for the English Section in this huge drive. Accordingly, the National English Committee increased the quota assigned to it by the Organization Committee by 500, raising it from 2,900 to 2,500 members.

The spirit prevailing throughout the entire section is that this drive is the occasion for the English Section to make its first big stride toward becoming the basic section of our Order. In this drive we expect to build the English Section into the second largest in the Order. This is a huge job, but it can and will be done. The enthusiasm and energy displayed in our English Section in every part of the country, the readiness with which our branches are accepting and in many instances (as in Branch 615 of New York) increasing the quotas assigned by the National English Committee, the readiness with which the membership is mobilizing in every branch of the country, united for the big task, guarantee our success.

Method Is Stressed We seek not only to increase our membership in this drive. The method of increasing our membership is the most important consideration. That is why our greatest efforts will be concentrated on the most important industrial sections of the country. Special organizers will spend five to ten weeks in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other large cities. Special organizers will concentrate their efforts on the Negro territories of Harlem and Crown Heights in New York, the South Side of Chicago as well as the Negro territories in other cities. The South (Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta) will figure prominently in this campaign. Plans are being made for the recruiting of 200 Negro members and the establishment of eight new branches among the Negro population there. Louise Thompson, our Southern organizer, who

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

LETTER FROM A FARMER
Little Falls, Minn.
Your leaflets received, exposing Governor Olson's strike-breaking action in the truck drivers' strike in Minneapolis. A similar thing happened in Austin, Minn., a year ago, when the farmers struck for cost of production when troops were sent out to break the strike. But you can be sure he is not so popular in this county. In the last primary election, the Democratic Party polled 3 to 1 Farmer Labor Party and the F. L. P. is having a terrible fight within their own party, and the old horse doctor wants to run the Party to suit himself.

I am sending you 50 cents in stamps for more leaflets for distribution.

Sincerely,
A FARMER.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IS AN IMMEDIATE DEMAND
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dear Editor: Referring to the mass support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, Franklin Folsom, in his review of unemployment pamphlets, August 27, says, "the jobless are now struggling for real and permanent security. . . . The real solution lies in the . . . Bill."

Such a formulation leaves room for reformist misconceptions. Unemployment insurance will provide some measure of security; more precisely, temporary relief; but never "real" and "permanent" security. It will provide the immediate needs of the unemployed. The mass action and militant organization of the workers against unemployment will prepare them to abolish the cause of unemployment—the capitalist system—and establish socialism. This is the "real solution."

I. D.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 26, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000

International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City

300 VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

NEW YORK—Three hundred volunteers are needed for the Mecca Temple anti-war rally Sept. 26, the American League Against War and Fascism announced yesterday. Applicants should call at 213 Fourth Ave. from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. any day. Chicago anti-war delegates will meet Monday, 7:30 p. m., at 213 Fourth Ave.

The \$60,000 Goal

Received September 21	\$ 722.65	Total to date	441.44
Previously Received	\$6494.90		
	\$7217.55		
DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)			
Sec 2 Unit 2	40	Sec 10 Unit 10	3.00
Sec 2 Unit 10	4.20	Sec 6 Unit 1	1.10
Sec 8 Unit 6	3.00	Sec 6 Unit 3	5.00
Sec 6 Unit 4	3.00	M Lemian	5.00
Sec 6 Unit 3	1.60	Sec 10 Unit 8	1.00
Sec 6 Unit 3	2.50	John Woodrich	5.00
Sec 6 Unit 3	3.00		
Sec 1 Unit 1	3.00	Tot to date	\$549.40
Sec 5 Unit 5	10.00		
DISTRICT 21 (Chicago)			
Sec 4	15.00	Br 59 IWO	25.00
Rochford Sec	10.00	Br 107 IWO	6.00
Sec 1	11.50	Br 128 IWO	10.00
Sec 13	4.75	Br 187 IWO	6.00
Sec 4	4.00	Br 120 IWO	12.25
Unit 410	9.25	Finnish Wkra Club	5.00
Sec 3	5.50	Waukegan	10.00
Unit 412	7.90	Rochford Sec	5.00
Unit 412	6.00	Tellers, So. Side,	5.00
Sec 4	1.25	Russian Fr	40.00
Sec 7	10.00	United Ukrainian	5.00
Sec 8	24.55	Chicago	1.00
Br 209 IWO	1.50		
Br 585 IWO	5.00	Tot Sept 21	309.28
Br 1 IWO	50.00	Tot to date	\$978.11
DISTRICT 9 (Minneapolis)			
Unit 5, Duluth	10.00		
Gilbert Unit	1.00		
Total to date	11.00		
Total to date	105.36		
DISTRICT 18 (California)			
John Hamilton	1.00		
Total to date	1.00		
DISTRICT 18 (Milwaukee)			
Finnish Workers Club, Red Gr.	1.51		
Total Sept 21	1.51		
Total to date	\$17.78		
DISTRICT 19 (Colorado)			
Williams	2.90		
Total Sept 21	2.90		
Total to date	109.78		

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT
		\$

Tear off and mail immediately to

DAILY WORKER
50 EAST 13th St. New York, N. Y.

CHINA'S RED ARMY MARCHES

By AGNES SMEDLEY

The following are selections from Agnes Smedley's dramatic book, "China's Red Army Marches," published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave.—Editor's Note.

The Death of Li-Kwei

THE battle was ended and the red banners hung at rest. On the blood-stained mountain slope stood the lad, Yu-kung, silently looking down on the still face of the boy, Li-kwei. Where the head had buried itself in the snow was a pool of dark frozen blood. The feet were wrapped in dried grass, bound by old rags. Near the frail, outstretched hand lay a bamboo flute. Both hands, and one end of the flute, were covered with fresh earth.

Yu-kung drew a sobbing breath and looked beyond. Down below, on the mountain path where the Red Army had met the White regiment coming from the north, lay other still bodies. They lay in the very midst of the enemy, still grasping their spears, knives, and bayonets. Some lay outstretched over the rifles they had captured. Chu Teh and a group of members of the General Staff were passing amongst them, bending low, talking.

To Yu-kung's ears came the sound of shovels, digging, scraping. They would soon come for Li-kwei and place him by the side of his comrades in the shallow graves. Here, on a barren Hunan mountainside, would lie forever the frail boy whom Yu-kung had called Di-di—"younger brother." Brother. No, not by blood. But from babyhood the two boys had played together. Yu-kung, the older by two years, had always protected, comforted, and guided little Li-kwei. Always they had played at cooking and eating food. Only once had they pretended to be their fathers, working in the mines. An older lad had played the boss. When he had cracked a whip and yelled, Li-kwei had only stood and sobbed miserably. Yu-kung had forced the older boy to go away, and the game was never played again.

But when he was seven, little Li-kwei learned the reality of the bosses' whips. His frail, childish body, his weak hands, his tender childhood, had seemed no hindrance to the owners of the mines. For he was the child of a worker, a miner.

AS Yu-kung stood looking down on the still face of his Di-di, these memories formed a dark picture, sweeping by swiftly in little pictures. They seemed to march to the thump of the shovels digging the graves on the slope below. First there came the memory of Li-kwei's hand in his as the two of them had walked to the hovels they called home after twelve hours of work in the ore-sheds of Shukoushan. Then came mass meetings of miners, struggles, killings of workers. On January 4th of this year, 1928, came the Shukoushan uprising. Yu-kung taking a part, Li-kwei following. There followed hard partisan fighting as the revolting miners fought their way to Laying. There both boys became buglers in the Red Army. But Li-kwei often lay aside his bugle to play a bamboo flute given him by a peasant in Laying.

Through Yu-kung's mind there passed in swift succession memories of days and nights of marching as the Red Army fought its way from Laying toward Chaling, the revolutionary mountain city to the east. The Army had left Laying at midnight. The moon was high. The wooded ravines to the east lay in still darkness, the moonlight caressing the trembling leaves of the aspen. Clumps of bamboo stood in dark beauty, their long slender fingers reaching sadly toward the earth. Sharp, precipitous cliffs caught the glint of the moonlight.

Yu-kung and Li-kwei had marched with Chu Teh and with two companies of peasant soldiers to the east. Right in advance of them had walked the few little ragged mountain ponies, as nimble as mountain goats, loaded with the Army's small cannons. When Li-kwei had wearily, Chu Teh had swung him astride one of the ponies. There, sitting astride the cannons of the Revolution, Li-kwei played soft, wistful folk melodies on his bamboo flute.

YU-KUNG recalled also the masses of Laying. Brave, heroic, filled with love for the Red Army. The feng yin tui—"sewing-cutting corps"—of women and girls had never rested until the last uniform, the last coat and trousers, had been washed, repaired, patched. When

they finished, the clothing of the Army resembled a mosaic of all shades of blue patches. Other women, girls and men had made cloth shoes and straw sandals so that no man might go barefoot. So the Army walked easily, shod in sandals or soft shoes.

The peasants had woven the broad bamboo or straw hats with conical crowns that hung down the back of each man—a protection against rain, snow, or the sun. The tailors had made a coarse sack for each man, and the Peasant Leagues filled these sacks with five or six catties* of dry rice, two catties of salt, and a handful of dried vegetables. And the people of Laying had seen that each man had a hand towel, and some covering for the night—a robe or a blanket of some



AGNES SMEDLEY

kind. Some of the men even had cups, and a few of the older revolutionary soldiers carried flashlights for rare occasions.

There followed a series of confused pictures of battles on the mountainsides as the Red Army fought its way to Chaling. The stupid, terrified faces of Kuomintang troops and the hard, cruel faces of their officers became mingled with the rattle of machine guns. Through the confusion sounded the steady crack, crack of Red Army rifles in the hands of sharpshooters. They wasted not one bullet. From behind stores, trees, walls, gray mounds, they fired with careful, deadly precision. The voices of local peasants attacking the Kuomintang troops with them sounded: "Kill! Kill!" The shouts of Red Army men sounded clearly as they called to the enemy:

"Running dogs of the landlords! Running dogs of the militarists and the imperialists! Shame! . . . We are poor peasants and workers! . . . Land to the peasants and soldiers! . . . Pay no debts! Pay no taxes! Pay no rent! . . . Eight hour day for the workers! . . ."

THE enemy troops heard these slogans, more deadly than bullets. What kind of war was this? They asked one another. They had been sent to destroy "bandits," but instead they found themselves fighting peasants and workers in every village or town, and an army of guerrilla fighters made up of workmen and peasants. "Themselves poor peasants who had joined the army to earn their rice, they heard the cries, "Land to the peasants and soldiers!" They had been sent into a war which they thought to be like all others—they would not shoot to kill, and the enemy would not shoot to kill. But here they faced an Army that fought with deadly earnestness, every bullet finding a man. Such a war had never been heard of by the ears of men! Suddenly, confused, they obeyed the command of their officers, but fearfully they looked at each other, each, each hit, each grave mound. Some fired into the air to make a noise that would please their landlording-officers. Some just picked up their rifles and bullets and went over to the Reds, and others ran.

Yu-kung recalled the bitter complaints of these captured or deserting soldiers, and the complaints of the men who had deserted from the "transport troops" of the enemy.

"Look at me, see Yu-tang," one of the "transport troops" had said, "I am a Changsha man . . . a peasant. One day soldiers and one officer came to the market. They pointed their guns at us and captured us . . . roped us together, many of us. They drove us away to carry their bullets and their rice . . . A neighbor of mine tried to escape but they shot him dead and left him lying by the path . . . he worried about his family . . . I worry about my family! . . . I have worked a thousand li, a prisoner . . . Now I bring you some of their bullets—I will carry them for you and help you fight the Generals . . . rape their mothers!"

(To be continued.)

*A catty is 1-1.3 pounds; a Chinese pound.

Soviet Authors in 'Daily' Interview Tell What Writers' Congress Achieved

Congress Served As the Clearing House For Ideas

By VERN SMITH

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—"What did the First All Soviet Union Congress of Writers accomplish?" I asked Leonov on the last day of its two-week session in Moscow. Leonov is known to American readers as the author of "Soviet River."

"It's main accomplishment was to provide a clearing house for ideas and problems," said Leonov. "It summarized everything in literature both here and abroad that has been written in the last 13 years, and gave a chance for thorough discussion of all theories. More important even than any formal decision was the fact that as a result of the discussion the vast majority of the writers came to a common understanding, a knowledge that the basic type of literature is socialistic realism, within which every experiment in style and any choice of theme is possible. But it must ring true, it must really interpret life, and since our life is new and socialist, it must interpret some or all of the many sides of our struggle for socialism. It must concern itself with the new socialist man."

"The formal decisions are along this line, the aims of the Writers' Union agree with this, and it was actually the feeling of practically all the Soviet writers even before the congress, only the congress helped them to clarify it. Naturally not all problems were solved. Each writer who has a distinctive style will think his is best. And it is better for him that he make the best of it. The congress will not result in a more uniform literature, but in a more varied, and, I am sure, a still better literature."

Leonov gave some illustrations of what he meant by clarifying. "Take me, for example," he said. "I joined the army of Soviet writers as a simple private, fresh from the Red Army. The army of writers was marching through a desert at that time. The book of widest circulation was Tarzan. Since then much has been done. Not only has there been a tremendous revival of the classics, the old Russian masters of literature, being read by many more people than ever before, but there has developed an insatiable demand for new literature, and a pretty general notion among the masses of worker and farmer readers as to what they expect of that literature."

Leonov disclaimed any intention to call the congress a climax. It is in his opinion but a step on the way. "We are living in a house without a roof," he said. "The building is still going up."

SOMEWHAT similar was the opinion of Babel, whom I interviewed the same day. Babel is known to English readers from translations of his "Red Cavalry." He put a little more emphasis on the necessity of each writer developing that approach to the common problem of interpreting and stimulating socialist society which would be akin to the writers' personal tastes and abilities.

He used Gorki in emphasizing the usefulness of hard work of the writer's thinking seriously on his method of presentation, and on just what he wants to present. He agreed with Leonov, that probably Russian classics were the best read of all literature. "But the new classics that will be produced in this epoch can not be a mere continuation of the old," he said, "though of course they can use the old as a basis. This is a new time."

TUNING IN

- 7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
- 7:00—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
- WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
- 7:15—WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
- WJZ—Comedy; Music
- WJZ—Martin Orchestra
- WABC—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
- 7:30—WEAF—Arlene Jackson, Contralto
- WOR—Mystery Sketch
- WABC—Paul Keast, Baritone; Orch.
- 7:45—WEAF—Frank Buck's Adventures
- WOR—Dinner Music
- WJZ—Mario Gozzi, Baritone
- WABC—Bonke Carter, Commentator
- 8:00—WEAF—Himber Orchestra
- WOR—Senator Keen Campaign Talk
- WJZ—Jan Garber Supper Club
- WABC—Mountaineers Music
- 8:15—WOR—Wallerstein Symphonette
- WOR—Conrad C. Hill, Commentator
- 8:30—WEAF—Symphony Orchestra; Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; Margaret Sparks, Soprano; Frank Chapman, Tenor; Fred Hufsmith, Tenor
- WJZ—Kings Guards Quartet
- WABC—Grace Moore, Soprano; Conrad C. Hill, Tenor
- 8:45—WOR—Gordon's Orchestra
- WJZ—From Schooner Seth Parker, Or. Panama; Sea Chanleys
- 9:00—WEAF—Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
- WOR—Dorothy Miller and Charles Messinger, Songs
- WJZ—Minstrel Show
- WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward W. Lee, Baritone; Dance Orch.
- 9:30—WEAF—Joe Cook, Comedian; Donald Davis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Gypsies Orchestra
- WOR—To Be Announced
- WJZ—Off to Buffalo—Sketch
- WABC—Gladys Swarthout, Soprano; Sully, Comedian; Gertrude Nielsen, Songs; Chiquito, Songs
- 9:45—WOR—Jane Froman, Songs
- 10:00—WEAF—Saxman Orchestra; Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
- WOR—Frank and Flo, Songs
- WJZ—Concert Orchestra
- WABC—Wayne King Orchestra
- 10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
- 10:30—WEAF—Other America's—Edward Tomlinson, Author
- WOR—Variety Musicale
- WABC—Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses—Music and Sketches
- 10:45—WJZ—The Republican Viewpoint—Walter E. Edge, Former Ambassador to France
- 11:00—WEAF—Danny Malone, Tenor
- WOR—Woodworth Orchestra
- WJZ—Bastor Orchestra
- WABC—Fats Waller, Songs
- 11:15—WEAF—Madrigals Orchestra
- WABC—Gray Orchestra
- 11:30—WEAF—Hot Orchestra
- WOR—Lane Orchestra
- WJZ—Fiddlers Orchestra
- 11:45—WEAF—Night Orchestra
- 12:00—WEAF—Dance Music (Also WABC, WMCA, WOR, WJZ)



BABEL

He does not agree with Vishnevski, another popular writer on similar themes, that "with five-sixths of the world still hostile to us, the time has not yet come for writing about moonlight and flowers." "Flowers," said Babel, "and writing about flowers, had their place even in the heat of the revolution. Perhaps I don't write any more about flowers than does Vishnevski. So somebody else will have to."

An example of the divergence of opinion on purely stylistic matters that can exist is shown in the replies of these two well-known writers to a question asked them by the American delegate, Ben Fields, known to the readers of the Daily Worker and New Masses by his stories of American farm life. "What do you think of the American writers?"

Both Babel and Leonov fixed at once on Dos Passos, probably, Babel said, "because he is beautifully translated."

"I like Dos Passos," said Babel, "and his influence is growing." "I don't like Dos Passos," said Leonov. "I don't like literary tricks. And when a writer comes out in public, I think he should have his clothes buttoned up; he should have thought out his ideas."

I asked, since the congress made much of help, training, to be given



LEONOV

young writers by older ones, what their advice was to young proletarian American writers.

"Let them stop worrying about being different and just do a lot of hard thinking about how they are going to really present the true picture of the struggle and the emotions that exist around them," said Leonov.

"Give them as little advice as possible," said Babel. "Let them find their own way and judge them by the results."

And in this connection one might quote Radek's speech on Western literature: "We say to our friends, the foreign writers: the best help you can render is to walk side by side with the working class of your country, with the revolutionary minority for the struggle against all the dangers which have taken the blinders from your eyes and deprived you of aesthetic quiet. The writers who do not understand this will inevitably turn out to be in the camp of fascism . . . and . . . there never was a period in our literature when such bad works as fascism produced were possible. I speak of the artistic value of these works. . . . When a writer can have a positive attitude toward reality he is able to give a truthful picture of this reality."

THE congress was long and thorough. It had its main sessions on writing in general, then ended with

National Negro Theatre Plans Plays of Struggle

THE first recorded case of Negro discrimination in the theatre has been about 1821, in the city of New York. It was then that a Negro company of players directed by one known as Hewlett, first name unknown, gave a series of Shakespearean plays in a theatre situated at African Grove, at the corner of Bleeker and Mercer Streets. The annals of theatrical history report that it was a brilliant season, with "Richard the Third" as the outstanding performance.

But such historic triumphs on the part of Negroes was altogether too illuminating an example of what the Negro was capable of if permitted free development of his talents. The good city burghers were shocked. Such display of ability threatened to explode the white superiority myth. The entire cast was hauled before the authorities and released on the promise that they would never perform Shakespeares again.

Since then the Negroes have been forced to play only those roles in the theatre, movies and on the radio, that would contribute directly to the white superiority hoax. In fact, were one's knowledge of Negroes dependent upon the theatre, movies, or radio, one could not but conclude that the Negroes were all menials and buffoons.

Thus the history of the theatre has proven conclusively that as a cultural weapon in our present social system, it is employed by those whites and Negroes who profit by the super-exploitation of the Negro in the theatre, to further the white superiority myth, chauvinism, lyncheism, segregation and discrimination, not only in the realm of the cultural life, but also in the social, economic and political life of the Negroes.

Against this chauvinistic, cultural weapon, the N. N. T. has been forged into a weapon, composed of Negroes and whites, that will fight against the oppression of national minority groups; and fight for the full economic, social and political equality of the Negro people, as well as to

fight to materialize the Proclamation of Emancipation and the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States, into a living, breathing fact.

To date the N. N. T. has organized N. N. T. clubs in most of the suburban communities surrounding New York City, Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, Yonkers, Paterson, Newark, the Oranges, Jersey City, Staten Island, Jamaica, several clubs in Brooklyn and a dozen in Harlem. In the suburban communities the clubs are being developed into cultural centers with the theatre as only part of their activities. There will be classes in Negro history explaining the cause for oppressed national minority groups in the present social system. Plays, lectures and cultural activities of every kind will be rotated over this wheel of clubs. Langston Hughes' "Scottsboro Limited," and "Mother and Child," are at present being rehearsed by two of the theatre clubs.

Negro playwrights, who have heretofore written for the Broadway theatre, have now grasped this opportunity to work on plays that will be a militant contribution to the fight for full equality of the Negroes.

To help finance these various activities the N. N. T. is giving an all Negro recital at the Town Hall, on Saturday night, Oct. 6th, at 8:30 p.m. This is an attempt to smash a certain type of Negro discrimination in the theatre in that we have chosen the best of the Negro talent, and have invited the critics and producers to show them that the talent of the Negro is more than equal to any demands, that the opera, theatre, or the concert stage may make on him.

Immediately after the concert the N. N. T. will begin rehearsing a full length play, "Turpentine," by Gus Smith, author of the play, "Louisiana," and the picture, "Drums of Yoodoo."

This play, based on the life and death struggle of the Negroes in the Florida turpentine camps, will, no doubt, be the first revolutionary play by a Negro to see production.

American Writers Must Do Hard Thinking, Says Leonov

A couple of special sessions, one on playwrighting and one on poetry. There were also special meetings of Soviet critics, etc. It discussed at times quite heatedly such questions as choice of themes, where opinions varied as I have indicated above between those who stick to "struggle" topics and those who are willing to take up some of the more problems for workers of the realization of the fruits of victorious struggle.

It solved that problem by its definition of socialist realism—all phases of the new life must be portrayed, and all the emotional reactions that go with them. An even fiercer debate raged over the question of style, a debate that began even before the congress with the public criticism by Gorki of the reckless language and improvised new words of such authors as Gladkov ("Cement") and still more his later works and to some extent of Sholokhov ("And Silent Flows The Don").

There was some discussion of the methods of collective work, set off by the talented French writer Malraux, who doubted whether collective writing made the best literature. And here the general opinion is that collective writing can produce good literature, though certainly no one is going to force any writer to do his work collectively.

At the critics' conference an argument took place as to whether a third-rate critic should be allowed to criticize a first-rate writer. It was reduced to an absurdity and laughed away by someone who solemnly proposed a scale of critics, each opposite the writer of his own "weight" whom alone it would be fair for him to criticize. Apparently the majority feel that this problem can be left to editors and readers to settle.

THE congress called more sharply than before to the attention of all the contrast between the progress of the new Socialist literature and the decadence of capitalist literature, particularly of fascist literature. It emphasized the enormous and vital growth of the literature of the minority nationalities of the Soviet Union, developing for the first time in an atmosphere of creative work. It gave one more exhibition of the close bond between the worker and peasant masses of the Soviet Union with their writers and their literature.

It also had its organizational side. The congress fully approved the establishment of the new Union of Soviet Writers, which now appears with 2,500 members and 500 candidates for membership and with a policy that was expressed in a single sentence at the congress by Y. Yudin, secretary of the Writers' Organizational Committee, that carried through the technical task of creating the Union of Soviet Writers. He said: "We welcome all into our ranks whose creative work can serve the growth of our new Soviet culture."

The congress itself in one of its final resolutions called on the leading organs of the Union to: "work out on the basis of the reports and exchange of opinions at the congress practical measures for cooperation with Soviet writers in their creative work, for rendering aid to young beginning Soviet writers, and for strengthening the bonds between writers and the toiling masses so that the whole activity of the Union of Soviet Writers may insure further rise of creative work in all fields of Soviet literature and the creation of works of high quality art, permeated with the spirit of socialism."

Stage and Screen

"Ruddigore," To Be Offered By D'Ovly Carte Opera At Martin Beck Thea. Tonight

The D'Ovly Carte Opera Company, the English group presenting Gilbert and Sullivan's repertoire, will present "Ruddigore," at the Martin Beck Theatre this evening. The operetta will continue through Wednesday. On Thursday the London players will offer "Princess Ida," which will continue until Saturday night, inclusive. Leading players in the operas include Eileen Moody, Marjorie Eyre, Muriel Dickson, Dorothy Gill, Martyn Green and John Dean.

"The District Side," by John Van Druten, an importation from London, will open Tuesday evening at the Booth Theatre with Sybil Thorneidge, noted English actress, heading the cast. Other principals include Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama by Norman Krassa, is announced for the Golden Theatre (formerly the Royale), opening on Wednesday night. Joseph Spurin-Greia, Ilka Chase, Myron McCormick and Robert Middlemass head the cast.

"Mass Struggle" Held Over For Second Week At Acme

"Mass Struggle," the Soviet talkie produced by the First Odessa Comsomol Studios, is being held over for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The film, which is in four languages—Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish, is a gripping story dealing with the 18th century struggle of the Ukrainian serfs against the Polish and Ukrainian landowners. The Daily Worker, in its review, calls it "a film epic of the Ukraine." The picture is enacted by many well-known screen and stage artists of the Soviet Union.

"Peterburg Nights," the Soviet talkie based on Dostoyevski's famous novel "White Nights," is now in its third week at the Cameo Theatre. Directed by Roshal, the picture tells a graphic story of Yezzo Filimov, a serf on an estate in old Russia.

'Coming American Boom' Is Sucker Bait for the Wall Street Brokers

Reviewed by DAVID RAMSEY

THE publication of this booklet and its subsequent sale in the tens of thousands mark another ballyhoo triumph for the hustling Messrs. Simon and Schuster. For weeks before it appeared, the financial pages ran special cables from London discussing its prognostications. When the prophecy was finally published here, the Wall Street brokers bought it by the thousands and sent it to all the suckers on their special lists; Scripps-Howard syndicated it throughout the land; and a lecture tour has been arranged that will net Major Angus a pretty mess of pennies.

Now Major Angus, to put it mildly, is about as much of an economist as that other great discoverer of Messrs. Simon and Schuster—Will Durant—is a philosopher. So the fuss that has been raised over the booklet is not due to the keenness of its author's analysis of the developing crisis. In fact, Mr. James Warburg, the well-known Wall Street banker has listed a long series of misstatements and contradictions in the booklet which even a bourgeois economist could not overlook if he wanted to give a realistic evaluation of Major Angus' competence.

Behind the private little boomlet fabricated by Messrs. Simon and Schuster is the stagnation of the stock market throughout the summer. With production and business activity falling more than the usual seasonal amount, the market was in the doldrums, waiting for Roosevelt to give an inflationary signal for a pre-election speculative boomlet. Partly because of the internal fight within the ranks of the bourgeoisie as to how much social demagoguery should be ladled out to the workers, Roosevelt did not resort to the major inflationary steps demanded by the speculators.

In this situation, Major Angus stepped in and applied the first law of gambling: convince the suckers that they can't lose, and then you get them coming and going. First, you sell them tip sheets, and then you cash in on the money they lose by betting on your phony tips. Accordingly he announced towards the end of July that a new boom would

"begin before the end of the summer of 1934."

Major Angus had nothing to lose and everything to gain. If he precipitated a boomlet, then as a speculator he would benefit. And if the bubble did not materialize, then he could cash in on the sale of the booklet, lectures, etc. Messrs. Simon and Schuster have taken care of the latter alternative, so that the Major has already seen plenty, although his boom is earned some three weeks overdue and shows no sign of appearing for quite some time.

The motives behind Major Angus' forecast are fairly evident. His economic illiteracy is just as manifest. But he makes several points which are significant, since he voices the viewpoint of that section of the bourgeoisie which desires immediate and drastic inflation.

In the first place, he points out that Roosevelt's program is not merely a series of haphazard actions. It represents a carefully planned scheme to restore profits to the capitalists through inflation. Secondly, he emphasizes that this inflation policy has not failed. (The unprecedented increases in profits since the "new deal" was launched attest to this fact.) He says that "the truth is that it (inflation) has only just begun. It has, in fact, taken a year to prepare the groundwork for the great and necessary expansion of credit which is now being maneuvered."

In this last statement, Major Angus is correct. The Roosevelt regime is inevitably headed for inflation in its more violent forms. The government debt today totals over 27 billion dollars, and will be in the neighborhood of 32 billion dollars by July 1, 1935. Already governmental expenses (federal, state and municipal) amount to between 25 and 30 per cent of the national income of the country. These developing factors must lead sooner or later to the printing press stage of inflation.

Questions and Answers

This department appears on this page twice a week. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York.

Question

I know that Marx says that "religion is the opiate of the people," and that men like Father Coughlin justify such a stand, but how about the thousands of liberal-minded clergy in the U. S. today, who are convinced that capitalism is dying and must be replaced by some sort of collectivism?

At a recent conference of the clergy here, much time was spent in a discussion of the world economic situation and there was not one that did not believe that the world was travelling toward Socialism. The consensus of opinion was that the Socialist Party did not have the right program, that Socialism would never be achieved by the ballot, class collaboration, etc., but the conference would not endorse the Communist Party because under such a regime the clergy would be hounded into giving up their beliefs. C.C.

Answer

The working class dictatorship, headed by the Communist Party, does not abolish either religion or churches by fiat. It does confiscate the property of the churches that has been used for profit making purposes, and church property like schools, hospitals, auditoriums, even some churches, etc., that are needed

by the government, in conformity with the policy of nationalizing all big property, including land.

The working class dictatorship makes a complete separation of church and state as soon as it comes to power. It abolishes not only the direct methods of its connection with the state but the thousands of indirect and concealed ties. All direct and indirect subsidies to churches are abolished. All educational institutions and processes are taken out of the hands of the clerics.

Churches are not forbidden to operate. If their congregations wish to continue to support their pastors they are allowed to do so. But under the proletarian dictatorship ministers of a thousand and fifty-seven varieties of religion have no social standing. They are deprived of the franchise. (Under certain special conditions this restriction might be relaxed for individuals but the principle would remain.)

The Communist Party at the head of the proletarian dictatorship carries on a continual effort to substitute science for religious superstition. As this basic cultural task proceeds, the more or less forcible measures taken under capitalism to insill religious superstition into the minds of the masses have been wiped out, the economic basis for religion having been destroyed, religion itself and all its accompanying superstitions which developed as a result of man's fear and attempts to explain natural phenomena, tends to disappear. The liberated masses no longer feel the need for such narcotics.

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"Mass Struggle" Held Over For Second Week At Acme

"Mass Struggle," the Soviet talkie produced by the First Odessa Comsomol Studios, is being held over for a second week at the Acme Theatre. The film, which is in four languages—Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish, is a gripping story dealing with the 18th century struggle of the Ukrainian serfs against the Polish and Ukrainian landowners. The Daily Worker, in its review, calls it "a film epic of the Ukraine." The picture is enacted by many well-known screen and stage artists of the Soviet Union.

"Peterburg Nights," the Soviet talkie based on Dostoyevski's famous novel "White Nights," is now in its third week at the Cameo Theatre. Directed by Roshal, the picture tells a graphic story of Yezzo Filimov, a serf on an estate in old Russia.
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Daily Worker
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 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
 COMPRODAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 56 E. 13th
 Street, New York, N. Y.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954.
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau: Room 854, National Press Building,
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.
 Midwest Bureau: 101 South Wells St., Room 706, Chicago, Ill.
 Telephone: Dearborn 3281.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1934

can help in turning the tide away from any return to the mills while the demands remain ungranted. Today's "Daily" can become a decisive weapon against the Gorman betrayal.

Every Communist, every sympathizer, must feel the responsibility of the present moment very keenly. Let us crush the despicable vile treachery of Gorman. Let us act with revolutionary energy to fulfill our duty. In every section and unit there should be instant mobilization of all available forces to rush today's issue of the "Daily" to the textile workers.

During the strike, we distributed 10,000 extra copies to the textile workers. These newly established bonds with these magnificent fighting workers must not be broken or weakened. Whatever happens we must now cement our bonds with the textile workers, deepen and strengthen them.

Every Communist must now prove his salt by taking his proper place in the textile strike, at the head of the movement to fight the sell-out orders of Gorman! The first job is to place today's Daily Worker in the hands of the textile workers. Comrades in the strike area—to work!

Rally to Aid Banana Strike Set for Today

Big Protest Planned at Pier of United Fruit Company

NEW YORK—In solidarity with the heroic strike of the Costa Rican banana workers against the United Fruit Company, the New York District of the International Labor Defense and the Marine Workers Industrial Union have called on all New York workers to mobilize at the pier of the company, Pier 7, North River, West St. and Battery Pl., today at noon.

The strikers, twenty of whom have been killed and many imprisoned by the American imperialist forces in Costa Rica, have won support from poor peasants and harbor and railroad workers of Costa Rica, who have gone on sympathy strike. As a result of this action, no banana shipments reached the United States last week from Costa Rica. Other Central American countries, including Nicaragua and the Honduras, face similar actions against American imperialism.

In calling for a great mobilization this morning, the two organizations point out that this demonstration will not only be an act of solidarity with the Costa Rican strikers, but will at the same time protest the use of the armed forces to break strikes in the United States, especially in the textile strike.

On the Call for United Strike of Seamen and Longshoremen

THE Marine Workers Industrial Union has issued a call for a united strike of all seamen and longshoremen on the Atlantic Coast for the first week of October. Proposing a definite program of action and demands, the call (published in today's Daily Worker) takes up in detail the most important problems the seamen and longshoremen face and shows how the strike can be led to a successful conclusion.

The M.W.I.U. proposes the unity of all seamen and longshoremen, irrespective of union affiliation, together with the unorganized, the calling of joint meetings where all demands are discussed and approved, the setting up of united front strike committees and the establishing of rank and file control of the conduct of the strike.

Every Party member and sympathizer, especially those connected in any way with the marine industry or involved in marine concentration work, should study the call carefully. Every effort should be made to give the call the widest circulation among the seamen and longshoremen, and to win them for this call to action.

The agreement of the longshoremen expires on September 30. The reactionary officials of the International Seamen's Union have purposely set October 8 as the strike date. The joint action of the seamen and longshoremen is the only guarantee for the success of the strike. All efforts should be bent on establishing such united action if either the seamen or the longshoremen are to win their demands.

We must learn from the San Francisco general strike. This strike proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the united action of all workers under rank and file control is the best guarantee for success, if a repetition of the Frisco betrayal is to be prevented.

Seamen and longshoremen! Start preparations for strike without further delay! Set up united front strike committees on the docks. Don't permit the reactionary officials to put over strikebreaking arbitration through N.R.A. Labor Boards. Hold regular daily mass meetings to hear reports of the strike committee. Submit all proposals of the bosses to all the seamen and longshoremen for approval.

Only the unity of action of all seamen and longshoremen, no matter to what union they belong, together with the unorganized under the leadership of rank and file United Action Committees can assure the success of the strike.

'Moral Victory,' Says Green

WILLIAM GREEN, who did everything he could to defeat the demands of the textile strikers, withholding all assistance of the General Council of the A. F. of L., now greets the strikebreaking order to return to work without gaining the strikers' demands as "a great moral victory."

"The strike is to be deplored," says Green of this heroic struggle of 500,000 workers battling against the vilest conditions of oppression, of hunger, of blood-sweating speed-up and stretch-out. No wonder Green hails the strikebreaking move of Gorman as "a moral victory!"

No, Mr. Green, the textile workers can't eat your "moral victory." They are now faced with discrimination, they are faced with the same rotten conditions they so bravely went out against.

The "moral victory" is on your side and on the side of the employers, if through your strikebreaking tactics, with the help of bayonets and machine guns you are able to drive the workers back into the mills.

Green's record in this strike is one that should be thoroughly exposed at the forthcoming A. F. of L. national convention in San Francisco.

At the height of the strike, when the textile workers were calling for aid, for relief, for reinforcements, when 10 of their fellow workers had been shot dead in the back in cold blood, Green called representatives of 106 unions together. Instead of discussing support to the strike, he quickly disbanded the meeting, declaring that the matter would be taken up at the A. F. of L. convention. Then Green worked hard to drive the workers to the mills without the bosses granting them their demands.

This foul deed should arouse the protest and bitter resentment of every A. F. of L. member. Every local union should pass a resolution of protest against the vicious treachery of Green and Gorman and send them to these gentlemen. The whole matter should be brought up on the floor of the A. F. of L. convention as one of the greatest pieces of treachery in the American labor movement, a blow against every A. F. of L. member.

Move Against C. P. Leader

COSTA RICA, Sept. 23—President Jimenez of Costa Rica has called a special meeting of Congress for the purpose of "suspending the Congressional immunity of Communist Congressman Mora." Manuel Mora is the secretary of the Communist Party of Costa Rica and an active leader of the strike of 25,000 banana workers, which has been led by the Communist Party since the workers laid down their tools on Aug. 9.

From the first, the government used its troops not only to guard strike-breakers and to attack the strikers, but to work on the plantations. Thirty Nicaraguans have been deported, as "agents of Moscow"; the terror has been increased, and a member of the Central Committee of the C. P. has been shot down by the police.

On Sept. 2, the strikers, backed solidly by the Communist Party, by sympathetic intellectuals and by the building workers, the tailors, the needle workers and the shoemakers, left-wing trade unions, seemed to have won a victory. They had agreed to government arbitration, and accepted wage increases ranging from five per cent to ninety per cent, and a reduction from eight to six hours work a day, and won the promise of money in real money (they had formerly been paid in scrip, redeemable only at company stores) hospitals to be installed on each plantation, fair prices in the company stores, decent living quarters, and most of their tools to be supplied by the owners and the United Fruit Co.

Boss Refuses to Sign

The strike committee signed the agreement, and also the plantation owners, the Chittenden, the manager of the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica, refused to sign, "on account of special considerations."

The strike continued, in full force.

All the fascist and imperialist forces at work have not broken the spirit of the strike. The influence of the Communist Party reaches over the whole country. The peasants and the workers and the small traders have not forgotten the movement, and it is led with the backing of the Communist Party, which recently forced a reduction of 25 per cent in power rates, and continues its struggle for another 25 per cent. Contributions to the strike fund continue to pour in. Delegations of school teachers and intellectuals have helped the strikers, and the harbor-workers of Limon have prevented the loading of United Fruit Company freighters.

The Anti-Imperialist League of the United States has sent the following telegram of protest to the Costa Rican Minister, stating:

"The Anti-Imperialist League of the United States vigorously protests the shooting of Cerdas, a leader of the banana strike, a bloody act which shows that the Government of Costa Rica is carrying the policy of the United Fruit Company and Yankee imperialism, which is instigating the bloody terror in Costa Rica."

"We demand the withdrawal of the armed guard from Cerdas' bedside, his unconditional, immediate release, punishment for all responsible for the shooting, and hold you responsible for his safety."

"We further protest the proposed expulsion of the two Communist Deputies in the Congress of Costa Rica and demand that such action be dropped."

The Communist Party Is Proved Correct

THE absolute correctness, the keenness, trustworthiness, and practical wisdom of the position which the Communist Party took in the textile strike are now confirmed with iron-clad proof.

Every textile worker should now be able to see with his own eyes why Gorman, William Green and Co., were so eager to join the textile bosses and the capitalist press in denouncing the "Reds."

Day and night, every hour, every minute, the Communist Party warned the textile workers—watch out for Gorman, who is planning a "victory" that will send you back to the mills without giving you what you are fighting for!

Now, after the textile workers have fought heroically and splendidly for three weeks, and just when they have the textile bosses weak and frightened, Gorman sends them back when they have the textile bosses paralyzed, without giving the workers one single demand for which they struck!

And it is this shameless traitor who dared accuse the Communists of working against the "trade union interests" of the textile strikers!

WHAT was the position of the Communist Party in this strike?

The Communists, from the very first hour of the strike, took this fundamental position—that the textile workers, aided by the eager solidarity of the American working class, could really win their four U. T. W. Convention demands.

Second, the Communist Party declared that pledged its aid and stated its fundamental purpose in the strike as follows—there must be no return to work until the four Convention demands are granted by the employers!

EVERY piece of advice the Communist Party gave the strikers now appears as absolutely correct and the best way to defend the wages and conditions of the textile workers.

The Communists stands clearly forth as the best and most reliable fighters for better wages, for union conditions, for an end to the stretch-out—and they are the most reliable fighters for these day-to-day "trade union" demands just because they are a revolutionary party fighting against the whole brutal system of capitalist exploitation.

Textile workers! In the ranks of the Communist Party you can fight against the daily robbery of the bosses, and for the overthrow of the whole rotten system of capitalism, for a Socialist society, for a Workers' and Farmers' Government, for a Soviet America where the workers and toiling farmers will no longer toil for the bloody profits of a handful of Wall Street exploiters. Textile workers! The Communist Party is your Party! Join the Communist Party!

New York's Jobless March

IN DEFIANCE of a police ban and in the face of a huge mobilization of police, New York's jobless, during a continuous downpour of rain, marched to City Hall Saturday to present their relief demands before Mayor La Guardia. O'Ryan, the outgoing police commissioner, as his last official act, had banned the march; the incoming Police Commissioner, Valentine, as his first official act, had likewise banned the march.

Despite these denials of the elementary rights of the workers, under the leadership of the United Action Committee, the leaders of New York's unemployed, who had correctly estimated the relief situation and prepared six weeks in advance of the present "crisis," the unemployed established the workers' right to the streets, to assemble and to picket.

The newest order of the police department, barring workers from assembling at City Hall, must be fought by trade unions and unemployed in a huge demonstration at City Hall tomorrow, when the leaders of New York's unemployed present the jobless workers' demands to the Board of Aldermen.

Mayor La Guardia, the "champion" of the jobless, who found it convenient to have been in Washington when the unemployed converged on City Hall on June 2, again absented himself from City Hall when the unemployed marched Saturday. In conference with Roosevelt at Hyde Park, La Guardia again proposed his forced labor "unemployment insurance" scheme. In essence, this scheme is a rehashing of previous plans cooked up by the United States Conference of Mayors last March. It provides that the unemployed shall work at forced labor for any "benefits" received.

The United Action Conference demands the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill by the State legislature and is preparing a State-wide delegated hunger march to Albany on October 18 and 19.

The Workers' Bill, initiated by the Communist Party and receiving the support of the Communist Party and all its candidates in the coming elections, is the only unemployment insurance bill yet put forward that provides full benefit payments to all unemployed, all workers and farmers and social insurance to the aged, sick and disabled. Support the struggle for real unemployment insurance! Vote Communist in the coming elections! Support and join the Communist Party!

Not A Copy Wasted!

THERE are 20,000 extra copies of today's issue of the Daily Worker specially printed to expose and fight the Gorman strikebreaking back-to-work order.

Not a single copy of today's issue must be wasted, comrades in the textile area!

The immediate task is to mobilize every single comrade in the Districts for organized distribution of today's issue. No one is exempt. The duty falls on every one.

The Daily Worker provides the weapon which

130,000 Welsh Miners May Strike on Sunday

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 23—Union delegates and mine owners met Tuesday without result. Miners continued to demand wage increases to meet the rising cost of living and rejected arbitration proposals in favor of the operators.

The cost of living, as shown by official statistics, has gone up 45 per cent, while wages, figured on the basis of full work, have increased only 21 per cent since 1915.

If no agreement is reached by Sept. 30, 130,000 coal miners throughout the Welsh basin will strike.

A Red Builder on Every Busy Street Corner in the Country Means a Tremendous Step Toward the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

"EVERYTHING'S READY, GORMAN!"

by Burck



On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES
Guatemala Executions
 "Oh My Berlin Girl..."
 A Correction

DRESSED in full Presidential regalia, President Jorge Ubico of Guatemala graciously attended the funeral of the 12 opponents of his regime whom he has executed in the style of the Roehm massacre in Germany. Following the slaughter of his fellow members of the ruling class, whom he charged with a "plot" to bomb him out of existence, Ubico started a reign of terror against Communists.

The banana republic of Guatemala is under the thumb of the United Fruit Co. and Wall Street bankers; and very much as in the case of the execution of Sandino in Nicaragua, if the source of the murder is traced it will lead right into the office of the United States minister to Guatemala. Whoever rules in the Central American republics rules only with the OK of the U. S. State Department and the Wall Street bankers.

"DO you think, oh my Berlin girl, that because I dance with you I'll marry you too?" With such sacred and appealing music Bishop Ludwig Mueller still was able to rally only 5,000 of that 100,000 he expected to crowd the square before his cathedral. The capitalist press reports indicate that the loud speakers blared to open spaces. The holy man was bitter with rage at the failure of the faithful to flock to the cross and the swastika.

All of the pandering music, designed to appeal to the lascivious thoughts of religious and irreligious alike, fell on deaf ears.

BUT that won't make much difference so far as the news and photographs of the events printed in Germany are concerned. An American seaman who has just returned from Hamburg brought us documentary proof showing how Hitler and his fellow bloodhounds get over such little embarrassments.

We have before us the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, which contains a rotogravure section. Three-quarters of the photos are of Hitler. The picture we are particularly concerned with here is the one of the Blohm & Foss shipbuilding yard which declares: "Der Fuehrer (Hitler), at the left speaks to the employees of the Blohm & Foss Co." Now one of the shipyard workers who was present at the meeting was astounded when he looked at the picture to see it portray four times as many workers as were present on the occasion. He examined the photograph very carefully and was able to discover that the entire crowd was synthetic. By a very crude montage, the Nazi press merely made four prints of the scene and pasted them together in order to enlarge the crowd for publicity purposes. If you examine the extreme right of the picture you observe one worker with a smashed fedora hat, virtually the only one in the picture; next to him is another worker scratching his head while the majority raise their arms in a Nazi salute.

If you look carefully over to the right, the same funny hat and the same worker scratching his head reappear three times. At the extreme left of the picture, the Nazi fakers did a bad job. There is a line through the photo slicing off heads, heads and bodies.

WHEN the photograph of Bishop Mueller's flop is printed in Berlin, the Nazis will have no difficulty filling up the square. At least they avoid ancient technique when dealing with propaganda.

It is officially admitted in France that unemployment is growing by leaps and bounds. The latest government statistics issued show an increase of 27 per cent in the ranks of the jobless during the past year. Government figures say 326,600 are without jobs. Estimates of the Communist Party declare that more than 2,000,000 are unemployed.

On the basis of a cable report from Havas, semi-official French telegraphic news agency, the Daily Worker published and commented on news of Swedish elections, erroneously believed to be elections for the Riksdag, Swedish parliament. We herewith print a correction sent us by Comrade Albert Pearson, editor of Ny Tid, weekly newspaper in Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages.

"In the Daily Worker, Sept. 20th, a news item was published about the election in Sweden and it says that the Communist Party there won 42 seats in the Riksdag, and that they had nine seats in both houses in the previous Riksdag; you also mention in your column that 'there are now 42 Communist deputies in the Swedish Riksdag.' This is not correct information. In the first place it was not an election to the Riksdag; it was a district-municipal election, an election to the Landsting which elects the Senate in the future. In this election which took place Sept. 16th in most of the districts the Social Democrats carried 503 seats, gain 34; Kilboms-socialists (regnads) 16 seats, gain 12; The Communist party 9 seats, gain 3. This is according to cable we received from Sweden Sept. 17. In the Riksdag the C. P. has only 2 seats. Although a few districts held their election after the 16th it is not possible that the C. P. could gain as many seats as reported. The election to the Landsting is of the same nature, to a certain extent, as the state-elections in the U. S. A. Election to the Riksdag (the lower house) does not take place before 1935."

The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

By BELA KUN
 Member of the President of the Communist International

(Twelfth Installment)

AFTER March 5, 1933, the Communist Parties made the proposal that the Social-Democratic and Communist Parties should fight together against German fascism, against fascism in their own countries, against the offensive of capital.

Instead of aiming at a direct struggle against German fascism and fascism in their own countries, the Social-Democratic Parties aimed at the foreign political isolation of Hitler Germany; they undertook to achieve this isolation of Hitler Germany together with their own bourgeoisie. This was the time when in England no other than Chamberlain delivered a great speech against Hitler Germany. In France there was strong feeling in favor of a preventive war against Germany. In Austria there was an immediate strengthening of the French orientation in foreign politics and Social-Democracy treated Dollfus as the "lesser evil." In Czechoslovakia a struggle was waged against German Nazi fascism in alliance with Czech fascist groups. In Poland there was a strong orientation against Hitler Germany. This was the time when international Social-Democracy conducted a rabid campaign against the Soviet Union because "the Red Army did not march," and placed the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union on a par with the fascist dictatorship in Hitler Germany.

The Second and Amsterdam Internationals declared a boycott against goods from Hitler Germany, without, however, taking any serious steps to put this boycott into effect.

CHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Instead of a common struggle of the Social-Democratic Parties together with the Communists against the bourgeoisie in their own countries and against German fascism, the Social-Democratic leaders taught the Social-Democratic workers to put their trust in the isolation of Hitler Germany, which was to be achieved together with the bourgeoisie in their own countries. This was the principal reason why we Communists did not succeed in achieving unity of action with our united front proposals made on the basis of the appeal of the Communist International of March 3, 1933.

Meanwhile, however, there came a change in the international situation—a change which gave direct proof to the Social-Democratic workers of the absolute necessity of unity of action.

This change came about above all at the beginning of this year. The principal symptoms of this change in the situation have been the following:

1. In England there was a change in the relation of English imperialism towards fascism in Germany. Democratic England for a time became the real protector of Hitler Germany. Fresh signs of disintegration appeared in the system of the French bloc. This was shown in the reorientation of Poland towards Hitler Germany and in vacillations on the part of Belgium in favor of Germany on the question of the arming of German imperialism. The collaboration between Germany and Japan and the danger it represents for peace likewise became clearer to the masses of workers. It has also become clearer for most Social-Democratic workers that, despite the rabid campaign of the Second International, the Soviet Union is the only state which is really defying German fascism. All this has proved to the working masses that the policy of teaching the working class to put its trust in the foreign political isolation of Germany, instead of conducting a struggle against German fascism and fascism in all countries, is bluff, or, at best, an illusion.

HEROISM OF GERMAN C. P.

2. A further factor in bringing about a change in the mood of the workers in favor of the united front has been the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of Germany against the Hitler dictatorship, as also the heroic struggle of Dimitrov in Leipzig against the fascist regime—a struggle waged on behalf of the Communist International, on behalf of the Communist Party of Germany and on behalf of the whole working class.

3. Moreover, the further advance along the road to fascism made by the bourgeois democratic states in a number of countries and the breaking down of parliamentary methods against this fascis-

tion have opened the eyes of many Social-Democratic workers and thus encouraged the struggle for unity of action. We need only give one or two examples: France—the offensive of fascist organizations and the introductions of the emergency decree system; Czechoslovakia—emergency decree regime not only against the German Nazis, but also in the whole sphere of social policy, based on the Czech fascist movements; Belgium—plenary power to act for the government; England—the offensive of the fascist Mosley aided by the newspaper king, Lord Rothermere; Switzerland—the Haebelin bill against the labor movement and the growing activity of the fascist fronts; advances of the fascists in all Baltic and Balkan countries. In all these countries there has been an increasingly rapid growth of the urge to unity among the workers.

BURIAL OF THE BOYCOTT

4. We should also mention the tacit and unhonored burial of the boycott against goods from Hitler Germany. We Communists had predicted that this boycott of goods would not be carried into effect and that the agitation for this boycott would only be carried on so long as the interests of the bourgeoisie in the various countries permitted it. The bankruptcy of the idea of a boycott against goods from Hitler Germany has proved the necessity of a revolutionary struggle against fascism.

5. However, the most important factor causing a change of feeling among the broadest masses of the working class was the collapse of Austrian Social-Democracy in February this year. In Austria it was not only one Social-Democratic Party which collapsed—a party which had boasted of having invented "western methods" of building socialism, involving no sacrifices on the part of the workers. In Austria a clear proof was provided that the unity of a great and powerful Social-Democratic Party does not yet denote the unity of the working class, and that strong militant unity of the working class can only be achieved if the workers in political and trade union organizations reject all class collaboration with the bourgeoisie.

All these phenomena today are to a large extent facts of experience for the Social-Democratic workers and those in reformist organizations, and even for many Social-Democratic and trade union functionaries. The presence of such facts of experience has enabled us to repeat our offers of a united front and has yielded the first successes of these proposals.

ADDRESS UNITY PROPOSALS

In accordance with our program we have effected a turn in our tactics by so altering the form of our struggle as to address our proposals for unity of action not only to the Social-Democratic workers but also to the leaders of the Social-Democratic Parties.

A Social-Democratic worker, however, may raise the question: "That is all very well, but why did you Communists not make such offers to the Social-Democratic Parties before the fascist danger in Germany was an immediate one? Why did you not make such proposals before?"

We answer as follows:

Try to imagine what would have been the answer given to our united front proposals by the Prussian Prime Minister Otto Braun, by the German Minister of the Interior Severing, by the Police Presidents Zorgebel and Grzesinski. All these Social-Democratic leaders have directly served the German bourgeoisie, and the whole apparatus of the German Social-Democratic Party was completely merged with the state apparatus of the German bourgeoisie, of German capitalism. To propose a united front at that time to the party leadership of Wels, Severing, Braun, Leipart and the rest, would indeed have been purely a maneuver designed to unmask them; it would have had no other purpose than to show the workers that the Social-Democratic Party, which directly minded the business of the German bourgeoisie, and was directly merged with the state apparatus of this bourgeoisie, did not want to fight together with the Communists against itself. This would not only have been a maneuver; it would have been a stupid maneuver.

(To Be Continued)

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