

I know that every Daily Worker reader is deeply concerned with the problems of our paper. You are concerned with its continued existence, with its enlargement and improvement. For these reasons I wish to discuss the paper's present position.

Frankly, comrades, our financial position is very bad. This hampers us very greatly in our day-to-day work; it jeopardizes our plans for a New York Daily Worker and for three editions daily—with eight pages for New York City.

Some comrades, hearing this, might ask: "Why consider a larger paper, with three editions daily and with added features if your financial position is so bad? Why don't you live within your means?"

But the problem is not so simple. If we were to live "within our means," we would have to abandon a daily newspaper, because no daily paper can live from its circulation income alone. The daily capitalist-controlled newspapers are subsidized by their advertisers. The Daily Worker must be subsidized by its readers and by sympathetic working class organizations. We appear every day, not because we can afford to appear (financially speaking), but because the needs of the workers are such that a fighting paper, an organizer and leader of the workers, like the Daily Worker, must appear. We are essential to the working class movement. That is our one reason for existence.

For the same reasons we must make the Daily Worker a better and a bigger paper. We must attract and hold new readers. The circulation must be multiplied manyfold if we are to really serve as a mass organizer, an agitator and a propagandist. We must reach the broad mass of steel, textile, auto, and waterfront workers, the coal and metal miners, the workers in all basic industries, the Negro masses, the poor farmers, etc. We must have the space to deal with their problems as we dealt with those of the textile workers. We must be able to add such features as will interest these new readers as they are secured, so that the one-time reader is made a permanent reader.

In short, comrades, we must deal more simply, clearly and convincingly with the great mass of social, economic and political problems as they effect the main sections of the toiling population of the country. This is why we are now preparing to have a separate national edition of the paper in which more attention can be given to the problems outside of New York City, and two city editions (one at 7 p. m., the other at midnight), for the eastern seaboard cities.

Of course, comrades, these changes and improvements will cost more money. And for that reason the \$60,000, for which the Daily Worker is asking its readers, is urgently needed. We can realize these improvements providing the \$60,000 fund is raised in full. In fact the greatest portion of this amount is needed even to guarantee the existence of the present paper.

The strike wave sweeping through industry after industry increases the tasks and the responsibilities of the Daily Worker. In the textile strike I am sure every reader will agree that we did a good job. We sent staff correspondents into the principle strike areas; we had daily

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Only \$53 was received over the weekend for the Herndon-Scottsboro Defense Fund, bringing the total to \$8,603. Send contributions for the 15,000 fund to the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 14th St., New York City.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1934

WREATH—Falls

Needed—\$625 a Day
Yesterday's Receipts \$ 156.64
Total to Date \$8,399.97
Press Run Yesterday—52,800

(Six Pages) Price 3 Cents

FIGHT AGAINST BLACKLISTS!

Fascist Trend Cited As Noted Men Speak Of Anti-War Parley

Browder, Dreiser, Goldstein Urge Fight on Rising Reaction

NEW YORK—Theodore Dreiser, noted author, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., and Rabbi Benjamin Goldstein, in a three-cornered press interview on Monday night, sounded the warning that the intimidation of workers in the general textile strike was an indication of the rapid growth of organized attacks against the working class. Speaking to reporters at the headquarters of the American League Against War and Fascism, Dreiser said that "from what I read in the newspapers, there is considerable evidence of fascism in the textile strike."

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, pointed to "the innumerable examples of attacks upon workers that seem to go in the direction of the development of fascism in Germany. Though I must say that the San Francisco vigilantes were much better organized than the brown shirts."

4,000,000 Represented at Congress
All three men, who are leading figures in the League Against War and Fascism, stressed the need of fighting against fascist developments in this country, and of supporting the broad program of the League, which is holding its Second Congress in Chicago (Sept. 26, 27 and 30). Browder said that "the reaction to the increase in organized terror against workers has led to a phenomenal increase in the League's strength. At the Congress, about 4,000,000 people will be represented by accredited delegates."

Dreiser, when asked as to whether terrorist actions were on the increase, replied that "Probably they were." He told his experiences in Harlan, Kentucky, two years ago, where people who attempted to feed miners were beaten and shot. He was very bitter about the distortion of news by the press and singled out the Associated Press for "deliberately distorting his testimony at a cross-examination. One of the purposes of the League, it was brought out by Browder, was to organize strong resistance against these manifestations of fascism."

Rise of Chauvinism
Rabbi Goldstein was driven from his synagogue in Atlanta because of his efforts in behalf of the Scottsboro boys, answered the questions brought up in connection with anti-Semitism. He said that "anti-Semitism is growing rapidly because of the exigencies of the economic situation. The industrialists are beginning to look for some one to blame and since the Jew has always been the scapegoat, they naturally turn to that angle to avoid trouble."

The Jews, he said, will be charged with everything as the economic situation goes from bad to worse. The Negroes would also be affected and all other minority groups. Rabbi Goldstein illustrated the complexity of the problems by calling attention to the fact that the upper strata of oppressed minorities sometimes utilize such oppression for their own ends. He brought out the fact that in Harlem, a group of Negro business men were organizing a campaign to drive small Jewish business men out of the Negro district. Their leader was a self-styled "Black Hitler" by the name of Amir Abdullah.

Work Among Negroes and Jews
Since the League exposes all efforts to utilize racial and religious prejudices for fascist purposes, the question was asked as to why the League had shown its greatest strength among trade unions, youth organizations, and Protestant organizations, and did not have as

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Relief Conference Tomorrow For Locked-Out Mill Workers

NEW YORK—Pointing out that more than 80,000 strikers have been locked out by the textile operators, the New York Provisional Committee for Relief for Textile Strikers yesterday called on all sympathetic organizations to send delegates to a conference tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Webster Hall.

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Mass Sendoff For Chicago Parley Tonight

Big Meeting in N. Y.—Parade Is Arranged in Western City

NEW YORK—Speakers representing many shades of political opinion, but all united in their opposition to war and fascism, will appear on the platform of the mass sendoff meeting tonight at 7:30 in Mecca Temple, 136 W. 55th St., for New York delegates to the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism in Chicago.

Theodore Dreiser, dean of American novelists and supporter of the program of the American League Against War and Fascism, will speak, as will also Ann Burlak, national secretary of the National Textile Workers Union, who has just returned from the New England textile strike area, and with Dr. William Spofford, national secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, and Charles Krumbine, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Organizations including social service groups, religious organizations, youth organizations, professional and intellectual groups, pacifist organizations, and workers organizations will be represented at this mass rally, which is expected to be one of the greatest demonstrations against war and fascism ever seen in New York City.

A special feature program has also been prepared for the sendoff. The Workers Laboratory Theatre will present the one-act play "Free The Organism." A group of anti-war songs will be performed by the Dorsha Dancers and Paul Hayes, and the Workers Music League will sing famous songs of revolt.

Four National Guard regiments have elected a total of ten delegates to the Congress. The delegates are from the 1st Infantry, the Negro 369th Infantry, the 102nd Medical Regiment and the 212th Coast Artillery. A total of \$200 is needed by Friday night to send these delegates to Chicago.

Parade in Chicago
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Preparations are being completed here for the giant Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism, which will open on Friday with a meeting in the Coliseum, preceded by a mass parade of the several thousand delegates and thousands of Chicago workers.

Chief among the speakers will be two international delegates from the World Congress Against War and Fascism, whose names have not yet been announced.

Other leading speakers who will appear at the opening meeting in the Coliseum, at Fifteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, are Dr. Harry F. Ward, Ella Reeve Bloor, Robert Morss Lovett, George Koop, Thomas Amle, Waldo McNutt, Earl Browder, Mabel Byrd, Kurt Rosenfeld and General Victor Yakhontoff.

Michael Gold to Speak
NEW YORK—Michael Gold will speak at a party and dance at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock tonight, where the delegates to the National John Reed Club Conference and the Second Anti-War Congress at Chicago will be given a send-off.

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Amter Puts Relief Plan To Mayor

Tells LaGuardia How To Tax, While Jobless Mass Outside

NEW YORK—Unemployed and relief workers and homeless men massed at City Hall yesterday and threw a picket line around City Hall Park while representatives of the jobless presented relief demands to Mayor LaGuardia at the open hearing on his three tax schemes to finance unemployment relief in New York City.

Israel Amter, secretary of the National Unemployment Council and Communist candidate for governor of New York State, speaking in the name of the Communist Party, demanded that new fields of taxation be opened by taxes on corporations and utilities, stock transfers and large realty holdings, and that the present administration scrap the Bankers' Agreement and stop the payments to the bankers under the debt service, in order to meet relief obligations.

"We are just as much opposed to the proposals made by the Board of Aldermen as we are opposed to those made and to be made here by the representatives of big business," Amter said. "We are opposed to these proposals because even by the calculations of the city they will bring in an insufficient amount. These plans mean that the jobless in New York will face worse starvation than they have even up to the present."

City Taxes Aimed at Workers
Launching into an attack upon the present relief tax schemes, Amter pointed out that these taxes are directed in the main against the working population. Amter pointed to the discrimination against Negroes, Latin-Americans and Italian workers on the relief lists and demanded that the present relief budgets be increased to a sum equal to the relief needs of the families of the jobless.

Pointing out that there are 700,000 families in New York who are jobless and need relief in addition to 150,000 young men and women, Amter demanded that the city provide \$20 a week relief to families and \$7 a week to single workers as the very minimum which the unemployed would accept.

"To finance this," Amter declared, "we say that if the unemployed have been compelled to live on miserably for six years then it is time for the bankers to give up their loot."

Unemployment Insurance
"Finally," Amter declared, "though we have heard a great deal about employment insurance both from you and from President Roosevelt, we declare that there is only one unemployment insurance bill that will help the situation beyond the palliatives that have been proposed or adopted. This is unemployment and social insurance as embodied in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. We ask and demand that the Board of Aldermen and you, Mr. LaGuardia, endorse this bill and petition the United States government to enact it into law."

Isidore Begun, of the Unemployed Teachers Association, demanding that adequate relief funds be provided for the jobless through taxation on the bankers and the rich, declared, "If the city can go bankrupt insofar as the jobless are concerned and stop relief payments, then it can go bankrupt insofar as the bankers are concerned and stop the payment of their loot."

Begun, who was fired from the city schools for his activity in behalf of the teachers, in answer to LaGuardia's challenge to the state meant that workers were starving offered to take him to Harlem where

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N. Y. Workers To Mass At Bulgarian Consulate Friday Against Terror

NEW YORK—Workers here will show their solidarity with Bulgarian anti-fascists at a mass rally in front of the Bulgarian consulate, Friday at 11 a. m. They will demand the release of 150 Bulgarian soldiers who are facing trial for publicly demonstrating against war and fascism, and protest the Bulgarian terror used to oppress the Bulgarian workers and peasants and in the fast mounting record of murder and impoverishment in the Bulgarian masses.

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Thousands in New England Press Strike As Answer to Gorman's Betrayal Deal; 80,000 Locked Out in Southern Mills

South Is Eager for Re-Strike, But Leaders Withhold Word

By Harry Raymond
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 25.—Southern A. F. of L. leaders were marking time today in face of tremendous sentiment among the textile workers for a general re-strike against the widespread discrimination of union members.

R. E. Lawrence, President of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, admitted this morning that a word from him was all that was necessary to bring about a continuation of the strike. But he failed to say the word, and satisfied himself with denunciation of the mill owners' blacklist campaign and promises that the new Roosevelt Textile Board would take up the cases of discrimination.

"I feel that under the new board that is to be set up by the president the N. R. A. provisions will be enforced," Lawrence declared. Meanwhile 60,000 members of the United Textile Workers Union in the Carolinas were told there were no jobs for them when they returned to the mills under the plan to settle the strike by arbitration. It is estimated that 20,000 additional strikers were blacklisted in Georgia and other textile centers in the South, bringing the total number for the Southern area up to 80,000.

Rank and File Acts
When asked what would be done about feeding this large army of blacklisted strikers, Mr. Lawrence said: "We are placing the situation before the Federal authorities, and we feel sure that these people will be placed on the Federal relief rolls at once." It is a well known fact that all throughout the South strikers have been denied relief by the Federal authorities and most of the relief projects are managed by men and women having heavy stock in the textile mills, and in some cases members of mill owners' families.

In some sections, such as Concord and Roanoke Rapids, the rank and file have taken the matter in their own hands. There is a strong unit of the Communist Party in Concord and it is in this town where more than 2,000 strikers were blacklisted that a rank and file committee led a mass march of strikers to the court house yesterday to protest the discrimination.

Concord is the town where the chief of police and sheriff avowed that they would "arrest every Red that showed his head." Workers in Concord wait eagerly for the Daily Worker to arrive each day. They read the paper to find out what to do and then go ahead and try to carry out the policy laid down in the editorials. All the hysterical "red scare" stories in the Concord Tribune have failed to injure the Communist Party. The Party has gained new recruits amid the terror and workers look to it anxiously for leadership.

Tremendous Demonstration
Evidence that the rank and file movement is spreading can be seen in the tremendous demonstrations in front of the mills at Roanoke Rapids yesterday, where the mill owners told the strikers that "you boys have given up your jobs and that you want to work you will have to see about it at the office."

Further reports of blacklisting came from Greenville, S. C., where none of the 3,200 workers who were on strike, were taken back. In Lincoln, N. C., 150 strikers were told, "your jobs have been filled by other men," when they reported for work.

Gaston County, one of the strongest strike centers in the South, was the center of the mill owners' attack. The Lory Mill was working today with 850 scabs, who were working under troop protection.

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M. W. I. U. Calls Seamen To Mass Rally Tonight At Manhattan Lyceum

NEW YORK—A mass meeting of seamen will be held at 7:30 o'clock tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, under the auspices of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

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President Roosevelt, Mr. Gorman, and Bayonets!

AN EDITORIAL

LAST Saturday Francis J. Gorman suddenly called off the nation-wide textile strike, telling the strikers that through accepting the proposals of Roosevelt's board of investigation, headed by Winant, they had won a "sweeping victory."

This "sweeping victory" came after 16 strikers had been cruelly murdered, after hundreds had been seriously wounded, after thousands had been clubbed and gassed.

A murderous police and militia terror, characteristic of Hitler fascism, with machine guns, rifles and bayonets freely used against pickets, was the first line of attack of Roosevelt and of the democratic governors (Roosevelt's fellow party members) in the various states. This criminal denial of the workers' rights carried out by means even of torture (Southern concentration camps), was designed to destroy the workers' militancy, to split their ranks, and to prepare the way for the smashing of the strike.

THE second line of attack worked out by Roosevelt was the appointment of the Winant board, with its fake investigation, and its proposals for another, a permanent Textile Industrial Relations Board, and more investigations into wages, hours, strength-out, etc. In other words, through this maneuver, Roosevelt held out hopes that sometime in the future, after long investigations, something might be done. But now the workers should return to work, without a single concession, prepared to live on hopes—not a very substantial diet!

Gorman, afraid of the workers' growing militancy and desiring to end the strike anyway, immediately hailed these empty hopes as a "sweeping victory" and ordered the workers back into the mills. He was aided by the police, militiamen and sheriffs, who immediately singled out for attack or arrest every militant worker who opposed this empty "settlement," this vicious betrayal—the most brazen sell-out in labor history. Gorman did not even take the simplest precautions to guarantee the most active workers against the blacklist, against discrimination. To get out of the strike, he threw his own best union fighters to the wolves.

Roosevelt, Gorman and Bayonets—that is the combination responsible for what Gorman called "a sweeping victory."

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N. Y. Textile Rank and File Trimmers Win Flays Keller Strike Victory In Paterson

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 25.—More than 600 workers attended a meeting called by the textile workers' rank and file committee last night in the union hall. The workers, who had demanded that the executive board call a membership meeting, forced their way into the union hall when it was found locked.

Speeches by rank and file members of the union denounced Elmer Keller and the other leaders responsible for the sellout. Moe Brown, militant textile worker and Communist candidate for Governor, was given a tremendous ovation when he spoke.

At the close of the meeting the workers adopted resolutions retaining their rank and file committee which was chosen earlier in the day to carry on the work of mobilizing and supporting the workers still on

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Militant Receives Big Vote In A. F. L. Ballot in Chicago

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—For the first time since 1924, the organized voice of progressive forces in the Chicago Federation of Labor was heard in the elections for C. F. L. offices Sunday, when Elmer Johnson, militant candidate for vice-president of the Federation, received 80 per cent of the votes of this delegated body.

Johnson, progressive leader of the Painters Union, received fifty-seven votes as a result of his campaign against Oscar Nelson, the strongly entrenched vice-president. Nelson received 248 votes, through the energetic work of the Fitzpatrick-Knockles machine.

Johnson ran for Vice-President on the following platform:
1—Endowment of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.
2—Intensive campaign to unionize Chicago labor.

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Strike Goes On in Many Parts of New England Against Blacklist

By Carl Reeve
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 25.—In many textile areas the textile workers are fighting against discrimination and are continuing their strike. In many mills only a part of the force was taken back. The mill managements claim it will be several days before the mills recall all strikers. The strikers declare that the militant fighters are being blacklisted and that some of these mills are instituting a lock-out as a lesson to the workers.

In Woonsocket, where the workers on Sept. 13 battled police and National Guards all night to maintain picket lines, the companies have locked out 2,500, the strikers declare. U. T. W. leaders and mill owners there are offering and working out some agreement in Woonsocket.

In Easthampton, Mass., national guardsmen still patrol the Hampton Mill, which has refused to take back any of the strikers and is running with scabs. The largest mill in Fall River, the American Print Works, is still being picketed, following dismissal of active strikers there.

Some departments of the mill are already working. The eight mills of the French Company are discriminating against strikers.

Strike Goes On
The strike continues in Chicopee, Mass., with several thousand out demanding an agreement on the stretchout before they return to work. Loom fixers are picketing the Pequot Mill at Salem after two of their leaders were fired and blacklisted. In Maine the Lockwood Plant in Waterville hired back only a fraction of its force. The strikers charge discrimination here and elsewhere in Maine.

In Connecticut 1,000 U. T. W. members at Rockville continued on strike, charging discrimination. In Lowell the leaders of the Protective Union, using the same methods as the U. T. W. leaders, have succeeded in breaking the backbone of the Lowell strike. Although the Protective Union has not officially ended the strike, their methods have caused a rush back to work. These Protective Union leaders at last night's mass meeting in the Auditorium counseled over and over again, "No picketing, no mass meeting."

The 3,500 present did not have a chance to express themselves, as the meeting was hastily adjourned.

Some Forced Back to Work
The policy of no mass meetings and no picket lines forced a large number back to work today. Last night there were about 4,000 striking. Today most are at work.

There is a great deal of discrimination here, hundreds not having been taken back to work as yet. This morning in the union hall the militant strikers forced the holding of a meeting of the 100 strikers in the hall, but Sam Harzigian, leading rank and file striker, was not permitted to speak.

Police interference with the leaflet distributors cut down the size of a Communist meeting in the Colonial Hall last night. However, in the past two or three days 25 have signed applications to the Communist Party, and the sentiment of the workers for the Daily Worker is particularly strong. The Party and militant strikers, such as Sam Harzigian, put forward their program of mass picket lines, removal of weak and traitorous elements from both unions, and control of the strike and the union by the rank and file mass meetings, and strengthening of the relief committee and continuing the strike until the national demands are won.

The sentiment of the strike is that they have been sold out by the U. T. W. leaders, and many of them also place the blame directly on President Roosevelt.

Tonight Ed Stevens, Communist candidate for Governor, and Sam Harzigian, will be the speakers at a Communist Party mass meeting in the City Hall Square.

Before the strike ended the union leaders were forced by the mass sentiment of the workers to disband their strong-arm squad, which had kidnapped Joe Costello, leading shoe worker, and followed other Communist and militant strikers. McCue was punched in the nose by a rank and file striker before a vote of strike committee members forced him to "resign" as president of the strike committee. George Philis was jailed and is out on \$100 bail for distributing Communist leaflets. Timothy Burr was jailed for the third time for selling Daily Workers yesterday.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 25.—The textile workers of the Stevens Mill were the most outstanding evidence

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Coin, Back from U.S.S.R., to Address C.P. Coliseum Rally

Drive Brought Into Cleveland Railway Shop

Amer, Candidate for Governor, to Speak at Bronx Meeting

NEW YORK.—M. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit and Communist candidate for Congressman in the 23rd Congressional District in the Bronx, who has just returned from a three months' tour of the Soviet Union, will report at the state election ratification rally next Sunday in the open-air stadium of the Bronx Coliseum.

The gathering will also greet I. Amer, candidate for Governor of New York, flying here from Chicago to make formal acceptance of the nomination.

Olgin has embarked on active work for his candidacy as Congressman and has already been assured of co-operation on the part of working-class organizations of the Bronx.

C. P. Active in Cleveland Shop
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Communist Party election campaign here is being carried into important shops in an energetic and thorough manner.

In Collinwood, a working-class suburb, the campaign is being centered around the huge New York Central Railroad shops. The response of the workers in the shop is excellent.

The campaign was started by two issues of the "Red Express," a mimeographed paper published by the Communist Party members employed in the shop. These two issues dealt chiefly with working conditions of the men, their fight against a 10 per cent wage cut and lay-offs.

A third issue several days ago made an exposure of Charles Ely, Mayor of Euclid, Ohio, of which Collinwood is a part, Republican County Committeeman and Republican County Committee vice-chairman, as the individuals who were chiefly responsible for breaking the strike of workers in the Chase Brass Foundry here.

Both Attacker and Judge
Ely, with the help of a foreman in the shop, mobilized thugs and caused the beating and arrest of strikers, against whom he issued severe sentences in his capacity as justice of the peace.

The week following the distribution of the "Red Express" the Communist Party issued leaflets condemning Ely's activity in the strike and pointing out how natural it is that public officials of the capitalist Republican and Democratic Parties should act as strike-breakers.

The leaflets set forth the election program of the Communist Party and urged the workers to vote Communist.

Workers distributing these leaflets were arrested among them Peter Margetich, Communist candidate for State Representative. After the leaflets were distributed, a short meeting was held at the shop gates. The officials of the plant tried to disrupt the meeting by driving to the gates a locomotive which let off huge quantities of steam with a deafening roar.

Amer Puts Relief Program to Mayor

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both could witness the destitution of the unemployed Negroes. "If that's the way you wonder," LaGuardia answered, "it's no wonder that the Board of Education fired you."

Business man and representatives of boards of trade and commerce, spoke in opposition to the projected relief taxes and for the most part proffered a tax on subway rides as a means of raising revenue.

Gonshak Thrown Out
David Lassber, Socialist Party member and head of the Workers Unemployed Union, declared that the relief tax schemes of LaGuardia "were a step in the right direction, but did not go far enough. We feel," he said, "that the excess profits of the bankers and the public utilities must be taxed."

Harry Leader, Socialist Party candidate for comptroller, asked that "taxes on incomes of utilities above six per cent be levied by the city to finance relief."

Sam Gonshak, organizer of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York twice arose from the floor and demanded the right to be heard. At the second time, LaGuardia ordered the police to put him out. Slugged by LaGuardia's police, Gonshak was ejected from the building.

Hundreds of workers who were picketing the City Hall during the tax hearings met in Foley Square, a few blocks away, where Gonshak reported on the tax hearings.

All during the tax hearings, City Hall bristled with police. Members of the police alien and radical squads, dressed in plain clothes, mingled with the people, a policeman was stationed at each door, and others were secreted in the basement and corridors, and 250 mounted and patrolmen surrounded City Hall.

I. L. G. W. U. MEETS TODAY
NEW YORK.—A meeting of all members of the Left Wing Group of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, will be held today, right after work, at Memorial Hall, 344 West 36th St. Questions of vital importance will be taken up at the meeting. All left wing dressmakers have been called upon to be there, without fail.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MR. GORMAN AND BAYONETS

AN EDITORIAL

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rank and file leadership to continue the strike over the head of these betrayers, they could see no other way out except the return to their jobs.

But when they arrived at the mill gates the degree of Gorman's treachery became immediately apparent. In many cases the mills remained closed; a virtual lockout was instituted. In all other cases a few were permitted to begin work; the most militant were ordered out; they were blacklisted because they fought for their union and for improved conditions.

In all the locked-out and blacklisted workers number many thousands. In the South alone 80,000 are barred from their jobs. In all strike areas the blacklisted and locked-out workers constitute one-third, or possibly even more, of the strikers.

GORMAN'S "sweeping victory" then is this: The best trade unionists, the militant fighters are driven out of the mills; those who returned to the mills do so on the same starvation, stretch-out conditions which they struck against. Every worker, in his face of such evidence, can clearly see that Gorman's "sweeping victory" was merely a victory for the bosses. For the textile workers, Gorman's sweeping victory was a miserable sell-out, a criminal betrayal.

This is Roosevelt's "New Deal" in action. This is what grows out of "faith in Roosevelt." These are the results which flow from Roosevelt, Gorman and bayonets.

It works this way, fellow workers: Roosevelt lets loose a reign of terror against the workers and a flood of demagogic (deceptive premises); Gorman, who pretends to be a labor leader, advises you to have "faith in the President" and return to work; the Socialist Party leader, as well as high U.T.W. official, Emil Rieve, who wins the confidence of workers by talking as a "Socialist," urges the workers to "stand by the union," to "support Gorman"; and the expelled member of the Communist Party, Eli Keller, of Paterson who poses still as a Communist, also, though "criticizing" Gorman's "victory," urges the workers to accept it. All the way from Roosevelt to Eli Keller, one sees a chain that serves only to enslave the workers.

It is by such maneuvers and outright terror, always closely bound together, that strikes are broken. These were the methods in the textile strike, in Toledo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and in San Francisco.

IN PATERSON in silk workers are enraged against the renegade Keller; in the South the U.T.W. leaders are being denounced; in New England the workers are equally bitter. They are fighting to throw these traitors out of the union; the move for rank and file leadership is growing; the sentiment for a new strike is rising high.

Gorman admits that: "There's a lot of sentiment in the South to renew the strike, but I told them to have patience and give the new machinery a chance."

R. R. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor, acknowledges the tremendous demand for a new strike, and says: "I feel that under the new board that is to be set up by the President the N.R.A. provisions will be enforced."

Keller, head of the U.T.W. silk union in Paterson, refuses to let a union meeting be called, and orders the workers back to the mills.

But everywhere there is the blacklist, the lockout, the same miserable conditions, the same unbearable stretch-out. Will Roosevelt's board "to be appointed" change the situation? Did similar boards change the conditions of the auto workers, the steel workers? No, fellow workers, they did not! In the textile also they will not! In auto they aided in splitting the union; there they worsened conditions. In textile also, they will strive to split the workers' ranks; they aid the bosses in putting over still more unbearable conditions.

You will continue to have Roosevelt, Gorman and bayonets so long as you accept the empty promises of Roosevelt, and Gorman's ballyhoo of "have faith in the President." And Roosevelt, Gorman and bayonets will continue to enslave you under the slavery conditions now existing in the textile mills.

WHAT can you do? That is now the main problem in the minds of all textile strikers. Fellow workers, the situation is not easy, but the fight is by no means lost. You can still accomplish what you set out to accomplish at the beginning of your fight.

But you can not win by relying on Roosevelt, or Gorman, or Rieve, or Keller. You can do it only by organizing your own rank and file strike leadership made up of the best fighters, the most loyal union men, the fellows from your own mill who have proved their trustworthiness. These are the men and women who should make up your leadership.

Under such leaders you can fight against the lockout; you can transform this lockout of the bosses into a new strike for your U. T. W. convention demands. You can fight against the blacklist. You can serve notice on the bosses that either every worker returns to the mill, or else every worker will again strike! That is the job at the moment.

By means of the lockout and the blacklist the textile bosses are trying to destroy your union. You must maintain your union, but you also must kick out the dirty rats in the union leadership which betrayed you!

THE Communist Party urges the textile workers to hold their ranks solid, maintain unity, prevent splits, resist the spread of pessimism. Organize the forces of the rank and file, the honest fighters; win control of your local, of the entire U. T. W.

The Communist Party urges you to fight against the blacklist; insist on the return of every striker; agitate and organize for a new strike against the blacklist and the lockout.

ALL INTO THE FACTORIES AS ONE UNITED, ORGANIZED MASS, OR ALL OUT ON THE STREETS IN A NEW STRIKE!
PREPARE AND ORGANIZE FOR A NEW STRIKE!
CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR YOUR OWN DEMANDS!
DON'T TRY TO FEED YOUR FAMILY ON "FAITH IN ROOSEVELT"; FIGHT FOR A REAL VICTORY, FOR YOUR ORIGINAL DEMANDS!

TO EVERY COMMUNIST PARTY UNIT:
EVERY revolutionist must be filled with indignation at the base betrayal of the textile workers' strike. What a heroic struggle of hundreds of thousands of workers was here stabbed by the treachery of the Gormans and Greens!

But our hatred, our indignation alone are not sufficient. It is one of the most important lessons of this struggle that it was because there were too few Communists in the locals of the United Textile Workers, because we Communists were too weak in our influence in the U. T. W. locals, that it was possible for the U. T. W. officials to betray the strike. In their treachery, the U. T. W. leaders did not sufficiently encounter the resistance of workers firmly organized in the U. T. W. locals by revolutionaries.

We Communists must face this truth squarely if we are going to make progress.

To those reactionaries and renegades who try to do business and think to make capital on the basis of our self-criticism, we answer: "Yes, gentlemen, we plead guilty to having failed to drive you from the ranks of the working class with sufficient speed." To drive these

treacherous leaders from the ranks of the workers and the working-class organizations in the interests of the labor movement, in the interest of the liberation of the entire working class—this is our task! Whoever does not understand this, and does not bend all his energies to achieve it with far greater speed than has been the case up to now is not yet a fully conscious revolutionary. This is the task not only among the textile workers, but it is now more than ever the task of the whole working class.

Not only to agitate, but to plunge into the practical work of organizing the workers in the A. F. of L. unions to resistance, against the treacherous policies of the A. F. of L. leadership is now one of the most vital links in the chain of our revolutionary policy. The experiences in the textile strike proved this again, for the hundredth time, and with even greater urgency. We must quickly prove in our practical work that we understand this, that we know how to work better among the workers in the A. F. of L.

WHAT is to be done? In the next two weeks, every unit must take up one central question: the work in the trade unions and especially

R.I. Workers Talk About New Walkout

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 25.—Scores of workers who were active in the textile strike found themselves locked out here when they tried to return to work yesterday and today. Many of them were flatly told that they "had no business to be on strike," or tauntingly were asked, "Why didn't you come back last week?"

Mass resentment against the United Textile Workers Union leadership in Pawtucket and Central Falls is sweeping the entire rank and file in the industry. The best way to get a black eye in these parts is to say something in favor of Francis Gorman or the United Textile Workers Union.

Many workers are talking about coming out again soon to take up their fight for their original demands where they were compelled to leave off by the traitorous leaders of the United Textile Workers Union.

Many workers here have expressed regret that they were not under the leadership of Ann Burlak and the National Textile Workers Union in the strike.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 25.—The workers of the Cheney Silk Mill, though back, are anxiously waiting the official strike report sent to verify the prevalent opinion of the sell-out. Many say the strike ending was premature since nothing gained; they are actually dazed.

The Communist Party, which was refused a permit in a campaign meeting during the strike, is refused. Politicians and union officials fear the exposure of the U.T.W. leadership to the dissatisfied workers.

South Is Eager For New Strike
(Continued from Page 1)

tion during the strike. About 1,300 reported for work and all but 850 were turned away.

National Guardsmen who were on duty in Gastonia and Belmont were ordered withdrawn today. But the troops are being replaced by hundreds of additional deputies, and it was stated that all guardsmen were to stand by for an emergency re-mobilization.

Strike Firm in Huntsville
All mills in Alabama's largest textile area around Huntsville remained closed tight by the strike today. The workers in this town walked out on strike ten weeks ago, before the general strike began. It was announced by union leaders here that it will be the policy to settle the strikes in these mills on an individual basis.

Eye witnesses of the fatal shooting of seven strikers at Honea Patch told a coroner's jury at Anderson, S. C., today that police and mill guards shot the men in the back. Dr. E. J. Donald of Honea Patch, who performed the autopsy, testified that he found holes in the backs of five of the dead men.

J. R. King, a mill worker, told the jury that Claude Cannon, one of the dead strikers, was shot from behind as he was going away from the mill "without troubling anybody."

New York Utility Firm Fires Fifty Union Men
NEW YORK. Resentment among members of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees ran high yesterday as a result of the firing of fifty union workers by the New York Queens Light and Power Co. Some form of protest action, the exact nature of which has not yet been announced, is contemplated.

The fifty men were fired on the company's claim of "lack of funds," a claim which the brotherhood derides. All fifty worked in the subway bureau of the company.

The company's net income in 1933 was \$4,049,315, a substantial increase over 1932, the union said.

prepare for coming struggles, to make, at once, the necessary preparations for the approaching struggles of the seamen and longshoremen. In short, this means to act as a revolutionary, to organize the revolution.

This must be done within the next two weeks. Every unit must report directly to the district and to the Central Committee on the carrying out of this work and on the results. These reports will be published in the Daily Worker.

The quickening of our tempo of work is indispensable if we are to defeat the betrayers. It is indispensable if we are to organize the tremendous mass of workers who are eager to struggle, eager to resist the attacks of the employers. We must draw the practical, revolutionary conclusions from the tremendous indignation which the textile workers feel at the unparalleled treachery of the U. T. W. leaders.

Comrades, to work! Every unit must become an instrument for the organization of victorious struggle among the workers organized in the A. F. of L., as an organizer of victorious mass struggles of the working class.

These will not be dull discussions. This is to take measures to make impossible future betrayals by the A. F. of L. leadership. This is to organize, more successfully and with greater speed, our revolutionary forces against the reactionary forces against the masses of the working class. This means to learn the lessons of the textile strike, to

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The Editor Writes to Our Readers

By C. A. HATHAWAY

(Continued from Page 1)

telegraphed stories from all strike fronts; we gave most detailed organizational and political guidance to the strikers; we distributed over 10,000 copies of the paper, mostly free, to the textile workers.

We must be able to do this in the developing strike of east and gulf coast maritime workers, and in all the major strike struggles now maturing.

The betrayals of the reformist leaders in struggle against struggle (Toledo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, San Francisco, and now textile), and the increased fascist trend of the city, state and national governments, places added responsibilities on a paper like the Daily Worker, which takes its stand squarely as the spokesman for the workers' movement in the fight against hunger, fascism and war.

Finally, comrades, it becomes more clear every day that, together with the building of the Daily Worker, the Communist Party must be built with increasing speed as the only guarantee against the fight to unite the workers' day-to-day struggles and in the fight unite the workers' ranks for an effective stand against the advance of fascist reaction.

In these many-sided activities and struggles the Daily Worker is needed, and for that reason, to live and to grow, we need the \$60,000.

The drive of this \$60,000 fund to date has lagged. The principal Districts of the Communist Party are not on their toes. They have not seriously organized the campaign for financial support for the Party's central organ.

New York, for example, has reached only \$3,785 out of its \$30,000 quota. Such returns, comrades of New York, will never get you a Chicago Daily Worker!

What about the Socialist competition between these districts? What about the other Districts with even worse records? Comrades, these returns show a serious underestimation of the Daily Worker, and of the urgent need for the \$60,000 fund.

The money is needed, and needed badly. Our continued effectiveness as a fighter for the workers' needs and aims is at stake. We call upon

every ready, every Party member, every unit, section and district, to take up this campaign seriously and quickly. We now need \$1,000 per day if we are to carry out our expansion plans. Come to our aid now as you have in the past.

Noted Men Speak Of Fascist Trend
(Continued from Page 1)

large support among Jewish and Negro organization.

Browder replied that this was principally due to lack of intensive work among the latter groups. He said that already Mabel Byrd, a prominent Negro social worker who resigned from the N.R.A. in protest over the discrimination against Negro workers, was a member of the arrangements' committee of the Anti-War Congress, and that the editor of one of the largest Negro newspapers was also a member of this important committee.

In connection with minority groups, Rabbi Goldstein brought out the point that the wealthy Jews in this country are pursuing the same course that the Jewish bourgeoisie followed in Germany. "They turn to Hitlerism and fascism," he charged, "because they feel that under a fascist regime they can buy safety for themselves and their property, whereas they know definitely that should Communists come into power, their property would inevitably be confiscated." To save their property they are willing to sacrifice the poor Jews.

The broad aims and purposes of the League were illustrated by the answers of the men to certain questions. Rabbi Goldstein seemed to be eager and certain in his replies, as befits a young intellectual who has participated in working class struggles. The older Dreiser was slower in his answers, but seemed grimly sincere in his hatred of war and fascism. Browder was the calmest of the three and the most forceful.

He showed through the logic of facts that to really fight war we must go beyond mere hatred. He spoke of the armed forces of the United States and said that one of the results of this activity was the development of strong anti-war sentiment among National Guardsmen. At the coming Anti-War Congress there will be 20 delegates from National Guard regiments, he said.

Browder explained that "so far the actual activity of the League has been of an agitational, educational and propaganda trend." But the League must go further, he said, after it has rallied sufficient forces. It must go in for very definite acts of struggle against fascist activities and war preparations.

Despite their individual differences on certain issues, the three men were as one in their common opposition to war and fascism. As Dreiser said, "I fully endorse the League's program." And so do millions of persons throughout the world who are unitedly fighting the menace of imperialist war and fascism.

BIMBA TO TEACH WORKERS
NEW YORK.—The opening of a class on the "History of the American Labor Movement," with Anthony Bimba, author of "History of the American Working Class," as instructor, was announced by the Left Wing Group of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

The first session of the class will take place tonight at 8, at 140 West 36th Street, and will be held regularly every Wednesday at the same place and time. All members of the I. L. G. W. U. have been invited to register for the class.

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North Will Report Anti-War Congress For Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—Joseph North, one of the editors of the New Masses, will report for the Daily Worker, in day to day dispatches, events at the Second United States Congress Against War and Fascism, which opens in Chicago on Friday.

North will be in Chicago in time to witness the mass parade of delegates and Chicago workers which will precede the opening of the Congress with a mass meeting in the Coliseum.

Workers' Enemies Exposed
Mel Wermblad, of Kansas City, Mo., former financial secretary of District No. 10, has been expelled from the Communist Party and is hereby exposed as a stool pigeon.

The Party is in possession of letters addressed to him, as "No. 15," from 6030 So. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill., in which he is asked to obtain the "Butcher Workman" paper and to sign receipts "for June account," one for \$25, dated June 6, and another for \$30, dated June 12.

Shortly before these proofs were obtained and all Party records were taken away from Wermblad, there was an attack upon the Kansas City headquarters of the Party and arrests of Party and non-Party workers, which indicated a fairly intimate knowledge on the part of the police as to who is who in and around the Party there.

It was also found that Wermblad systematically and carefully had avoided giving his address to anybody in the Party.

The workers will watch out for this rat and drive him away wherever he may appear again.

Description: American of German-English descent, bookkeeper salesman by occupation; age, 38; height, 5 ft. 8 in.; slender; weight, about 140 pounds; eyes, brown; hair, light brown; complexion, sallow; wears glasses when reading; dresses fairly well; speaks slowly and in an even tone.

Strike Continues In Many Districts
(Continued from Page 1)

1,300 of them, voted last night to remain on strike as a means of ending discrimination against strikers who were refused their jobs when they reported for work following the official closing of the strike.

Rank and file committees and local officials of the United Textile Workers Union are conferring with mill employers. Another vote on returning to work will be taken after terms have been worked out to protect the locked-out strikers. A small silk mill here has reopened.

Local textile workers are losing faith in Gorman and are giving serious thought to the Daily Worker's exposure of his betrayal of the strike.

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Paterson Workers Meet Despite Keller

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, and to press the demands of silk workers for a membership meeting for this Saturday in spite of the announcement of the executive board that such a meeting would not be called until the following week.

Resolutions were also passed stating that no union members could be expelled without a membership meeting, this as a step against the dictatorship of Keller; and also that an organizer for the broad silk department be elected by the membership, as this position has been vacant since Keller became union manager.

The final resolution condemned the national strike committee and the Paterson officials, Eli Keller, William Smith, et al, for their sell-out policies in the textile strike. Silk workers as a group infuriated by Keller's recent actions declared at this meeting that Keller must be kicked out.

Today many more workers returned to their mills, although there are still several thousand, according to the union, who have not yet returned to the shops. Some were forced out on strike again when bosses attempted to pull over wage cuts, and discrimination,

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PETITION PUTS WORKERS' BILL IN WASH. STATE LEGISLATURE

If Not Passed Bill Must Go Before Voters

Communists File Names of 50,000 Who Signed Initiative Demand

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25.—Initiative number four, a State unemployment insurance bill, modeled on the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, was officially filed with the Secretary of State at Olympia last week, after workers had collected 50,000 signatures to a petition.

Under the state initiative laws, the State Legislature is forced to place the State Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill on the first order of business when it convenes on Jan. 14. Under the same law, if the bill is not passed by the State Legislature it automatically goes on the ballot for referendum vote at the next general elections.

Initiative Number Four, Which Has Been Backed by Hundreds of Working Class Organizations in the State of Washington, is Wording the Same as the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill Introduced into Congress Last Feb. 2, Under House Resolution 7598 with the Inclusion of a Paragraph Stating that It Will be Effective until the Workers' Bill is Passed on a National Scale.

It Provides Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Equal to Average Local Wages for All Workers and Farmers Unemployed Through no Fault of Their Own. The Benefit Payments under the Bill are in No Case to be Less than \$10 a Week for Each Unemployed Worker plus \$3 for each dependent.

It further provides full payment of benefits to workers unemployed because of sickness, old age, maternity, or strikes.

Initiative number four was filed by Charles E. Malone, Communist candidate for State Senator from the 45th district. Malone is president of the Central Federation of the Unemployed Citizens League (affiliated to the National Unemployment Councils). The League led in the drive to obtain the necessary number of signatures to place the Workers Bill before the State Legislature.

Malone, for twelve years a member of the Railroad Switchmen of North America, was an organizer of the militant Crown Hill local of the Unemployed Citizens League, and led the two hunger marches to the State capital. His long fight for the working class won him the candidacy on the working class ticket for State Senator.

Malone in filing the Workers' Bill, warned all workers that under the State initiative law the State Legislature has the option of presenting a substitute bill along with initiative number four, and called upon the workers in the State to continue an unrelenting fight for real unemployment insurance as embodied in the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill (initiative four), the bill which has the support of millions of workers throughout the country.

The drive for the 50,000 signatures was well under way during the past week, with all mass meetings called by the Unemployed Citizens League filled to capacity. The Cedar Mountain Local, the United Mine Workers of America and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the Painters locals leading in the drive for the 50,000 signatures.

Workers on Docks and Ships Demand Militant Mass Strike; Only United and Vigilant Rank and File Can Force a Victory

Jobless Plan Relief Drive in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 25.—Delegates from 82 organizations representing A. F. of L., independent and unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, women, youth and Negro groups, met at a conference on unemployment here Sunday to plan immediate steps in the fight for adequate relief.

A program of action under which the organizations participating in the conference will conduct a vigorous campaign to force the city relief administration to adopt the demands of the jobless was unanimously decided upon. This plan calls for the sending of one hundred delegates from the participating organizations to the City Council at its meeting on Oct. 18.

Mass demonstration will be held Saturday, Oct. 20, at Rayburn Plaza, Philadelphia. State-wide action will be held on Oct. 19 at 10 a.m., at which time unemployed workers throughout the state will demonstrate before the local relief stations and elected delegates will present demands for immediate adoption by the relief officials.

The delegates pledged to enroll 25,000 new members into the Unemployment Councils by Dec. 31.

Hollywood Movie Men Organize, Win Demands

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 25.—Under the leadership of the Motion Picture Workers' Industrial Union the first significant workers' victory in the industry in the past several years has been won at the Mitchell Camera Company.

The settlement was made after the employees, 100 per cent organized in the Industrial Union, had voted to strike in the event an adequate settlement was not reached. Wage raises as high as 15 per cent, including a 15 per cent raise in the minimum hiring rate, were granted. The company agreed to adhere to the 35-hour work week. Numerous important but minor correctives in working conditions were won.

The methods of rank and file controlled industrial unionism are new to studio workers. They are being popularized not only by the growth of the union itself, but by the monthly "Motion Picture Worker," published by the Association of Motion Picture Employees and supporting the Industrial Union.

This paper has a five-point program of struggle, around which it calls for unity of all motion picture workers in all unions.

Ryan Already on Record Against Any Struggle for Demands

By PAUL CLINE
During the past few weeks important developments in the marine industry, particularly on the East Coast, have placed the question of new mass strikes of the longshoremen and seamen on the agenda of the class struggle. These developments are:

1. The expiration on Oct. 1 of the East Coast longshoremen's working agreement. In the negotiations now taking place in New York the shipowners have made it plain that they will stand pat for renewal of the present agreement, and for no concessions to the men. On the other hand the mass of longshoremen affected by the agreement—40,000 of them in ports from Maine to Virginia—are bitterly dissatisfied with the present working conditions and wage scale and are increasingly pressing for action.

The weight of this pressure is revealed by the fact that Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, has been forced to come out with a demand for \$1 an hour and \$1.50 for overtime as the basic wage rate for the new agreement. (This scale is the same as that put forward by the rank and file longshore delegates at the Baltimore Unity Conference, Sept. 1).

Ryan's Demagoguery

Ryan, in making talk for \$1 an hour, has another motive in mind besides posing as the champion of high wages: He wants to cover up, to push into the background the question of working conditions (one or two days work a week, curtailed size of gangs, tremendous speed-up, discrimination in hiring, etc.) from which the most burning demands of the dock workers arise.

Furthermore, Ryan has already made it plain as day that he is quite prepared to drop his bluff for high wages. Fearing that the longshoremen may take him seriously and prepare to back up demands with strike action, he has come out with the following public statement: "We have been renewing contracts with the shippers since 1915 without trouble. I don't anticipate there will be any necessity for a walk-out in this instance. It has always been my policy to arrive at an agreement with the employers across the table. With two committees conferring, I believe we will get any reasonable demands we will make."

Ryan Against Strike

In this statement Ryan openly places himself on record against strike action. He expresses confidence in the goodwill of the shipowners—the same people who did not stop at turning machine guns on the West Coast stevedores. He implies, of course, that the demand for \$1 an hour is "unreasonable."

Police Seize Lawyer Appearing for 2 Held for Distributing 'Daily'

DANIELSON, Conn., Sept. 25.—Joseph West, Connecticut secretary of the International Labor Defense, was arrested yesterday when he appeared at the courthouse here to arrange for the defense of Russell Danielson, Dartmouth College graduate, and Donald Wiley, Penn State College graduate, arrested for distributing the Daily Worker and other Communist literature. Both men are charged with "sedition."

Danielson is a direct descendant of James Danielson, first settler in this community, and for whom the place is named, and his advocacy of the cause of the revolutionary working class has created quite a sensation in local bourgeois circles. Wiley is an organizer of the United Farmers League. No charges have been filed as yet against West.

The I. L. D. is organizing a mass protest movement for the release of the three organizers.

Furniture Workers Of Warren Organize An N. F. W. I. U. Local

WARREN, Pa., Sept. 25.—A new local, 106 of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, was formed at a meeting Thursday by 200 furniture workers. The workers, representing 50 per cent of the city's workers in the trade, heard Joe Kiss, national secretary of the union and Frank Herron, secretary of the Jamestown, N. Y. Joint Council, on the need for organization.

The membership of Local 102, of the Carpenters and Joiners International, A. F. of L., with a membership of 400 a year ago, is distinguished with their union because the "verbal" agreements entered into with the bosses were completely disregarded by the manufacturers and nothing has been done about it. The membership of the local is down to seven workers now.

Local 106 of the N. F. W. I. U. has initiated a campaign, in cooperation with the Jamestown Joint Council, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, to unionize all the furniture workers in the city.

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

and that granting of the more basic sympathetic response from the longshoremen — and vice versa. The great West Coast strike has broken down the wall of craft separatism responsible for the defeat of many marine strikes in the past, has demonstrated both the power and possibility of united action of the longshoremen and seamen. In this connection it is important to bear in mind that whereas in the West Coast strike the longshoremen were the first to go out, here it is possible that the seamen will initiate the strike movement. The strength and influence of the M. W. I. U. on the East Coast is greater than it was on the West Coast. On the other hand the Ryan machine is more firmly entrenched in New York, Philadelphia and Boston than it was in Frisco, Los Angeles or Portland.

The M. W. I. U. has led many successful ship strikes and unemployed actions in the ports on the East Coast and the Gulf and has thousands of new members and a broad influence among the seamen. This was reflected in the recent United Action Conference of all marine crafts held in Baltimore on Sept. 2 and 3 at which were present eighty delegates representing 6,500 workers in all branches of the industry. This conference projected the necessity of preparing for broad strike action through unity of all strike unions and crafts, and worked out a program of minimum demands as a basis for the coming struggle. (The longshoremen's demands are printed elsewhere in this issue.)

Rank and File Activity Grows

(3) During the period since the Baltimore Unity Conference the activity of the rank and file groups in the I. L. A. in New York has been intensified. Opposition to Ryan and his treacherous policies has been openly expressed on the basis of local union meetings. At a recent meeting of Local 1258, addressed by Ryan, a worker got up and asked the notorious misleader whether or not he had been chased off the West Coast by the strikers. Upon Ryan's denial, this worker shouted: "That's a lie. Because it says in this paper that you were!" And he pulled out and waved a copy of the Daily Worker!

In this same local, 1258, the rank and file opposition has been issuing an official organ, "The Hook." This bulletin, coming out every other week, has gained a wide influence because of its sharp exposure of graft, job-grievances, discrimination, etc. A number of job actions (against Negro discrimination, against graft) have been carried through under the leadership of the rank and file group.

In Local 896, Brooklyn, workers took the floor to defend the Dock Walkout position rank and file bulletin published bi-weekly in English and Italian.

Demands for Longshoremen

Following is the list of demands for longshoremen, adopted at the Baltimore United Action Conference, Sept. 1, and approved by the National Rank and File Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Marine Workers Industrial Union:

- Six hours of work shall constitute a day's work. The day shall be between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. The working week shall consist of five days, Monday through Friday.
- While 30 hours shall constitute a week's work, there must be a guarantee of 40 hours of work per week. The government and industry shall guarantee this minimum of 40 weeks. All workers getting less than 40 weeks shall receive the difference between their actual earnings and the minimum wage from the Unemployment Insurance funds, which shall be paid on a checkered basis on every 100 pounds of cargo and from funds appropriated for the Jones-White act. When the minimum shall be so guaranteed until the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, R. R. 7598, which bill has the endorsement of the U. S. WAGES
- The wage shall be \$1 per hour for general cargo and \$1.50 for dangerous, explosives, sulphur, barbed wire, hides, explosives, etc., wages for such cargo shall be \$1.25 an hour and \$1.75 overtime. Explosives are to be plainly marked as such.
- Wages are to be adjusted regularly as prices rise, so that there will be no lowering of the standard of living due to inflation.
- HIRING
- The gang system of hiring shall be discontinued and a rotary system instituted by the longshoremen. There shall be no discrimination against race, creed or color in giving out jobs. There shall be no checkered gang system. Negro workers are to be given equal opportunity for any job on the dock.
- When men are called out and no work is provided, the men shall receive three hours pay at the prevailing rate. After six hours, the men shall receive time and a half meal times to be double straight time.
- There shall be no overtime after six hours. A new gang is to be shaped up. All Saturday and Sunday work is to be paid at overtime rates, time and a half. Double straight time shall be paid for general cargo.
- The longshoremen shall have the right to join any union they see fit; the right to strike when their demands are not otherwise granted; the right to elect dock committees for the enforcement of wages and labor conditions contained in these demands and in any other problems that may arise. In all conferences longshoremen shall be represented by committees elected by and from the ranks of the longshoremen. There shall be no discrimination on account of union activities.
- RECOGNITION
- The longshoremen shall have the right to join any union they see fit; the right to strike when their demands are not otherwise granted; the right to elect dock committees for the enforcement of wages and labor conditions contained in these demands and in any other problems that may arise. In all conferences longshoremen shall be represented by committees elected by and from the ranks of the longshoremen. There shall be no discrimination on account of union activities.
- MINIMUM GANGS
- In order to create more jobs, the minimum gang for general cargoes shall be 22 men, with corresponding increases for all other types of cargo. The main local and dock committees shall determine the size of the gangs.
- Compensation shall be \$20 a week, payable at once, upon injury. All expenses incurred, such as doctors, etc., to be paid by shipowners and compensation. Workers to have the right to any doctor they want.
- The above demands and wage scale shall apply to all men employed in the business of loading or discharging of all vessels and the assembling of all cargoes, all checking, all cargo repairmen, all longshoremen on deep water and coastwise docks.

Basic Issues Are Ignored in Proposals of A.F.L. Misleadership

At a meeting of Local 791, held several weeks ago, Ryan devoted his speech to attacking the Rank and File Committees, the Daily Worker and the Communist Party. But several workers rose up to challenge his statements and to demand a real struggle for the return of 1929 working conditions and wages.

The central Rank and File Action Committee, at Room 810, 1 Union Square, issues a monthly port bulletin called the Shape-Up News.

West Coast Militancy High

4) Reports from San Francisco of the strike of two Dollar Line ships crews and solidarity picketing of 1,000 longshoremen, coupled with the election victory in the I. L. A. Frisco local of the rank and file slate headed by Harry Bridges, leader of the strike, show that the fighting spirit and organized power of the West Coast men are unbroken, and that they can be counted on to give effective support to strike action on the East Coast. This is a positive factor of the utmost importance. Joint action of the seamen and longshoremen on both coasts would represent a tremendous concentration of working-class power.

The question of whether the treacherous line-up of Ryan, Olander and company will succeed now in putting over their betrayal maneuvers of side-tracking strike action is a question of developing the maximum activity of the militant elements among the marine workers on the docks and ships, inside the I. S. U., the I. L. A. and among the unorganized. The workers must demand regular reports on the negotiations, must fight for rejection of any sell-out agreements or arbitration proposals, must pass strike resolutions on the docks, ships and in the local meetings, and above all must insist on united action and solidarity of all marine unions and crafts under committees elected by the rank and file.

It is now the most serious class responsibility of all revolutionary workers and their organizations to assist to the utmost the militant longshoremen and seamen in preparing and leading the coming strike battles in the marine industry.

Los Angeles Furniture Strikers Discriminated Against After Walkout

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—After two months' strike, during which they were persecuted by their leaders to refrain from militant picketing, the workers of the Gillespie Furniture Company last week called off the strike with all losses and no gains.

Only 30 of approximately 150 who struck on July 5 were taken back. The remainder were placed on a "preferred" list for future hiring, which only means that the boss can discriminate against whoever he pleases.

The Gillespie workers, realizing the sellout policy of the A. F. of L. furniture local here under the domination of Thomas Mayhew, still were kept away by the "red scare" from the rank and file policy of the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union. They organized an independent union, but failed to adopt a militant policy based on rank and file control.

Their loss of the strike stands in significant contrast to the victory several weeks ago of the F. W. I. U. in the Martin Young Shop. The two strikes began at the same time.

I. L. D. Acts To Sue Matron Who Attacked Jailed Militant Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—A suit for \$10,000 is being prepared against Police Matron McDonald for striking Annie Mae Leathers, arrested strike militant, in an effort to force her and Leah Young to dismiss John H. Geer, Atlanta Negro attorney. Geer was retained by the International Labor Defense to defend the two framed workers.

Louis Tatham, local white attorney, who is working with Geer on the defense of the two white women textile strikers, will file suit papers this week.

Meanwhile, Assistant Solicitor Hudson is being flooded with protests from I. L. D. branches and other workers' organizations denouncing this assault by the police matron on Annie Leathers. Protest meetings are being held throughout Atlanta and are closely linked with the I. L. D. recruiting campaign.

Miners' Union Urges Release Of Thaelmann

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—The convention of the Progressive Miners of America yesterday passed resolutions calling for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned German Communist leader, and all anti-fascist prisoners; against the N. R. A.; against deportations, and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney.

The convention also endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and the soldiers' bonus, and passed a resolution declaring its solidarity with the textile strikers. All of these resolutions were introduced by left wing delegates.

Sympathizers To Build Sound Truck for C. P.

NEW YORK.—The Technical Equipment Committee, a group of Communist sympathizers, are arranging for the construction of a powerful sound amplifying truck for the use of the Communist Party in the election campaign.

The committee calls on sympathizers who are interested to telephone S. J. White, Gramercy 5-9808 for further information.

CORRECTION

It was incorrectly stated in yesterday's Daily Worker that Moe Brown is a local leader of the National Textile Workers Union. Moe Brown is a member of the United Textile Workers of America, an affiliate of the A. F. L.

THEODORE DREISER

- Internationally known author

CHARLES KRUMBEIN

- N. Y. District Organizer Communist Party

REV. WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD

- Sec. Church League for Industrial Democracy

PROF. COLSTON E. WARNE

- Prominent Economist, Amherst College

REV. CLAYTON A. POWELL, Jr.

- Abyssinian Baptist Church

NORMAN TALLENTINE

- City Secretary League Against War and Fascism

WILL SPEAK AT THE

RALLY

AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

ENTERTAINMENT
DORSHA - PAUL HAYES
Dances of Revolt
WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE
Songs of Strife
WORKERS LABORATORY THEA.
New Anti-War Playlet

AMERICAN LEAGUE AGAINST WAR & FASCISM
213 FOURTH AVENUE
Tickets at New Masses, Workers Bookshops, Freiheit, Office of the League

FIRST ANNUAL POLITICAL COSTUME BALL

of the Workers Laboratory Theatre
Saturday, Sept. 29 at 8:30
at IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place and 15th Street
TICKETS: \$2 in advance; 50c door, at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., W. L. T., 42 E. 12th St.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

DAILY WORKER

AND
15th ANNIVERSARY
Of the Communist Party
Sunday, September 30th, at 7:30 p. m.
5010 EUCLID AVENUE
Speaker: CLARENCE HATHAWAY
Editor, Daily Worker
UKRAINIAN CHORUS FREIHEIT GESANGS FAREIN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS
Literature Exhibit and 20% to 80% off Sale in the lobby of the Theatre. Opens at 6 P. M.

15th Anniversary Concert Celebration of the COMMUNIST PARTY

WEDNESDAY EVE., SEPT. 26th, 8 p.m.
at the Y. M. and Y. M. H. AUDITORIUM
High and West Kinney Sts., Newark, N. J.
Concert Program:
Socialist Liedertafel Chorus; Workers Laboratory Theatre, of New York; Mendelssohn String Trio; Freiheit Gesangsverein, and others.
ADMISSION, AT DOOR—35 CENTS

Police Bullet Kills Militant Chicago Baker

Mass Funeral Parade Is Set for Tomorrow Morning at 9

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25.—Chicago police murdered Joseph Piskonowicz, a member of Polish Local 49 of the International Bakery and Confectionery Union Sunday. Piskonowicz was returning home from work and was passing by the bakery which the local had declared on strike when Police Sergeant Joseph Ponicki shot him. He died instantly.

Sergeant Ponicki, according to the local press, said that he had watched Piskonowicz for days because he was active in the strike. Local 49 had declared strikes in a number of bakeries; the P. and G., at 1352 W. Huron St.; Palmer Bakery, at Ashland and North Ave., and Morris Aldman, 1114 N. Ashland Ave. It was in front of the last mentioned bakery that Piskonowicz was murdered. Immediately after his death Chicago police raided the headquarters of Local 49, at 1690 Augusta Blvd., and arrested nine workers, holding them for over a day. They later released eight, and held the secretary of the local for questioning.

The murder of Piskonowicz, who has been a delegate from Local No. 49 to the Bakers' Council for eight years and a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor—and who was also a member of the International Labor Defense and Polish Workers' Club Solidarity and a Red Builder with the Polish paper Trybuna Robotnicza—has stirred tremendous indignation among the broad masses of Polish workers and among the trade unionists in general.

A huge mass funeral will be held Thursday morning starting from the Union Hall at 1660 Augusta St. at 9 o'clock. The line of march will pass each of the three bakeries now being struck by the union. The funeral will be under the auspices of Bakers Local 49 and the Polish Society "Jednosc." Other working class organizations are taking an active part in the preparations.

Come and Hear:
JAMES CASEY
Managing Editor of the Daily Worker on the "EXPOSURE OF THE CAPITALIST PRESS"
JOHN L. SPIVAK
Noted Journalist and Author, on "EXPERIENCES IN NEWSPAPER WORK"
Chairman: HEYWOOD BROWN
IRVING PLAZA
15th St. and Irving Place
Sunday, Sept. 30th, at 8:30 P. M.
Auspices: Press League (For Support of Revolutionary Press)
ADMISSION 35 cents
CHICAGO, ILL.

15th PARTY ANNIVERSARY
Saturday, Sept. 29th, 1934
North Side Workers Hall
548 Wisconsin Street 1900 North
Main Speaker: ROBERT MINOR
PROGRAM — Russian Group Sketch, Armenian Folk Dances, Negro Orchestra.
Auspices: Communist Party, Section 4
Admission in advance, 15 cents at door, 25 cents

BOSTON SHOE WORKERS DEMAND STRUGGLE AGAINST BOSSES' ATTACKS

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S. R. C. of Davenport, Iowa, writes in as follows: "Dear Doctor:

"I have a very serious problem on my mind for you to help me solve. I am now three months pregnant and by the time we can collect enough cash to have the doctor break it up, I will be almost four months gone. Will that be too late? I went to him early, as soon as I found it out, but he wouldn't do it unless he had the cash. Of course, like all poor workers you don't hardly make enough to eat on, let alone have any. He claims it does not make any difference. I am a little afraid to try anything like that at this late date, unless you say it would be O. K.

"I already have two baby girls, one is two, the other is about a year old, and they are both undernourished. So I don't want or need anymore. I am afraid this late that it might end up in a surgical operation. Is there that danger? "Please advise me what would be the best thing to do as soon as possible, as I am so worried about it. I dread the thought of having any more children and trying to raise them during these difficult times."

—And Capitalism Calls Abortion Criminal

There is not much risk in having an abortion performed providing it is done before the tenth week of pregnancy and also providing the operator is skillful and the operation is done under clean conditions. On the other hand, after the 12th week of pregnancy the risk is very great. At this time a simple curdling or scraping out of the pregnancy cannot be done with any degree of safety. Actual labor has to

Boot & Shoe Union Active Only on Dues

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent LONG ISLAND CITY.—I am a worker at I. Miller, in the fitting room department, and can't imagine how workers can stand the abuse from the foremen. We had a very short season, and the earnings we have here do not cover the expenses.

Now it is slow here, and it is impossible to stand what is going on in the I. Miller fitting department. There is no such thing as equal division of work. Some of the foremen's favorites get some work and the rest are simply coming day in and day out. They come and go home, not making even the car fare they spent, and the agent of the Boot and Shoe Union has the nerve to come to collect the 25 cents dues from the starving workers, although we are having open shop conditions. I wonder how long we can tolerate such things.

NOTE—The workers in I. Miller can stop this discrimination which the foremen are practicing. It is the job of the union to protect the workers—to see that there is equal division of work. The officials of the B.S.U. are not fighting for the workers. Only the workers themselves can make their union effective. But they can do this if they take leadership into their own hands, and out of the hands of the Boot and Shoe grafters, who pull out the 25 cents dues from workers who don't even make their car fare.

By organizing into a group and opposing the leaders, who work hand in hand with the bosses and demand equal division of work—higher wages. The workers can begin to turn the Boot and Shoe Union into a rank and file union of the workers. Workers in other factories which have the Boot and Shoe are already organized into opposition groups. You should know more about this movement.

Write to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, 1 Union Sq., N. Y. C. The committee will be glad to talk with you or answer your letter.

Joint Council Must Take Stand Today on Militant Resolution

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent BOSTON, Mass.—The Joint Council of Boston is calling a mass meeting of all shoe workers of Boston for Wednesday, Sept. 26. And in the preparations for this meeting they invited the general organizer and secretary-treasurer of the union, and also made it definite that only a member of the General Executive Board is invited to come to speak in the name of the General Executive Committee. This they did in order to make it clear that they do not want Zimmerman to come, who is the brain trust of the Resident Board and mostly responsible for the present precarious situation in our union.

The union in Boston and throughout New England is faced with a serious situation. The manufacturers are demanding wage cuts, some openly and others by threatening to move. Others as it is reported have already folded up and are looking for places in Maine, as the Marmon.

There is discontent among the workers, who feel that much of this situation could have been avoided if the union would have had the right to take a definite stand prior to signing of the present agreement. Therefore, the Joint Council, which is in daily contact with the workers in shops through its members, under the pressure of the sentiment of the rank and file, has adopted a policy of putting all the blame for the present situation on the General Executive Board.

It is true that the policy of the General Executive Board, which was and still is one of co-operating with the manufacturers rather than fighting them, is responsible for the present deplorable situation. But the Joint Council members and especially its leaders are just as responsible.

Are not the leading members of the J. C. also the backbone of the Resident Board? Have they not been guided and still are by the Lovestonite Zimmerman, whose whole line is of leading the union into the A. F. of L. Are they not guided by the Socialist Lawyer Bearek, who is also the lawyer of

the A. F. of L., and who is at all times ready to collaborate with the manufacturers?

Therefore, some of the sincere members of the J. C., who want to build the union, are misled in only criticizing the National office. We say it is not enough, you must also examine the action of your committee, and admit that you have made mistakes and take a road of militant trade unionism, rather than reformist tactics of the Boot and Shoe.

This meeting called for Wednesday can play an important part in giving a definite answer to the conspiracy of the manufacturers, who want to strangle the union through the policy of wage cuts. This meeting could well be used as a mobilization of all the shoe workers of Boston, to take a firm stand against wage cuts, and for increases. But already we can see that it is not taking seriously by the J. C., but rather as merely carrying out a decision. Among the speakers there is not one militant rank and file worker. Myer Klarfeld was voted down as the speaker for the meeting, because the leadership knew that he would call upon the workers to stand ready to fight against wage cuts.

The Stitches Union elected a committee to draw up a resolution on how to face the present attack of the manufacturers. This resolution is to be presented through the chairman, Paul Salwaggio, for adoption at the mass meeting. If the leadership of the Joint Council really means to mobilize the workers against wage cuts, as they have been telling the workers at the shop crew meetings with their "militant" speeches, they will have to prove it in deeds by introducing this resolution at the mass meeting, and carry it into life.

We call upon all the workers of Boston to come to this meeting. Raise the question of the union getting unemployment relief for its members, and mobilizing all shoe workers for a fight against wage cuts and for the minimum hourly rate for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, and to once and for all start a real organization campaign.

YPSL Leader Gags Shipping Clerks' Union

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—The workers of any craft in the ladies' garment industry are not exploited and taken advantage of as ruthlessly as the shipping clerks, porters, and errand boys.

In spite of the N.R.A. codes, which provide a 40-hour working week, we are compelled to work 50 to 70 and more hours for \$14 and less. The speed-up is unbearable. Workers of our trade are anxious and ready to fight to improve conditions.

The miserable conditions in our trade are well known to the administrators of our union, the Ladies' Garment Shipping Clerks' Union, and to Mr. Harold Loxemburg, the soft-speaking leader of the Y.P.S.L., who was never a shipping clerk and who was dishonestly elected to leadership in our union by means of packing the election hall with outside members of the Y.P.S.L. like Nelson, Jack Horowitz, Julie Kaplan, Fred Shevin, Joseph Tappan, Fred Levine, Melos, Most, Irvin, Elias, Mr. Loxemburg and many others, who are not workers of the trade, but were given membership cards and allowed to vote with the specific objective of putting into leadership Mr. Loxemburg and our former president, Bill Levine, who was kicked out as an "unreliable" individual.

Let us carefully examine the records of these misleaders who pay lip service to liberty and democracy. Do they live up to the meaning of these beautiful sounding words? I shall address myself now to Mr. Harold Loxemburg himself.

1—Do you really believe that packing our meeting with outsiders to vote and shape policies of our organization is a step towards democracy and the building of the union?

2—As an election maneuver you promised us that you and your clique are the only ones who can attain for us a charter from the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and \$300 and more money for organization purposes. Where is the charter and money?

3—By mass pressure of the membership you were forced to reinstate rank and file members whom you expelled and suspended, without a trial before the membership, for opposing your high-handed tactics. Is this by any chance a "step toward Socialism in our time"?

4—At the last meeting, which took place four months ago, and of which you were chairman, you allowed Jerry Levine to knock one of our young brothers to the floor for asking a point of order, which, as you stated, is always in order to ask. How do you account for this?

5—Our constitution was suspended four months ago, for only a period of two weeks, during the I. L. G. W. U. convention. Why don't you live up to our constitution? Is it not because it is "too democratic" and it gives too much power to the members?

6—Why have you raised the dues from 10 cents a week to 25 cents, and the initiation fee from 50 cents to \$5 without the consent of the membership? Do you think such measures and policies promote the growth of our union?

7—We have been taxed 50 cents each as a convention tax to send a delegate to the I.L.G.W.U. convention four months ago and to ask for a charter. Why don't you at least call a membership meeting to give a report of the convention?

8—Don't you think that the members are entitled to a financial report?

9—In spite of the fact that our constitution provides for membership meetings every two weeks and in spite of the continuous demands of our members for a meeting because of bad conditions in the trade, why no membership meeting? Is it not because you are afraid the membership will oust you from leadership?

10—Why do you state that a general membership meeting will be called after the button strike? Is it against the interest of the workers to call a meeting before the strike to prepare for and help the strikers?

11—Why is it that at the beginning of the meeting of the union fellows on Sept. 6, you said, "This is your union, control it yourselves," and when it came to a real showdown, when I proposed that we elect a leading committee to be composed of five from the ranks of the boys of the shops and two from the Executive Board, you at this occasion peculiarly forgot what you said before and asked to have only four from the ranks and three from the Executive Board, in order to give you a better chance to control our union?

12—Why is it that when it is necessary to place someone on the Executive Board you appoint your friends instead of having a membership meeting and allowing the members to elect their own men?

13—Do you think you're helping the Y.P.S.L. by going up to the shops and telling the bosses which of their workers are Communists? Don't you think that this is cheap and mean ratiating?

14—And last, but not least, why is it that you went to the American Youth Congress as a delegate from our union, when you didn't even go to the trouble of calling a membership meeting and tell us what the Congress is all about and allowing us to elect an honest and capable delegate?

Members of the Y.P.S.L., if you believe in democracy, go to the next meeting of the Central Committee of the Y.P.S.L., of which Loxemburg is a member, and demand that he call a membership meeting in our union. Discuss this at your circle meeting and pass resolutions, send them to the City Central Committee, and bear pressure on Loxemburg! Let us all unite against our common enemy, the capitalist class and their agents!

PARTY LIFE District 16's Activity In Mill Strike Analyzed

Entire District, Embracing Three States, Had Membership of 100 When Strike Began

The general textile strike placed tremendous tasks and responsibilities on District 16, one of the weakest, numerically, in our entire Party. There are approximately 175,000 textile workers in the district—20,000 in Virginia, 92,000 in North Carolina, 63,000 in South Carolina. In this huge district the Party has a dues-paying membership of only about 100 over a half of this number being in the Norfolk and Richmond sections, which are outside of the textile area. At the beginning of the strike we had members working in 11 textile mills. More than half of these had been in the Party less than two months. So far as we have been able to learn, not one textile worker was getting the Daily Worker on July 1. By Sept. 1 about 40 textile workers were daily readers of the Daily Worker. With Party members in only 11 of the hundreds of mills—and only 40 Daily Worker subscribers out of the 175,000 textile workers, the general strike began.

Were all of our Party members in the U.T.W.? No. Because of an "ultra left" sectarian ideology, few of our comrades were in the U.T.W. Also, many comrades thought there would be no strike. They underestimated the power of the rank and file of the union. But instead of being inside to give leadership to the rank and file, our comrades were outside of the union. Today all Communist Party members actually employed in the mills have joined the U.T.W. Though the present district leadership in general has fought against this sectarian ideology, in two places—Danville and Burlington—we made the serious mistake of underestimating the role the U.T.W. would play, on account of their very small membership.

In spite of all of these shortcomings, the Party in District 16 has played a role in the strike—and today many workers realize the correctness of the Party's position. Distribution of thousands of leaflets and Daily Workers have done much to encourage the rank and file to continue mass picketing and the organizing of flying squadrons. The authorities in Concord "blame" the Communist Party for the militancy of the workers there. Leaders of the U.T.W. have admitted that "the Reds are the most active on the picket lines." More than one thousand copies of the Daily Worker are being distributed daily on the picket lines and at mass meetings of the strikers. The capitalist press is carrying on a vicious campaign against the Communist Party, inciting terror and lynch gangs.

The work of the District may be summarized:

1. Individual members have taken leading roles in Concord, Danville, Burlington and elsewhere, helping lead the strikes in their own mills, organizing flying squadrons, etc. They are regarded by their fellow workers as the most militant and fearless fighters for the strike.

2. Two shop papers have been issued (five pages each)—the "Red Cannon Ball" at the Cannon Mills in Concord, and "The Red Textile Worker" at the Schofield and Dan River mills in Danville.

3. Local leaflets have been issued in Concord, Danville and Burlington, one advertising a mass protest meeting in Charlotte, and another a joint appeal issued by the Young Communist League and the Communist Party to the National Guard.

4. Tens of thousands of printed leaflets—reprints of Daily Worker editorials, have been distributed.

5. Over 1,000 copies of the Daily Worker are distributed to the strikers every day.

6. Many workers have been brought closer to the Party, some already applying for membership; and some have written to the district asking for more information about the Party. Contacts have been established with former Party members who "drifted away," but now wish to come back into the ranks of the revolutionary movement.

7. (The Party has sent and organized the sending of many protest telegrams to Governor J. C. B. Ehringham, organized some liberal protest; and in Charlotte a mass protest meeting was called by the Party. This was broken up by the police and the district organizer established by a lynch gang of mill deputies and policemen in plain clothes.

8. The Y.C.L. has been taking an active part at Danville where there is the only functioning Y.C.L. unit in the district excepting among the sharecroppers. In Concord one young comrade distributed 200 copies of the Daily Worker and is helping to build a Y.C.L. unit there.

There have been some shortcomings and mistakes:

1. We failed to mobilize every available force in the district for activity in the textile area BEFORE the strike actually started.

2. The district was too slow in placing large orders for the Daily Worker during the first two or three days of the strike.

3. Before the beginning of the strike we did not sufficiently emphasize the necessity of regular Party unit meetings and dues payments during the rush of strike activities. It is true that there are frequent meetings to plan work—the Party and Y.C.L. in Danville having almost daily joint meetings to plan immediate work; but dues payments are "forgotten."

Other lessons of the strike—both achievements and shortcomings—will be discussed in other articles by actual strikers as well as district functionaries of the Communist Party and Y.C.L.

PAUL CROUCH, District Organizer, Dist. 16.

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE They Are Organizing

Miss S., a houseworker, whose letter we printed yesterday, writes that though her efforts to organize the houseworkers in Milwaukee have not so far been successful, she will not give up yet. (She says also she feels she is a born Communist without having realized it or thought about politics.)

We wish to advise Miss S. that though we have not had as much news as we would like, our space has dealt with the domestic workers, their situation and struggles, on March 17, April 24 and 27, May 12, 24 and 25, and June 2, 7 and 14. (The headquarters of the Domestic Workers' Union here are at 415 Lenox Ave. The union fights for fifty cents hourly wages or \$20 weekly full time, other scales accordingly.)

In connection with the newspaper clipping sent by Miss S., who says, "I hope you print it for the good of some slave-drivers in case they see it,"—comrade, it is useless to appeal to the slave-drivers to change their ways. It is as useless to appeal to them to "shake off their lowdown greed and selfishness," as the clipping did, as to appeal to the tiger to please dine on vegetables.

"Lover of Fairness," who wrote the letter clipped and sent by Miss S., also is incorrect, presenting a dangerous pitfall to the domestic workers, in insisting on "fair play" only for American workers. This implies that foreign-born workers are "fair game," subject to the vilest exploitation. The "fair" treatment of workers must not be dependent on nationality, religion, race, or sex. All must have decent hours and wages, or practically none can get them.

As to getting "slaves from the other side of the pond," as "Lover of Fairness" (who is so grossly unfair to the foreign-born worker) suggests, we'd just like to mention that the slave-drivers would have a fine sweet time getting slaves from the ONE spot on the other side of the pond, and that's the Soviet Union, where the slave-drivers have been run out once and for all.

The best advice by "Lover of Fairness" is that the houseworkers organize and demand their rights, though the phrase "if the housemaids would be courageous instead of cringing" is rather cynical: It's darned easy to talk, when you are secure yourself and not a housemaid, about being "courageous." Obviously housemaids are in a peculiar situation, alone in the house with the masters, their movements observed all day, and hard to reach to organize. They will organize in spite of all this, however, and are already on the move. We are sending Miss S. a letter, with more information, Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Chicago Women in the Fight Against the Rising Cost of Living

Chicago women in the fight against the rising cost of living, organized two, the line "and groups of men from the shops to get together and send delegates" should have read "and groups of women in the shops," etc.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 2034 is available only in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yards 36 inch fabric and 7 1/2 yards binding. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (5c 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.

Barre Workers Build Defense Committee

By a Worker Correspondent BARRE, Vt.—The Barre branch of the International Labor Defense endorses plans for the immediate building of a Barre Defense Committee, and the permanent establishment thereof, for the following purposes:

(1) To conduct extensive study of last year's strike, and prepare report on weaknesses in defense which permitted terror, denial of constitutional rights, attacks upon homes, children leaving school being gassed, brutal beatings up of strike leaders and pickets, terror of local storekeepers, and the imprisonment of pickets for long terms. To show in such a report how the prisoners could have been set at liberty by refusal of the strike committee to negotiate with the employers before all charges against militant strikers were dropped and all strike prisoners set free.

(2-a) To prepare for a future strike the Barre Defense Committee will carry on a broad and extensive campaign of education as to the tactics of the capitalist press, strike betrayers, red scare propaganda, etc., so that the workers of Barre will be ready in advance for the tricks the bosses will pull from their bag. Educate the workers and small shopkeepers in advance so that they will know just what the rank and file committees are and what means will be employed to deceive the public by the reactionaries and enemies of organized labor. This is to be done through a series of mass meetings and leaflet distribution and work within the unions and fraternal organizations.

(b) Establish defense corps for the protection of militant leaders, pickets, the homes of strikers, and school children, local shopkeepers, etc. Have these guard units equipped with automobiles, with a headquarters equipped with a telephone, etc., so that cruising patrols will be on call.

(c) Have bail money on hand for cases where we do not act quickly enough to prevent arrests, and train workers in self-defense in the courts.

(d) Be prepared to issue frequent bulletins on a mimeograph for wide distribution during the strike.

(e) Be ready to conduct campaigns with the aid of leaflets and speakers in towns from which outside National Guard regiments may be sent, to the end that the workers in such localities will demand the return of such regiments.

(f) Broaden the committee so as to include many workers now outside the I. L. D. branch from other organizations. Popularize the committee. Obtain the endorsement of the unions, fraternal organizations, small shopkeepers, etc., by collecting petitions and funds for support of same.

JACK WILGUS, (Signature authorized.) Our Readers Must Spread the Daily Worker Among the Members of All Mass and Fraternal Organizations As a Political Task of First Importance!

Bosses Gouge Food Workers

By a Food Worker Correspondent MCKEES ROCK, Pa.—In 1933 when the N.R.A. was hatched by the blue eagle, the whole Wall Street and Washington government rejoiced because it was the birth of a new slave act for the workers and more profits for the big bosses. As the eagle began to perch in every window of various large business houses, then the bosses and managers began their campaigns of empty promises to their employees. This also came from the heart of a very generous Mr. Stouffer, who controls ritzy restaurants where distinguished guests meet and eat. The promises were plenty of everything—meaning good wages, meals and ale, and a good time to be had by all. But the workers feel and see it different.

The waitresses work 48 hours a week at salary of \$8.00. Tips are permitted to be received, but must be accounted for to the manager, otherwise one is subject to a discharge. If the waitress makes \$5.00 a week in tips, then she has to pay 10 cents a day to each five of the bus girls that work under her. Three dollars a week is taken from all employees for meals whether one eats or not, and the food is two to three days old, and sometimes even a week. 1.10 is also deducted for laundry from all the workers.

The bus girls receive 2.62 and their work is 21 hours per week. They receive 10 cents a day from the waitress, but most weeks they get nothing, and they have to take it. That's the way the bosses boast about their new blue eagle plan.

In the present situation, the men are becoming more vocal in their resentment against the tyranny of the managers, who are reflecting on the workers the pressure exerted on them by young Shattuck, son of the president of the company. Old Shattuck was a liberal. He wasn't a crude. He robbed his workers with a soft hand a clever one. Young Shattuck has had his managers organize "pep talks" where the attitude is constantly taken: "Do this or . . ."

It's nice to be born in the right family. You may have graduated from the same university that Shattuck did, but if you made the mistake of being born in a working class family, or of working your way through school, or of not being able to join the proper fraternity, etc., then you're just out of luck. The N.S.L. should have a few of its members involved in trade union work for the F.W.I.U. The majority of Schrafft's waiters are of that type.

The men are ripe for organization! and the workers of Esseff Bag Co. lost the strike.

I hope this information reaches these workers in particular and other confused workers in general about the A. F. of L. leaders in this leather workers union.

Schrafft's Workers Get Dollar a Day, Pay Heavy Fees

By a Food Worker Correspondent

The first thing a worker does when hired by Schrafft's as a waiter is to plunk down \$10.00 as part payment on his uniform. The company charges \$23.00 for the uniform. Another firm makes the identical uniform for \$18.00 but the company insists that you get the uniform from them for \$23.00.

The next trick is the insurance item. Fifty cents a month is taken out of your pay envelope for "insurance." There are about 3,300 workers in Schrafft's. It's downright robbery!

I understand that according to N. Y. State law, corporations are compelled to pay \$9.00 a week to a sick employee after the second week of sickness. But like many other corporations, Schrafft's takes it out of the hides of the workers.

If the worker were to bring these facts to the attention of the boss, he would undoubtedly be fired for "inefficiency." These "democratic" loving bosses will resort to anything to maintain their "democratic" right to dictate the conditions of employment. They operate on the principle: "What you can't make on the customers, get out of the help."

It is only after training from six weeks to two months that the new waiters get a regular station. The initial \$10.00 down payment on the uniform helps keep the worker from quitting. The investment of time and money is at the worker's expense of course.

Many years ago, before the crisis, a fellow was willing to put up with the company's tyranny because he could get about \$25.00 to \$35.00 a week. Now, a waiter is lucky to get his dollar a day. It may improve a bit with the cold weather, but most of the men expect a tough winter.

In the present situation, the men are becoming more vocal in their resentment against the tyranny of the managers, who are reflecting on the workers the pressure exerted on them by young Shattuck, son of the president of the company. Old Shattuck was a liberal. He wasn't a crude. He robbed his workers with a soft hand a clever one. Young Shattuck has had his managers organize "pep talks" where the attitude is constantly taken: "Do this or . . ."

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The men are ripe for organization! and the workers of Esseff Bag Co. lost the strike.

I hope this information reaches these workers in particular and other confused workers in general about the A. F. of L. leaders in this leather workers union.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"I 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 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000 International Labor Defense Room 430, 80 East 11th St. New York City I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense. NAME ADDRESS

The \$60,000 Goal

RECEIVED SEPT 24 PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED	\$ 600 40 7802.83	TOT TO DATE	\$ 8403.23
TOTAL TO DATE			\$ 8403.23
DISTRICT 1 (Boston)			
L W Feuer,	Marlow, NH 5.00		
DISTRICT 2 (New York City)			
Sec 2—	Uo 8 10.00		
Un 39 PB 5.00	Uo 11 10.00		
Un 46S PB 3.50	Staten Is. 10.00		
Un 14S PB 5.00	No 30 5.00		
Sec 10—	Navy Mir CIB 1.00		
Un 18 PB 2.00	Sec 14 PB 6.00		
Un 5S PB 1.20	Navy Mir CIB 1.00		
Sec 15 PB 60.80	Sec 14 PB 5.00		
Sec 15 CP 39.35	Mt Rd Bldg 2.00		
Sec 3 PB 11.45	Grp of Wks 2.55		
Sec 3 CP 70	H Hirschorn 1.00		
Sec 18 PB 9.50	F McChinnegan 1.00		
Sec 15 CP 1.50	Woodman 4.00		
Sec 17 PB 25.40	Woodman 4.00		
Sec 17 CP 14.40	Anonymous 3.00		
Sec 11—	Sarah Vlas 1.00		
Un 5 PB 20.00	Woodman 4.00		
Sec 16 PB 7.95	Anonymous 1.00		
Sec 5 PB 42.35	Mrs T Green 1.00		
Sec 13 5.00	W Allegro 2.00		
Sec 15 Un 15 58	Woodman 4.00		
Sec 15, Un 19 3.40	Anonymous 1.00		
Sec 15, Un 2 20.00	Woodman 4.00		
Sec 15, Un 13 11.50	Col by M Kraus 2.00		
Sec 15, Un 8 4.00	Gr 3, IWO— .25		
Sec 3, Un 6 1.50	Frushman 1.00		
Sec 3, Un 2 1.00	Charles 2.00		
Sec 18, Un 22 5.00	A Whitman 1.00		
Sec 18, Un 22 5.00	Joe 2.25		
Sec 18, Un 22 5.00	Joe 2.25		
Sec 18, Un 22 5.00	Anonymous 4.00		
Unid Card Wking Women—	Tot Sept 24 410.12	Tot Sept 24 3785.10	
DISTRICT 3 (Philadelphia)			
Lester Cross 1.00	Tot Sept 24 1.00	Tot to date 1022.61	

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

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.

Scouts

A PEASANT wearing grass sandals and with a conical-crowned hat down his back wandered into a small town in eastern Hunan. His clothing was clean and his trousers patched with bright new patches. Halting at a street stand where a man was baking sweet potatoes in a clay jar with a fire burning brightly under it, he bought a potato and began eating.

After gossiping for a time with the potato vendor, he passed down the street and entered the village tea-house. He seated himself at a lone rough table and looked about the dim little room. There were about a dozen men at the other tables. Some were drinking tea or eating watermelon seeds and throwing the shells on the hard mud floor.

All had turned to stare suspiciously at the stranger. Was he a spy for the landlords and milita-



nearer to Chaling someone killed him and took his gun!"

The stranger asked: "What did he want to know?"

The woman answered: "He wanted to know about the Peasant League here and in the other villages." He asked about the Red bandits."

The stranger looked up. "The Red bandits?"

"He called them that. I mean the Red Army."

"What did he ask about the Red Army?"

The assembled men looked at each other and crowded nearer. An old fisherman, as lean as a skeleton, answered:

"What did he ask? I, Chang Pong, will tell you. He asked the location of the Red Army, and I told him it was to the west over there someplace. But I knew it was there to the south. I told him there were myriads of men in the Red Army and they are without fear of death and leave no landlord or militarist alive. Then I said to him: 'Tell me, why do poor men fight for the Generals?' He replied piously: 'To serve one's chief with unwavering fidelity is proof of the highest principle.' I said to him, 'I said: 'You serve Ts'ao! Against the people!'"

"My neighbor," began a peasant, "told him that the Red Army had captured fifty thousand soldiers of the Generals in Lefyang and took all their guns and bullets. He denied that this was true. But my neighbor declared in strong words that the Red Army has guns that can shoot ten li. He told him that Chu Teh is Kwang Yeu, the God of War himself. That is true! I have heard it from many men! Last week a southerner passing this way told me the same."

The old fisherman interrupted: "I have heard that Chu Teh once went into battle wearing a long ishang. [The long Chinese robe, or gown.] The sleeves reached the very earth. When the battle began he walked out to meet the enemy fanning himself with a feather fan... like this. He had no fear of death and the fire from his eyes terrified the enemy so that they turned and ran back to Chang-sha."

(To be Continued)

JRC Art School To Open Fifth Season October 1

NEW YORK.—The John Reed Club School of Art, 430 Sixth Ave., opens its fifth season October 1st, with a complete schedule of morning, afternoon, evening and weekend classes. The school now offers full time instruction in painting, drawing, sculpture, fresco and other branches of mural painting and political cartoon, and is the only art school in the country that trains students to take a practical and active part in the development of an art which will advance the interests of the working class.

In addition to the large faculty of last year, which includes such artists as Nicolai Cikovsky, H. Glintenkamp, Louis Lozowick, Hideo Noda, G. Piccoli, Anton Refregier, and Raphael Soyer, the following names have been added to the teaching staff for this term: Aaron Gooderman, James Guy, A. Harrison, Ben Shahn. In addition to the regular instructors there will be guest instructors in the various classes throughout the year. These will include Phil Bard, Jacob Burck, Kenneth Chamberlain, Hugo Gellert, William Gropper, Edward Laming, B. Limbach, Robert Minor, Walter Quirt, William Stegel and others to be announced later.

A feature of the school is the well equipped fresco room where professional artists are offered thorough training in this and other branches of mural painting. This class will be under the direction of Hideo Noda and Ben Shahn, and will be conducted as a workshop class, with the studios open to members of the class all day and evenings.

The growth of the school from one small class four years ago, mirrors the progress of the John Reed Club in producing and encouraging revolutionary art. Through contact with the members of the artists groups of the club and through the lectures by well known artists and revolutionary leaders, the students are brought into the front ranks of the class struggle and feel for themselves the force of the vital healthy revolutionary art in contrast with the sterile decadence of bourgeois culture.

The John Reed Club School of Art invites all those who are interested to write or stop at the school for more detailed information. Up to October 1st the school office will be open daily from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. and Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

TUNING IN

- The speech of Theodore Dreiser, famous novelist, at the Mecca Temple Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Rally, on Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1934, over station WEDV from 10 to 10:15 P. M.
- 7:00 P. M.—WAP—Baseball Resume
WAP—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WAB—Jerry Cooper, Songs
7:15—WAP—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WJZ—Comedy Music
WJZ—Stump Club—Capt. T. Healy
WAB—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—WAP—New Deal in Civic Education—Professor A. N. Holcombe, Harvard University
WJZ—The O'Neills—Sketch
WJZ—Edgar Guest, Poet; Charles Sears, Tenor; Concert Orch.
7:45—WAB—Jack Smith's Songs
WJZ—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WAB—Studio Music
WAB—Bonnie Carter, Commentator
8:00—WAP—Bolshevik Orch.; Phil Ducey, Baritone
WOR—Campaign Talk—Judge William Dill
WJZ—Fletcher Than Water—Sketch
WAB—Concert Orch.; Frank Mann, Tenor; Hazel Glenn, Soprano
8:30—WAP—Rayne King, Clarinet
WJZ—Dave Vine, Comedian
WAB—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone; Concert Orch.; John B. Kennedy, Narrator
WAB—Lynan Orch.; Vivienne Segal, Soprano; Oliver Smith, Tenor
9:00—WAP—National Student Federation of Communications Commission, Inter-View
WJZ—Woodworth Orch.
WAB—Bing Crosby, Songs; Boswell Sisters Trio; Stoll Orch.
9:15—WAP—Russian Symphonic Choir
WJZ—Sixteen Years Star—The Argentine—V. P. Mooney, Jr., Commander Disabled Army Veterans
9:30—WAP—Newville and Dickey—Sketch
WOR—Eddy Brown, Violist
WJZ—Current Events—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Robison Orch.
9:45—WAB—Frays and Braggiotti, Piano
10:00—WAP—Overtures, Girl of the Golden West, with Mary Kay, Soprano, and Florence Vickland, Soprano
WOR—John Kelvin, Tenor
WAB—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Speaking at National Exchange Club Dinner, Cincinnati
WAB—George Givoli, Comedian
10:15—WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30—WAP—That's Life—Sketch
WJZ—Tommy and Irene, Comedy
WAB—Melodic Strings
11:00—WAP—Bergey Orch.
WJZ—Kathleen Orch.
WJZ—Grace Hayes, Songs
WAB—Kathleen Orch.
11:15—WJZ—Robert Boyce, Tenor
11:30—WAP—Jesse Crawford, Organ
WOR—Madrigals Orch.
WJZ—Dance Orch.
WAB—To Be Announced

STAGE AND SCREEN

"Thunderstorm" Coming To Cameo Theatre Friday

Ostrovsky's "Thunderstorm," a new Soviet talkie, will be presented by Amkino on Friday for its first American showing at the Cameo Theatre. The picture, which was produced in the U. S. S. R., was acclaimed one of the outstanding masterpieces of cinema art at the World's Exposition held in Venice. The film has a Moscow Art Theatre cast. "Petersburg Nights," now current at the Cameo, will be transferred to the Acme Theatre on Saturday.

"Count of Monte Cristo" To Open Today at Rivoli

"The Count of Monte Cristo," based on Dumas' famous tale, will have its premiere today at the Rivoli Theatre. The title role will be played by Robert Donat. Others in the cast include Elissa Landi, Sidney Blackmer and Louis Calhern. Rowland V. Lee directed the Reliance production.

"Gift of Gab," a new musical film, a Universal picture, is now showing at the Rivoli Theatre. Edmund Lowe, Ruth Etting, Phil Baker and Gene Austin head the large cast.

How 1917 Revolution Influenced Him Told By Isidor Schneider

Poet Foresees Healthy Future for Writers Whose Audience Consists of Revolutionary Workers

On the occasion of the recent Soviet Writers Congress, the Secretary of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers addressed three questions to poet-writers in a number of countries. The questions were: What influence has the Bolshevik Revolution had upon your work? What do you think of Soviet literature? What problems interest you most at this time? Among the American writers to whom these questions were addressed are Joseph Freeman, Theodore Dreiser, Malcolm Cowley, Louis Adams, Isidor Schneider, Granville Hicks, Corliss Larned, Joseph Kalar, James Steel. We have already reported the answers of Joseph Freeman, Malcolm Cowley, and Louis Adams. Today we are publishing the answer of Isidor Schneider, author of the novel "Doctor Transit," the volume of verse "The Temptation of St. Anthony," and other books. The answers of others of the writers mentioned will appear in subsequent issues of the Daily Worker.—Editor's Note.

By ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

WHEN the news of the October Revolution came to America, I was tremendously enthusiastic. Not only on the very day that I did I lost my feeling of joy that socialism had at last come to realization, that in Russia a happier future for humanity was being shaped.

At the time I was a member of the Social Problems Club in the College of the City of New York. Many of the members of a social-democratic stamp even then regretted the Menshevik defeat and predicted the fall of the Bolshevik government first in days, then in weeks, then months. I had daily debate with them.

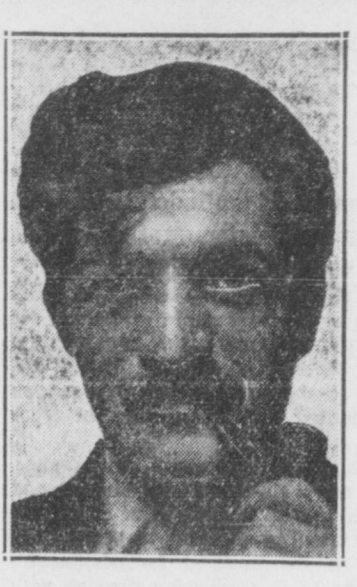
My enthusiasm, however, for the U.S.S.R. did not lead me to participate in the revolutionary movement in America beyond a period of mild activity in the old Socialist Party. I left a better-paying job for a place on the staff of Soviet Russia, which gave me six happy weeks, cut short by suspension of the magazine during the 1921 famine.

I became absorbed by my personal ambitions and yielded to the comfortable doctrine that a man could separate his political beliefs from his functions as an artist. When I voted, it was for the Communist Party; and when, among the people with whom I had my social life, the question of revolution came up, I was its advocate; but the question came up seldom and my advocacy was merely that of the cheering spectator.

I hated the society in which I lived, as the whole generation hated it. Dreiser thought he could lead it to a reform from within by showing how it made monsters out of its masters and hunted rabbits out of its multitudes. Sherwood Anderson felt that it could be cured by a flight to the primitive, by a mud bath of animal freedoms. Winston Churchill thought that condescension to leadership on the part of the aristocracy, a genteel and presumably honest minority of the upper classes, could guide our society out of its present.

Others, accepting the Marxian interpretation, became participants and collaborators in the revolutionary movement.

It took me a long time and involved a strong personal conflict for me to make my decision. What held me back was my fear that to make myself a revolutionist I would have to unmake myself in another form. In time I learned that my nearly



ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

thirty years of literary training were of value to the revolution.

In the revolutionary movement I am finding subject matter that draws out of me energies and emotions that before have been stagnating and fermenting into poisons. Some of my writing of that period, as I read it now, has a tainted quality.

In the revolutionary movement I find a living, reacting audience. Having made my living as a worker in a publisher's office and as a book reviewer, I know what the bourgeois audience was. It was a dead audience, an uninterested audience, anxious only to be in fashion.

But the workers' audience knows what it wants and gives to its reading the ardor that it gives to all its activities. To write for these readers is to enter a current of communication that vitalizes both the writer and his audience.

The above is a reply to two of the questions contained in my letter—the first and third. To the second question, to give an opinion of Soviet literature, I am not competent to make a reply because I have not read enough of that literature.

In a postscript you ask for a description of the conditions of intellectuals in the United States. Economically, conditions are deplorable. Professionals and scholars are jobless. Their morale is weakening. The intellectual level is lowering visibly.

The writers with whose conditions I am most familiar face an impasse. Many not only expect no earnings from their works, but cannot even have them published. Poets of a status which, I am told, would assure them of collected editions of their works in Russia, fail to have their books printed unless they can afford to do it at their own expense, and then they reach an audience of two hundred readers. Those writers who appeal to bourgeois audiences and deal with commercial publishers have an almost hopeless future if they are honest men and want to use their talents without perversion.

But the writers who want to reach the revolutionary workers audience have a healthy future. They cannot live, of course, on their writing, but they can get a fine audience for it. The New Masses, Partisan Review, Dynamo, Blast, and other magazines, well printed and alive, exist for them. There is a nucleus of proletarian culture that grows in extent and weight, and is in heartening contrast to the contracting, weakening bourgeois culture which it is displacing.—(Reprinted from International Literature No. 3, American Distributors, International Publishers, Inc.)

No. 17 of 'Communist International' An Arsenal of Revolutionary Theory

Communist International No. 17, published by the Workers Library Publishers, New York. Price 10c.

Reviewed by SI GERSON
IN one form or another it has been repeatedly pointed out that the struggle for the proletarian revolution in the United States is at once the same time the struggle for Marxism-Leninism, for dialectical materialism, the struggle against vulgar empiricism, the struggle, if we may put it this way, for theory. For a series of historical reasons there had developed in the United States a contempt for theory. This rule-of-thumb conception has seeped into the labor movement and finds its reflection even within the ranks of the Communist Party and its sympathizers.

Recently, especially since the development of the economic crisis, the capitalist class and its apologists have been groping with theory and attempting to answer the accurate Marxist predictions which have materialized with the force of an earthquake in the United States. In these clumsy attempts at theory, there has been no little effort expended to muddy the crystal stream of Marxist-Leninist teachings.

All the more important, therefore, the struggle to generalize upon the rich political experiences of the American and international working class, to deduce from these class battles the special lessons of their development. Of all the more importance, therefore, is the fight—and fight it is!—for theory—and for theoretical clarity—in the American revolutionary movement.

In this fight the Communist International, official organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, is of inestimable value. No. 17, now of the press, illustrates with especial brilliance the Leninist idea of theory as a summary of the practical experience of the revolutionary struggle and a beacon that lights up the future path.

The article by O. Piatnitsky on

LABORATORY AND SHOP

By DAVID KAMSKY

Defense Against Poison Gas

It is a grim paradox that research scientists in the munitions factories are seeking to perfect newer and more poisonous gases for use against strikers or against non-combatant civilian populations, while other research technicians are at work on devices designed to counteract or neutralize these destructive inventions.

Behind the desperate search for gas defense is not only the desire to protect the enemy's gas attacks, but also the great fear of the scientists that the poison gases, unless kept under some control, will be as injurious to the inhabitants of ritzy apartments along Park Ave. as to the workers on the East Side. It is true that gas masks are effective enough as safeguards, but after all they are a nuisance to wear to teas or to banquets or to "victory celebrations." Much more convenient would be equipment which could be installed in a mansions or office buildings with a guarantee to produce a fresh and chemically pure atmosphere for their occupants.

Since there are large profits to be made in selling such protective devices to those who can afford to pay for such protection, the air-conditioning manufacturers, according to confidential reports, are beginning to turn to the market which is being drummed up for them by the armament concerns. Nor are the chemical manufacturers asleep to the fact that they can profitably enlarge their present business volume by selling, as a sideline, products which will neutralize their noxious gases. Federal Laboratories, Inc., the concern which has been selling the tear gas used in the textile strike, said to be utilizing research findings showing how the harmful qualities in the atmosphere can be eliminated.

The elimination of such noxious elements depends upon three principles. In the first place, the toxic gas particles can, to a large extent, be filtered out even with a relatively coarse cloth screen since the particles are trapped by the fuzzy threads. Coarse harmful elements can be washed out with some simple solution like caustic soda, or they can be absorbed by passing activated carbon through the polluted air.

From a technical point of view all of this can be done without much difficulty. The chief problem is making the buildings and rooms so airtight that no atmosphere other than that which is artificially conditioned can penetrate. In Europe where the sale of protective devices against gas attacks from the air has been going at a strong pace for several years, small airtight metal compartments are already available to that part of the civilian population which can afford to pay for protection against death. They can be easily installed in the rich man's home. They are large enough to hold two persons and have facilities for producing their own supply of air for approximately four hours. The demand for this contraption and similar devices is reported to be reaching boomlike proportions as the next imperialist war looms large on Europe's horizon.

In general, poisonous gases behave much like other air pollutants such as street dust, smog (mixture of smoke and fog) and especially like the atmospheric sewerage belched forth from industrial plants with the usual capitalist disregard for the welfare of other human beings. Like these atmospheric pollutants, poisonous gases are heavier than ordinary clean air. Consequently they tend to cling to the ground, rolling down hill very much like thick, heavy syrups, unless pushed elsewhere by the wind.

WHAT'S ON

- ### Wednesday
- LEFT WING Group of I.L.W.U. opening class of "The History of the American Labor Movement." Comrade Rimba, instructor. Every Wednesday at 6 p.m. at 140 South St.
 - MEETING and Round Table discussion at Fordham Park Club, 1993 Jerome Ave., Bronx.
 - MEODORE BAYER, economist, speaks on "History of the Russian Revolution." Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St. 8 p.m. Branch meeting postponed for tomorrow, at 792 E. Tremont Ave.
 - REHEARSAL of Daily Worker Chorus, at new headquarters, 430 E. 12th St. 8 p.m. Conductor, comrade Camajani. We welcome new members.
 - MACAULAY Strike Comm. Symposium at Office Workers Union Hall, 114 W. 14th St., 8:30 p.m. Subject, "Industrial Organization in the Literary Trade." Various branches of the trade such as the Newspaper Guild, Screen Writers Union, Big Sig. authors, and book as well as publishers will present their point of view. Adm. 25c.
 - LECTURE "Two Shipwrecks—the Morro Castle of the U. S. and the Chebyaskin of the Soviet Union" by Marshall Shov at 1401 Jerome Ave., cor. 10th St., Bronx. Adm. free. Sponsors: Mt. Eden P. F. U., New York P. F. U., and the Young Communist League of delegates to National Conference of John Reed Clubs. Michael Gold, speaker, at 130 Sixth Ave.

- ### Thursday
- NEW Soviet film, "Sentenced to Death," dancing and refreshments to follow at Fordham P. F. U., 1993 Jerome Ave., New York. Branch meeting postponed for tomorrow, at 792 E. Tremont Ave.
 - JACOB DAINOFF Memorial at 3700 Bronx Park East. Speakers from John Reed Club and I. W. O. on the life of Dainoff.
 - NEW THEATRE will present Newark John Reed Club in "Our Yea, Our No: Our Voice" and Lillian Shapiro in "Good Morning Revolution." Civic Repertory Theatre, Oct. 7, Matinee 2:40, evening 8:40. Reserve seats now 25c to 50c.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1934

Perkins Begins

MORE than 400 business executives listened the other day with pleasure to Fanny Perkins, Roosevelt's Secretary of Labor, expound her views on unemployment insurance.

The subject of unemployment insurance is becoming increasingly a forced popular issue with the agents of the Roosevelt government. Roosevelt's special board of experts is preparing voluminous reports to be issued before December on a score of "social insurance" proposals, all neatly timed for the Congressional elections.

There is no question but that it is the Roosevelt strategy now to conceal the past year's ravages of the N.R.A.-New Deal with a new barrage on the question of unemployment insurance. But it will be with a special Roosevelt brand of fraudulent unemployment "insurance" that the Roosevelt government will try to delude the masses this year.

Perkins' speech gives us a pretty good idea of just how Roosevelt will work his unemployment insurance fraud. Our present system of relief is nothing but a "dole," Miss Perkins stated belligerently. Therefore, it must go and be replaced by a "system of compulsory job insurance," Perkins said.

Sounds radical, doesn't it? Actually its meaning is quite reactionary, and wholly in the interests of the employers.

AND what is this "compulsory insurance" which Perkins advocates with such "radical" ardor? It is a trick to side-step the Communist Party demand for unemployment insurance to be paid for by the employers and the government!

Perkins' compulsory insurance is similar to the state plans now in existence—a plan which completely ignores the present jobless, and touches only those who will lose their jobs in the future! And even more important, this Perkins plan provides that the workers themselves shall pay for their own insurance! It provides to pay for this insurance out of the wages of the workers—not from the profits of the employers or the taxes collected by the government.

The Communist Party in the coming Congressional elections proposes the only jobless insurance plan that offers any real advantages to the working class. The Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, proposes cash relief at government and employer expense.

A vote for the Communist Party is a vote for a real fight for unemployment insurance to be paid for at the expense of the employers and their government—not at the expense of the workers whose living standards have already been degraded by the Roosevelt New Deal. The effort to elect Communist Party candidates is part of the whole mass struggle to win real adequate relief and real unemployment insurance. The greater the Communist vote, the more impelling the fight for real unemployment insurance will be.

Socialist Workers, Speak!

IF THERE ever was a time when the Socialist Party leaders should speak up it is now. Why are they remaining so silent on the dastardly betrayal of the textile workers by Gorman, Green & Co.?

Outstanding individuals in the Socialist Party are implicated. Didn't Emil Rieve, a leading socialist, approve of Gorman's treachery in the strike? Other socialist leaders worked hand in glove with Gorman all through the strike.

But right now, when tens of thousands of workers are being blacklisted, when Southern textile workers are being forced at the bayonets' point to sign yellow dog contracts, when the bosses are trying to ride rough-shod over the textile workers, why shouldn't the socialist leaders express themselves, give the workers their stand on the shameless, vicious sell-out of the strike?

During the textile strike the socialist "New Leader" had a united front with William Green, Gorman and MacMahon. Socialist members wrote to O'Neil, the editor, protesting. Now the fruits of this united front are being reaped in the most vicious onslaught against the heroic textile strikers.

DURING the strike Norman Thomas was voluble enough. He spoke at strike meetings. He made statements for the press. Norman Thomas claims to be a leader of the "militants" in the Socialist Party. The only militants can be those who now enter determinedly into the textile strike, who form a united front against the workers' enemies. Those who betrayed the textile strikers, flinging them into mills to face the worst discrimination ever handed out to any workers in this country, certainly cannot be classed either as "militants" or "socialists."

Do the Socialist Party members in the textile industry, facing the blacklist, approve of this silence of their leaders who were accomplices in the betrayal?

Here are the most brutal, fascist attacks leveled against workers' organizations, against the rights of union members, all assisted by the foul treachery of Gorman's crew.

If the Socialist Party leaders are sincere in wanting to fight fascism, in struggling to win improved conditions of the workers, they must speak up on the question of the united front of socialists and Communists in the A. F. of L. unions against just such miserable sell-outs, to make them impossible in the future.

SOcialists! There must be no tolerance of the betrayers in the A. F. of L. The united front in the trade unions against just such policies must be established now. Ask your leaders to express themselves on this question. What are they going to do?

Socialists and Communists have the immediate task of uniting their forces within the trade unions against the rotten, corrupt, shameless betrayers—the Gormans, the Greens, the Wells, the Lewises, the Socialists. Get your leaders to speak up!

On Preparation for the Strike Oct. 8

LONGSHOREMEN and seamen in every dock along the Atlantic coast are talking strike. Mass meetings indoor and outdoor are being held daily on the waterfront of the eastern coastline. Gauging the sentiment of the men on the ships and docks by their response to the calls for a strike, set for Oct. 8, issued by the International Seamen's Union and the Marine Workers Industrial Union, inevitably leads us to the conclusion that a marine strike of unprecedented proportions is on the order of the day.

Proper preparation for the strike, in advance, is the first and most important step the seamen and longshoremen are confronted with. No stone should be left unturned in an effort to prevent the top officials of the International Longshoremen's Association and the I.S.U. from going through with their plans to engineer a repetition of the West Coast treacheries on the Atlantic coastline.

To best guarantee the success of the strike, joint strike preparation committees of seamen and longshoremen, regardless of what union they belong to, together with the unorganized men, should be set up without delay.

United action of all seamen and longshoremen under the leadership of rank and file united action committees is the first prerequisite for the success of the strike.

Longshoremen and seamen, further delay may mean defeat of your struggle for the improvement of your conditions, for larger crews and gangs, for better wages and for the victory of your strike. Set up united front strike preparation committees, dock committees and ship committees at once.

Take the leadership of the strike out of the hands of those who have, by their action in the past, shown that they do not have your interests at heart. Conduct your struggle and negotiations yourself through joint rank and file committees. Lead the strike yourself and its success will be assured.

THE preparation of the marine strike on the Atlantic coast presents special problems to every Communist Party member and sympathizer connected in any way with the marine industry or involved in marine concentration work and to the Party as a whole.

The Party organizations along the entire eastern and gulf coastline, districts, sections and units, as well as all other organizations they can mobilize, should be welded into action to get behind the seamen and longshoremen in preparation for the strike. Not a single Party force is to remain without a task.

The Daily Worker is taking every step possible to cover the waterfront. It is the task of the Party membership to get the Daily Worker to the seamen and longshoremen. To increase the circulation of the Daily Worker among the marine workers, means increase the influence of the Party among them. The role of the Daily Worker in the marine strike and in the preparation of it will exceed its influence in the textile strike when the membership of the Party will take this task seriously.

From now on the Daily Worker will print daily reports on the development of the marine strike movement. It is of utmost importance to each Party unit, section and district, as well as to the Daily Worker, that the "Daily" be spread in increased numbers among the marine workers. Each unit, section and district of the Party on the Atlantic waterfront should send in their orders immediately.

The attempts that will be made, in an effort to defeat the strike, by the officials of the I.S.U. and L.L.A., to divide the men by raising the "red scare," can be best defeated by meeting the issue from the very start. Bringing the Daily Worker to the marine workers is a step in this direction.

The success of the strike preparations and the strike itself rest largely on the shoulders of every Party member. All the waterfront sections and units of the Party should throw themselves into the work without a minute's delay.

O'Ryan Resigns

THE resignation of Police Commissioner O'Ryan does not mean that the working-class of New York gets any guarantees against violations of the right to organize, picket, and demonstrate in the streets.

It merely means that La Guardia has decided that the crude, dictatorial methods of his militaristic police chief will not do in the present period.

A militarist like O'Ryan works crudely. If he wishes to break a strike, he at once tries to club the workers into submission.

La Guardia is shrewder. He even will appear at the strike scene to give the workers the illusion of "democracy" and "liberalism." But he will then work to divide the ranks of the workers with all kinds of promises. He will work to break up the picket lines by using the method of Roosevelt—he will promise to "investigate."

And then he will use clubs on those militant workers who stand in the way of his trickery. All the while that he is trying to break the strike or disperse the picket lines, he will spread the illusions of "democracy."

As in the case of the attack on the Austrian consulate demonstration, he will mask his police brutality with the technique of "defending democracy."

The trouble with O'Ryan was that he did not know how to utilize this "democratic" machinery to cloak his brutality and reaction. He was too open. That is the meaning of the split between O'Ryan and La Guardia.

THE exchange of letters between La Guardia and O'Ryan confirm one significant fact—that it was none other than officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who initiated the fascist-like measure of police licenses for trade union representatives.

Thus it was shown that these reformist A. F. of L. bureaucrats, with close ties to the Socialist Party, were willing to suggest police supervision of trade unions in order to fight the Communists—willing in short to pave the way for further reactionary attacks against the labor movement in the name of "defending the trade unions from Communism."

The right to picket, strike, and demonstrate in the streets of New York remains, just as before, a question that can be decided only by the organized insistence of the workers themselves. These elementary civil rights, the right to struggle for better conditions through mass picketing and strikes, must be defended by the workers against the efforts of the La Guardia regime to weaken them by a combination of "democratic" trickery and police brutality.

The Communist Party, which will continue to lead the fight for the right of the workers to picket and strike, for the right to protest and demonstrate in mass actions, urges the workers not to be fooled by the trickery of a La Guardia or a Roosevelt. Stand by your own class Party, the Communist Party.

C. P. in Japan Is Successful Despite Terror

Most Strikes Credited to Japanese Party; Peasants Revolting

PARIS, Sept. 25.—L'Humanite, organ of the Communist Party of France, recently published news of intense Communist activity in Japan which has filtered through the rigid military censorship of that country.

In describing the methods being used in the effort to exterminate the Communist Party of Japan, one of these reports states:

"Considering the impracticability and the rage which characterize the terror tactics used here against communism, it might perhaps be thought that communism is being rooted out. But before us we have the profoundly moving spectacle of the constant successes of those who are ready to take every risk for the victory of Communism. In certain circles, Communists are feared as death is feared."

The heroic battles and successes of the Communist Party of Japan are apparent even in government statements which admit there have been 821 strikes in Japan during the first half of 1934. A good many of these have been in factories and industries which have been manufacturing armaments and war-material. In the country, open revolts of the peasants have become more and more common.

'Evidence' Is Manufactured By Japanese

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (By Wireles).

—According to information received from Harbin, Japanese authorities in Manchuria, when examining arrested Soviet citizens, manufactured their testimony, in order to support, with such forgeries, their still-verified plan of a plot engineered by Soviet workers of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

For example, Romanuk, a station-agent who was arrested on Sept. 10, while performing his duties, was requested to sign a confession written in Japanese. Romanuk objected, stating that he did not understand the Japanese language, and did not believe that the statements which he was being asked to sign were genuine, since most of his testimony had not been translated to him.

In reply to his protests, officials of the frontier police compelled Romanuk by force to sign the confession prepared for him.

Similar "methods of examination" were used on Stoker Plenko, who was arrested on Sept. 7 at a station in Manchuria and compelled to sign a document written in the Japanese language, which he did not understand.

Hitler Warns Workers At Congress of Nazis; 52,000 Made to March

(Special to the Daily Worker)
NUREMBERG, Sept. 25.—During the recent congress of the National-Socialist Party here, which cost German taxpayers 72,000,000 marks, 52,000 unemployed, drafted into Hitler's "volunteer labor" brigades, paraded in front of the Fuehrer, after listening to a speech which loftily praised the glory of Nazi achievements, and told all who did not agree with Hitler that they had better look out.

"Attention! Right step—" came the orders, and 52,000 German workers, whose enslavement has contributed to Hitler's ability to say that he has reduced unemployment, shouldered—not arms, but shovels, and marched past the person who calls himself their leader.

When the "chain-gang" had disappeared, Hitler said something about the new dignity of work in Germany, and Goebbels said that "Nazi propaganda is still insufficient" and that "at certain times in history, statesmen must have the courage to be unpopular."

Campaign Committee to Give C. P. Program to Enrolled Socialists

NEW YORK.—The Communist Party Campaign Committee, in response to repeated suggestions from sympathizers, is planning to circulate the 26,000 enrolled Socialist workers in New York with copies of the Communist Congressional election platform and the Communist proposals for united front actions.

Election campaign workers in Section Three, Manhattan, west side to 59th St., report that 30 enrolled Socialist voters in one election district promise to vote Communist and to aid in the Communist campaign for the issues of the campaign and the Party program had been discussed with them.

The campaign committee estimates that about \$1,000 is necessary for this preliminary effort to win enrolled Socialist voters to the Communist position in the campaign.

Seattle Paper to Print C.P. Campaign Edition

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25.—The Voice of Action, official newspaper of the unemployed movement here, has decided to publish a special Communist Party edition in support of the Communist Party's election campaign. The edition will appear on Nov. 2.

Special election material will predominate in the issue. All local organizations and workers are being asked to help raise funds and to act as volunteer advertising solicitors to defray the expenses of the enterprise. Unions, unemployed locals and other groups are being asked to send paid greetings.

"BE PATIENT!"



The Most Burning Question --- Unity of Action

—By BELA KUN—
 Member of the Presidium of the Communist International

(Fourteenth Installment)

2. OTTO BAUER AGAINST UNITY OF ACTION

OTTO BAUER, once the leader of the great majority of the Austrian working class, puts the question as follows: **Not unity of action, but organizational unity of the labor movement.** This means he is aiming at the reunification, after its collapse, of the Social-Democratic Party of Austria. Up to the February days of this year Otto Bauer prevented unity of action by answering every offer of the Communist Party of Austria with the words that the unity of the Austrian labor movement was embodied in the Social-Democratic Party of Austria. Times have changed and the relation of forces between the Communist Party and Social-Democracy has changed too—even Otto Bauer must admit that. But he still continues along the old line; under the pretext of uniting the revolutionary forces he wants the reunification of the bankrupt Social-Democratic Party, that is to say, prolonging the split under the new conditions of fascist dictatorship in Austria.

In an article published in the *Arbeiterzeitung*, now appearing in Brunn, he writes:

"The great majority of the Austrian workers all think alike. Ninety per cent of the workers want irreconcilable revolutionary struggle against fascist dictatorship. Ninety per cent of the workers are convinced that the goal of this revolutionary struggle must be a dictatorship of the proletariat, which shall settle accounts with the murderers of the workers, demolish their apparatus of rule, distribute the estates of the aristocrats, the capitalists and the church among the agricultural laborers, the small tenants and peasants' sons, socialize the big undertakings and enterprises now in possession of big capital, and not until then, when it has fulfilled these historical tasks, set up a commonwealth of freedom and equality for all. Ninety per cent of the workers are agreed in the recognition of the goal and of the way that leads to it. We have unity of thought. This demands also unity of organization. It makes possible the unity of the party."

We agree with those Social-Democratic workers who honestly think that the working class in the various countries is ever more sharply confronted, not only with the question of unity of action but also with the problem of the organizational unity of labor movement. If one really wants to prevent fascism, to destroy its source—capitalism, if one wants to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, this requires not only a "partial and occasional" unity of action but the organization of all revolutionary workers in one party and the rallying together of the majority of the proletariat, nay, of the majority of the whole toiling people, under the banners of this revolutionary workers' party.

FOR OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM

We Communists hold that the overthrow of capitalism is on the order of the day. In different countries the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism is being conducted on a different level of development, but the objective conditions for this struggle are everywhere maturing.

Women Force Opening of Schools in Burbank by Energetic Protests

BURBANK, Cal., Sept. 24.—Mass action by working-class parents under the leadership of the Burbank Women's Council has compelled the opening of all the public schools here, which, it was threatened, would remain closed all year because of "a lack of funds."

The mass pressure of parents which forced the reopening of the schools also compelled the resignation of two members of the board of education. Two candidates for these vacant places have been selected by the Women's Council to run in the special election, which will take place Oct. 12.

In order to get the last of the schools opened last week, it was necessary for a mass delegation to

storm the meeting of the board of education. It was at this meeting that two members of the board resigned.

The straw vote which the Council was instrumental in having taken showed that 6030 to 215 of the voters favored the complete opening of the schools. The board's plan had been to open only half of them, using tents to provide for the children of the closed schools. The excuse was that the Burbank schools do not come up to all the newest earthquake specifications for buildings, but none of them were damaged by the earthquake of March 10, 1933, and they have been used continually since that time.

The board's original pretensions that it was not influenced by the straw vote and mass action was completely given the lie when it was compelled to open Washington School.

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

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES
 With Eyes Wide Open Concern Over Police Those Who Rule Germany

THE Trotskyite youth vanguard in France, marching boldly forward under the banner of the counter-revolution, land several paces ahead of the rear-guard—in the ranks of the Second International.

"To some," explains the American Trotskyite sheet, "it will appear as a departure from our traditional position. . . . Not at all! The traditional position of Trotsky has always been to assist the Socialist leaders, the Bauers, the Adlers, the Wells, to deepen the split in the ranks of the working class. The traditional position of Trotsky has been to slander the Communist International, the Leninist International, rendering definite service to the forces of Fascism."

"THE decision . . . to join the Socialist youth of France," continues the Trotskyite organ, soon to be absorbed into the chauvinist bowels of the Musette movement, "should not come as a surprise to any of our members or sympathizers." No, they have more of such surprises for you. Prepare for many shocks.

In order to emphasize still further that there is no gap at all between the Bauers, the Leiparts, the Wells, and the Trotskyites, the obliging editor tells us:

"As will be noted in the document, not a principle, not an idea, not a line of the Fourth International is renounced, revised or compromised by the Young Leninists in taking this step. They do it with their eyes open, their banner flying and in the interests of the revolutionary youth."

To the tune of "With My Eyes Wide Open I Fell in Love with You," and with the words from "The Charge of the Light Brigade" ("Into the Valley of Death Rode the Four Hundred"), the Trotskyist youth bravely carry the banner on which only the word "Lenin" is written, and lay it down at the feet of the very Socialist leaders whom Lenin castigated as traitors to the working class to the very day of his death.

Of course, there is no retreat from that abortion known as the Fourth International. There should be no surprise whatever. Every idea of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyites is here carried forward to its logical conclusion, to menshevism, to social-fascism, to efforts to help the Socialist leaders side-step the united front in the fight against fascism.

It is altogether fitting for the American Trotskyite sheet when singing the requiem over the demise of its French youth section as an independent entity in the world of counter-revolution that they should prepare the minds of their readers for more such "surprises."

GREAT concern for the welfare of the police was expressed by the Socialists in the recent Swedish elections. For example, an election manifesto issued by the Social Democratic committee at Malmo declared: "What did the Right do for making the police effective when quite alone in possessing power? Would the police ever have been able to get their quarters in the most modern police building of the North without a social democratic majority in the town council? The reorganization to come, too, providing the police with sufficient technical resources is a consequence of social democratic initiative. . . ."

Translated into concrete, everyday experience this means that the Socialist leaders were for bigger clubs for the police, better revolvers, machine guns, more up-to-date gas equipment, everything necessary to break strikes and protect the employers against the demands of the workers for higher wages, better conditions and union recognition.

LAATEST statistics in Germany on wealth-ownership show who actually stand behind the Fascist dictatorship. According to these figures there are 2,465 millionaires in Germany. Of these 360 possess 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 marks, while 115 have admitted to the finance office that they own from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 marks.

There are 40 who are counted in the class of multi-millionaires, possessing over 10,000,000 marks. It is these 40 men who rule in Germany and whose will is supreme in the councils of the Nazis.

Ohio C. P. Candidates Balk Attempt to Keep Them Off County Ballot

HAMILTON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—A total of 845 signatures submitted to the Butler County Board of Elections has assured the place of Communist candidates on the county ballot here. These signatures represent almost twice the required number.

An effort made by election officials here to keep the Party off the ballot was frustrated by the energetic action of local workers, who demanded a public hearing when the board of elections attempted to rule that 424 of the signatures were invalid. The demands for a hearing resulted in immediate acceptance and approval of the signatures.

The county slate of the Communist Party consists of: Marion Davidson of Hamilton for Sheriff; Robert King of Middletown for Commissioner; Alma Smith of Hamilton for Treasurer; Mary Weaver of Hamilton for Auditor, and Anthony Williams of Hamilton for Representative in the General Assembly.

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