

# SEAMEN VOTING STRIKE CONDEMN 'TRUCE'; F.D.R. AIDE ADMITS SENTIMENT FOR TIE-UP

## Delegates Hear Green On 'Truce'

Anti-Red Drive of A. F. of L. Head Starts Badly at 'Frisco

By Bill Dunne

(Daily Worker Special Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 2.—The drive for the expulsion of "the Reds in the trade union movement by one means or another" got off to a bad start yesterday in the opening session of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. There are a number of reasons for this.

Stated as the high point of the President Green's opening address, the high explosive shells Green was expected to fire into the "red camp" proved to be duds. The official family in this convention is more jittery than ever before.

The internal crisis of leadership, contrary to custom, has become the common property of all delegates and, to make it still worse, of the newspapermen, quite a number of whom are members of the American Newspaper Guild and consequently committed to the program adopted by the St. Paul convention, which included a number of the main points dealt with in the rank and file committee resolutions now officially before the convention.

The calling off of the textile strike without any guarantees for some 4,000 strikers used up about all the available resources of the A. F. of L. officialdom. On top of this came the really murderous official war in the building trades department. But the cup was not yet filled and all the bitterness had not been drained.

On the evening of the day on which the convention was officially opened, President Roosevelt, the ace in the hole for the fat boys of this great parliament of labor, comes out in his radio address for a "truce between industry and labor." This means, since these leaders have staked all on Roosevelt, that all their brave words paraded in rounded periods before the assembled delegates are just so much "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Roosevelt Pulls Hoover Stunt  
What President Roosevelt has pulled on this boastful bunch of so-called recognized labor leaders is the old Hoover stunt, with the difference that Roosevelt's proposal is called a truce, it is nothing more or less than the Hoover arrangement, agreed to by President Green in the first years of the crisis, that the unions would not ask for increased wages or better working conditions and the employers would not institute any wage cuts. Any one who is not a mental defective knows what happened:

During that period American wage workers were handed out the most drastic reduction in wages and living standards ever received by a working class in the same length of time—and affecting a larger number of wage workers than any employing class had ever dared to move against in such a damaging offensive.

President Green, at the time this form of surrender for wage workers in general and the organized labor movement in particular was initiated, described the arrangement as a fifty-fifty proposition. It is the same kind of a fifty-fifty proposition that Roosevelt, quickly supported by the national manufacturers' association, which lost no time in calling upon labor officialdom to announce its agreement

## Mass Rally to Greet The First N.Y. 'Daily,' Out on Sunday Night

Delegations Will Bring Contributions to the Big Welcome Meeting Addressed by Hathaway, Casey, Krumbein and Ford

NEW YORK.—When workers and delegations from working-class organizations come together on Sunday night at the Central Opera House, 65th Street and Third Avenue, they will gather not only to greet the new two-edition, eight-page New York Daily Worker, but to bring funds raised by their members to insure the continued growth of the new and enlarged paper.

The rally will inaugurate a new period in the ten-year history of the Daily Worker. The speakers—C. A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief; James Casey, managing editor, and Charles Krumbein, Communist Party organizer of the district whose workers are to benefit from the enlargement of the paper—will describe the new Daily Worker and its added power in organizing the workers of this city for militant class action. James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, will be chairman of the meeting.

The New York Daily Worker, for which final plans are being completed this week, will present a greatly increased local news coverage. A new writer has been added to the staff who will devote himself solely to covering New York trade union news and problems. Another

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## Cuba Labor Prepares To Strike

Plans 24-Hour Walkout to Protest Martial Law Decree

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Oct. 2. (By Cable).—Preparations for a national 24-hour strike called by the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, following a presidential decree signed two days ago revoking all constitutional guarantees and establishing martial law throughout Havana and Oriente provinces, is rapidly gaining momentum.

The main demands are: against the terrorism of the Medici regime, in support of the telephone strikers and Havana harbor workers, and in support of the peasant struggles for land, and for the demands of the students.

Transportation throughout the island is coming to a standstill, and in the capital and Oriente province is completely paralyzed. The railroads in Matanzas and Santiago have accepted the strike call, and all trucks and auto drivers in Santa Clara are off the streets. The auto strike, called in protest against taxes on motor vehicles and against the high price of gasoline, is evidence of the intense resentment of the petty-bourgeoisie against the tax policies of the present administration.

5,000 Peasants Defy Soldiers  
Five thousand peasants of the Realengo region, near Guantanamo, under revolutionary leadership, defied the government's attempt to expel them from their lands, claimed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

The peasants drove away a surveying party and detachments of soldiers sent to carry out demarcation plans. They established armed guards which patrol the limits of the region, and prohibit entrance to government men and to individuals not approved by the Committee of Struggle.

Revolutionary Spirit High  
The revolutionary ferment of strikes and uprisings is particularly strong in the provinces of Oriente and Havana, where the Central "Soledad," organized in the revolutionary National Sugar Workers' Industrial Union (S.N.O.I.A.), the striking coffee-pickers (Oriente), and the revolutionary port workers of Manzanillo—all led by the Confederation and the Communist Party of Cuba—are up in arms in strongly united militant struggle.

## Hathaway Will Speak at 3 Brooklyn Rallies

NEW YORK.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and Communist candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, will speak at three open-air meetings in Brooklyn this week.

The meetings will be held as follows: tomorrow at 7 p.m. at Broadway and Havemeyer Street; Friday at 7:30 p.m. at Broadway and Marcy Avenue, and at 8:30 on the same evening at Moore and Manhattan streets.

## 17,000 SEAMEN READY TO GO OUT; LICENSED OFFICERS VOTE TO JOIN; OLANDER MAKES NO-STRIKE DEAL

Walkout Preparations Are Speeded to Back Marine Demands

BULLETIN

NEW YORK.—Two hundred licensed ships' officers—captains, mates, pilots and engineers—met in conference yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 140 Broad Street, worked up a series of demands to present to the shipowners, and elected a delegate to the Joint Strike Preparations Committee. The officers stated that they were ready to answer the strike call on Monday and would unite in a solid fighting front with the unlicensed men.

17,000 Seamen Ready To Strike

NEW YORK.—Seventeen thousand seamen of the Atlantic ports will strike on Monday despite assurances of Victor Olander, secretary of the International Seamen's Union, that there will be no strike, Roy B. Hudson, chairman of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee for the Atlantic Coast, announced yesterday.

Meanwhile preparations were speeded along the entire coast for the scheduled walkout. The move to halt the strike was brought to light Monday night when Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, issued a statement to the press saying that Mr. Olander had agreed to call off the strike and to throw the demands of the seamen into the laps of arbitrators. Garrison claimed that twenty-eight major shipping companies had agreed to negotiate questions of wages, hours and conditions with officials of the I. S. U. The plan, out and out a strikebreaking maneuver, does not guarantee in the slightest way that the demands of the seamen will be granted.

All negotiations for the strikebreaking agreement were done behind closed doors with officials of the International Seamen's Union, and the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, which represents the rank and file of all the sailors' unions on the East Coast, was eliminated from the discussions.

The Joint Strike Preparations Committee met with Mr. Garrison Monday evening to protest against the holding of secret conferences and to demand that the committee be present and be given full representation in all negotiations.

Despite the fact that Mr. Garrison had already issued a statement to the press announcing the calling off of the strike, he said not a word to the committee about the secret sell-out agreement.

Roy Hudson, chairman of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, asked Mr. Garrison if he had suggested that the rank and file committee be invited to the conferences.

"No, I did not," said Garrison, "because the shipowners did not want to deal with this group."

"If the shipowners do not want to deal with the committee elected by the seamen there is a way to

Browder and Hathaway Speak Tomorrow at Meetings of Seamen and Longshoremen

NEW YORK.—Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will address two meetings of seamen and longshoremen tomorrow evening.

Browder will speak at a meeting called by the Committee for the Support of the Marine Workers Industrial Union for 8 o'clock at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street. Hathaway will address the meeting, arranged by Section 1 of the Communist Party, at 7 o'clock at South and Whitehall Streets, on the subject, "The Communists and the Marine Strike."

Among other labor leaders who will speak at the Browder meeting will be: Jack Stachel, acting national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League; Roy Hudson, national secretary of the M. W. I. U.; Edward Russell, member of the West Coast Rank and File Strike Committee, and Hays Jones, editor of the Marine Workers Voice.

## Rank and File Group of ILA and Joint Strike Committee Call for United Strike Oct. 8

Longshoremen Expose Ryan Strikebreaking "Truce" Deal

NEW YORK.—The Rank and File Action Committee of the International Longshoremen's Association yesterday issued a call to all longshoremen on the East Coast to defeat the strikebreaking truce of Joseph P. Ryan and to demand a united strike with the seamen on Oct. 8. The call, which is addressed to "Brothers of the I.L.A.," says:

"Again Ryan has maneuvered to betray us."

"Last Friday Ryan signed a truce with the ship owners. He pledged us to continue working under the present agreement until the West Coast arbitration committee announces its decision. Then negotiations for a new agreement are to be renewed."

"What is the real purpose behind this 'truce'? Why did Ryan 'suddenly' drop his threats of strike, his demands for \$1.00 an hour, etc.? The answer is that Ryan is carrying out the wishes of the bosses—he is doing everything he can to help the ship owners out of a tough spot."

"Right now the shipping interests are afraid of three things: (1) a strike of the seamen; (2) a strike of the Atlantic coast longshoremen; and (3) a re-strike of the West Coast longshoremen. Naturally the bosses realize that if any one of these three groups goes on strike now, there is every possibility that the other groups will also swing into action, bringing about a general strike in the marine industry. Therefore the ship owners are desperately working to prevent either the seamen or the longshoremen from striking—using their tool

Seamen Urge Rejection of I.S.U. Betrayal of Demands

NEW YORK.—Urging the seamen to reject the plan of the National Labor Relations Board and leaders of the International Seamen's Union to call off the Atlantic Coast strike, the Atlantic Joint Strike Preparations Committee yesterday issued a call to all seamen to smash the I. S. U. betrayal and strike for their demands Oct. 8.

The call issued by the committee said:

"To all Seamen!

"Brothers:

"Your demands have been presented to the ship-owners! Thousands of seamen, organized and unorganized, have pledged support to these demands with strike action on Oct. 8 if they have not been met by them. Be prepared! Accept no delays! Do not let the ship-owners and the I. S. U. confuse you! Strike Oct. 8 if the demands are not met."

"The labor fakers and the N. R. A., through Mr. Garrison, are working hand-in-hand to betray you and prevent the struggle. Ryan of the I. L. A. has declared a truce with the shipowners. Now the I. S. U. strike-breakers have cancelled the strike call forced by the rank and file! Now you can see who are your enemies and what you must do to win their demands!"

"Since the strike calls have been issued by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the International Seamen's Union, the ship-owners have been secretly meeting the I. S. U. leaders in meetings arranged by Mr. Garrison, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. The Joint Strike Prepara-

Garrison Tells of Secret Deal of Olander with Owners

By Marguerite Young

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Recognizing waterfront strike sentiment at present still sufficient to "result in paralysis, a complete tie-up of the shipping industry all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts," Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison, of the National Labor Relations Board, today announced that leaders of the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) have secretly agreed with shipowners to withdraw their Oct. 8 strike call.

Garrison voluntarily pointed out, however, that strike preparations are going right ahead under the leadership of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee composed of Marine Workers Industrial Union, I. S. U. rank and file and other seamen's representatives. The Roosevelt "Labor Relations" official declined to predict how many of the I. S. U. membership would accept the no-strike agreements. Asked what he thought would be the next development, he merely said: "I don't know. I'm through."

"The shipowners didn't agree to anything specifically," Garrison said when asked about the seamen's strike demands. They merely promised to "negotiate" with the I. S. U., he added. Asked what his own scouts have told him about strike sentiment at the present moment, he said:

Shows Strike Tide Rising

"The grievances of the men are certainly deep-seated. There is a great deal of unrest—there is no doubt about that. I hop, that they will be convinced now that they are going to get satisfaction."

"But you realize that the I. S. U. leaders' secret agreement does not bind the M. W. I. U. nor the Joint Strike Committee, nor the seamen themselves," he was asked. He replied, "Yes."

The nervous official's every word and gesture indicated he is acutely aware that the tidal wave of strike sentiment is rising instead of ebbing, and that the seamen will strike per schedule, refusing to accept the bare-faced sell-out about which even Garrison was apologetic.

Relating an unprecedented story of how he and I. S. U. officials got together with shipowners and deliberately excluded M. W. I. U. and Joint Strike Committee representatives after the Roosevelt government personally gave assurance that all seamen's representatives would be included in any negotiations, Garrison also announced that he is resigning shortly from the Labor Relations Board. Stop by stop, he blushingly betrayed a mixture of joy at the completion of his last strike-breaking job and of wonder as to whether it will continue to work.

Shipowners Like Olander  
Garrison explained that Victor J. Olander, secretary treasurer of the I. S. U., "made an excellent impression personally on the shipowners" in secret conferences in New York last week and yesterday.

Thus the no-strike agreement was reached. He admitted frankly that these negotiations took place after government scouts found the rank and file of seamen ready to strike virtually solid. In multiple protestations that he "didn't go to New York to 'sell' the I. S. U. to the shipowners," Garrison actually gave away the fact that must be obvious to every rank and file seaman—that the I. S. U. used the strike-sentiment of its own men to get the "negotiation" premise and thus deflected the men's demand.

"Don't you know that the M. W. I. U. has from 8,000 to 10,000 members on the East coast, and the

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400 Longshoremen Continue Strike On 'Frisco Waterfront

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 2. Four hundred longshoremen ignored the proposal of the mediation board to return to work and continued their strike today on two piers.

The strikers are protesting the employment of non-union stevedores and the barring of union delegates from the docks. When the strike was declared special detachments of harbor police were sent to the area.

## GREEN AND THE MANUFACTURERS HAIL 'TRUCE'

AN EDITORIAL

ROOSEVELT'S proposal for an "industrial truce" has been hailed by "capital and labor" in the form of enthusiastic statements by William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and the gentlemen of the National Association of Manufacturers.

They both see in this proposal the opportunity to achieve their purposes.

William Green, speaking in the name of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, pledges that he will attempt to bind the A. F. of L. unions to the Roosevelt system of "arbitration of labor disputes," if the employers will "pledge to do the same."

And the Manufacturers Association, representing big industrial capital, welcomes the Roosevelt proposal, if "labor" will agree to "maintain the status quo."

What is the situation here? Why does Roosevelt act now for "truce" and why do the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the Manufacturers Association respond to this proposal as they do?

The answer is this. Roosevelt and the employers realize that they face the biggest strikes in the country's history, particularly in basic industry, in marine, steel, auto, rubber. They are aware that the conditions of the workers in these industries, especially where the N.R.A. labor boards succeeded in breaking strikes earlier in the year,

are becoming altogether intolerable. They know that the N.R.A. has brought the workers to a position where they are ready to strike against the intensifying misery which the N.R.A.-Roosevelt program has brought them.

Therefore, Roosevelt steps in now to ward off these strike movements by means of his "truce," attempting to play the part of a neutral force in the struggle between capital and labor, urging "both sides to mediate their disputes" before resorting to the "older weapons of industrial dispute."

Actually, of course, this "truce" is of the greatest advantage to the employers, who thus get the government protection against the resistance of the workers.

WHAT does William Green mean by his proposal to pledge acceptance if the "employers promise to obey the law," that is, the rulings of the Roosevelt Labor Board? He means that the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. is willing to pledge their unions to a no-strike agreement if the employers will recognize them as the union representatives of the workers in the basic industry. The A. F. of L. leadership is thus bargaining with the employers, offering a no-strike agreement in return for the emoluments and dues that will come with the recognition of the bureaucracy in the basic industries.

The employers, on the other hand, are not quite ready to accept the A. F. of L. leaders in the basic industry, in steel, for example. They are fearful that these leaders are no longer capable of holding back the workers from mass struggle. That is why the employers are willing to accept Roosevelt's "truce" plan only on the basis of the "status quo," that is, on the basis of present conditions for the workers, and an avoidance of outright recognition of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy in the basic industry. They prefer as yet to work through company unions.

These are the maneuvers going on around the Roosevelt "truce" plan. In reality, of course, all three, Roosevelt, the employers, and the A. F. of L. officials, admit and agree on the main purpose of the plan—to stop the rising strike wave. It is only on the precise method of doing it that they disagree. Their disagreements are only on how to break the resistance of the workers.

IT IS clear what this plan means to the workers. The employers have already demonstrated what they mean by the "status quo," a status quo which has been, under the last 18 months of the N.R.A., a continuous and ruthless drive against the wage levels of the workers and their conditions of work. Roosevelt has demonstrated what he means by

"arbitration" in the strikebreaking in the steel, auto, and textile industries, sending the workers back every time without the slightest material concession in wages or conditions.

And the A. F. of L. leadership is only seeking a face-saving device whereby it can restrain the workers from fighting for their welfare.

Roosevelt's "truce" can only mean the binding of the workers, while the employers continue to lower wages and intensify speed-up.

For the American working class to accept this "truce" is to accept new slashes in real wages, as Roosevelt's inflation sends the cost of living upward. It is to accept more degradation in conditions of work. It is to encourage the employers to proceed with their new offensive.

The weapon of the strike cannot be handed over trustingly to the class enemy. On the contrary, now is just the time when the strike weapon becomes the sole bulwark between the workers and new misery.

The Communist Party calls upon the workers in the trade unions, in the American Federation of Labor, to reject this treacherous Roosevelt "truce," and to organize themselves with greater determination than ever before in new mass struggles for bread, for decent conditions of work, for unemployment insurance, and for an end to the yoke of capitalist wage slavery.

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## 500 Drug Clerks Plan Strike for Recognition By Store Proprietors

NEW YORK.—More than 500 drug clerks in Bronx retail drug stores will be affected by a strike called for Friday morning by the Pharmacists Union of Greater New York. It was said yesterday by officers of the union.

The pharmacists and clerks will demand recognition of their union, and a minimum \$35 wage for a maximum 54-hour week. In most retail stores the current pay is \$18 to \$20 for a week ranging from \$15 to 70 hours.

Many individual owners have already signed contracts granting all three of the demands. The union has rejected an offer from the Pharmaceutical conference of \$20 for a 54-hour week.

The Pharmacists Union yesterday called on all workers and sympathetic organizations to assist in strike by sending volunteer packets and by sending delegations from their neighborhoods urging proprietors to sign up with the union.



# C.I. Election Manager Stresses Need of Registration

## GREATER ROUTINE ACTIVITY URGED BY TRACHTENBERG

Every Communist Party Member and Sympathizer Called On to Register This Month—Wide Propaganda Among Shop-Mates Urged

NEW YORK.—Unless campaigners and workers sympathetic to the Communist program and candidates take the routine aspects of the election with the utmost seriousness, the Party's campaign will be seriously weakened, Alexander Trachtenberg, chairman of the Congressional Election Campaign Committee said yesterday.

Special emphasis was given by Trachtenberg to the question of registration as the most immediate problem confronting working class voters.

"How can Communist campaigners tell workers to vote red when they themselves have neglected the elementary duty of seeing to it that they and their shop mates are eligible to vote," Trachtenberg said.

Registration will take place in most communities some time during the current month. The time and the requirements vary from State to State.

In every State, however, workers who are sympathetic to the Communist Congressional program and active Communist Party members are urged to register.

Not only must they take care of themselves in this matter, they must take care of others. They must see to it that their friends, neighbors and shop-mates have taken the necessary steps.

The Congress also adopted a must make it one of their immediate duties to register.

Not only must they take care of themselves in this matter, they must take care of others. They must see to it that their friends, neighbors and shop-mates have taken the necessary steps.

Yoting Qualifications—Roughly, the voting qualifications in all States are as follows:

One must have lived in the State a specified length of time, and progressively shorter periods in the county, city and election district or precinct. These residence requirements vary. In Maine the required length of residence in the State is three months, but in many States it is two years and in most others one year.

Residence requirements, while they furnish some difficulty to working class voters, particularly in these times of eviction for non-payment of rent, and migration in search of work, are in most cases easily met.

And those who can meet the requirements, Trachtenberg insisted, must not fail to register.

"The education and propaganda of the Communist Party in the election campaign for the needs of the working class are going forward with energy and determination," Trachtenberg said. "And while the size of the vote we roll up is not an absolute measure of victory or defeat, it is a measure of the effectiveness of our propaganda."

The success of the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive means a better, larger newspaper. Donate and get donations today. Send the money immediately to the "Daily."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION, Required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933.

OF "DAILY WORKER," published daily, except Sunday, at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1934.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared George Wishnag, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the "Daily Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the publication, during the period specified in the caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, and printed on page 897 of the Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given a bona fide owner, and any other person, association, or corporation having any interest, direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities, as to the date shown above, is:

3. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during 12 months preceding the date shown above is:

35,269

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

GEORGE WISHNAG, Business Manager

(Signed) and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1934.

(Signed) Notary Public, My commission expires March 30, 1935.

## Seamen for Strike; Condemn 'Truce'

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force them," declared Hudson. "By strike action."

As part of the betrayal maneuvers, the I. S. U. officials called off the regular Monday night membership meeting, obviously fearing to face the rank and file with the announcement that they had called off the strike. Though they said they had to go to "a meeting-up-town" in connection with negotiations with the government and the shipowners, the strikebreaking agreement was actually concluded at 3 p.m. Monday.

### Strike Meetings Called

Among the preparations that are being made by the Joint Strike Preparations Committee is the calling of a series of meetings along the entire coast. Roy Hudson was in Boston last night to address a mass meeting of seamen in Faneuil Hall. Hayes Jones, editor of the Marine Workers' Voice, was to speak at a seamen's meeting at Second and Riner Street, Hoboken, N. J.

The Joint Strike Preparations Committee issued a call in all Atlantic ports, stating that the strike will commence on Oct. 8.

Yesterday members of the I. S. U. demanded that their union officials call special meetings, where the rank and file will be permitted to state their opinion on the agreement.

Delegates of the I. S. U. were cornered on the New York waterfront by seamen all during the day and were forced to answer many questions about the leaders' attempt to betray the strike.

As the Daily Worker went to press the Joint Strike Committee was meeting at 140 Broad Street, and the waterfront was being placarded with a call for a meeting that was to be held in a larger hall.

Longshoremen and seamen are to meet at 12 noon on Friday at Pier 61 on the West Side to take up questions of the strike.

All throughout the day members of the I. S. U. were bringing their strike pledge cards to the hall of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union at 140 Broad Street.

### Unity Plans Adopted in Baltimore

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 2.—A number of important decisions in support of united action of seamen and longshoremen were adopted by the meeting held Saturday night under the auspices of the Joint Strike Preparations Committee at the union hall of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 720 South Broadway.

Outstanding among these decisions were: (1) That the J. S. P. C. present to the shipowners the demands of the marine workers as lined up in the strike call of the M. W. I. U. (2) That those present at the meeting attend the I. S. U. meeting Sunday night. (3) That a representative of the J. S. P. C. present the program of united action to the I. S. U. meeting. (4) That the Baltimore M. W. I. U. secretary be given the floor to present the union's position at the request of the seamen. (5) That telegrams of protest against secret dealings of shipowners and I. S. U. officials without representatives of the J. S. P. C. be sent to the National Labor Relations Board.

The J. S. P. C. was well received when it visited Locals 858 and 829 of the I. L. A. and presented a petition for the joint action and the setting up of a joint strike preparations committee of seamen and longshoremen.

Ship Radio Men Strike

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Radio operators of 22 Great Lakes ships of the Cleveland Cliff Iron Company went on strike last week under the leadership of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association, according to Willard Bliss, national secretary.

The strikers demand the abolition of compulsory deck work, which is outside of their duties, and a \$30 a month increase in wages. The company has been forcing the men to put in four hours a day on deck work and paid them only \$75 a month.

T. W. U. Forces Order That I. R. T. Abandon 'Yellow Dog' Contract

NEW YORK.—A blow at company unionism was dealt yesterday, when the New York Regional Labor Board ordered the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to rescind its infamous "yellow dog" contract which required I.R.T. workers as a condition of employment to join the Brotherhood of Rapid Transit Employees, a company union.

This action of the Labor Board was the result of a vigorous campaign by the Transport Workers Union, independent, to unionize the I.R.T. employees and to force the lifting of the threat of dismissal which hung over the workers in the

united front! Let your slogans be: "Recognition of our elected representatives!"

"An answer to our demands or we strike Oct. 8!"

"ATLANTIC JOINT STRIKE PREPARATIONS COMMITTEE."

"(Notice)—This committee has been elected by and represents the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, American Radio Telegraphists' Association, and elected representatives of the unorganized."

## Daily Worker Management To Give Report on Finances

IN ORDER that our readers may know the detailed truth of the financial situation of the Daily Worker we will publish two stories by the Daily Worker Management Committee, one on Friday and the other on Saturday.

The Management Committee will clearly reveal the exact status of the paper, the full story of income and expenditure, exactly where money received is spent. A full explanation will be given of the costs of publication of the three-edition Daily Worker, with the new eight-page New York "Daily." These stories will contain information of great interest to every revolutionary worker, every reader of the "Daily."

EDITOR, DAILY WORKER.

## Garrison Admits Strong Strike Tide

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

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I. S. U. only perhaps 2,000?" Garrison was asked.

"That's what the M. W. I. U. says," he replied. "But that is thoroughly disputed."

Sure of Complete Tie-Up

"Several months ago we heard there was a likelihood of a strike on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast," Garrison related, obviously referring to the united front Baltimore strike conference. "Since there was no code directly applicable to the shipping industry, our board had no power to act, but we thought that under our instructions to investigate disputes threatening to burden interstate commerce we should at least find out what was happening."

"When the I. S. U. strike call came, we became convinced that the strike would come and would result in paralysis, a complete tie-up of the industry."

"Didn't you know that the strike in fact had been under preparation long before the I. S. U. issued a call, and didn't you have scouts out to find out about the strength of this union, but the M. W. I. U.?" Garrison was asked. This, too, he admitted, nodding and continued:

### Owners Asked Secret Talk

"I went to New York on Wednesday afternoon last Thursday and two conferences with ship owners. They, of their own volition, asked for a conference with Mr. Olander (Victor J. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the I. S. U., who came to Washington and, according to the word of N.R.A. officials given direct to this reporter, begged officials to help him avert the strike which he had just called), and thereupon agreed to negotiate. This was the first time since the war that the ship owners had looked at the face of a union man."

"But there was no public announcement of any of this?" Garrison was queried. He replied, "No," and continued, "Mr. Olander and the ship owners had a frank discussion, and Mr. Olander made an excellent impression personally. They agreed to a further conference on Monday, at which more shipowners could be drawn in."

"They had this other conference and there the representatives of a total of 28 companies operating 450 ships in all important lines agreed to recognize the I. S. U. and negotiate, and the I. S. U. leaders agreed to call off the strike."

Hitches Already

Here Garrison indicated that hitches are already developing in the scheme, for he said he prepared a "phantasmagorical press statement" to which the I. S. U. leaders and the ship owners agreed, to be issued from New York, but that "somehow it seems to have evaporated overnight."

Obviously the I. S. U. became fearful of the effect of the baldness of the sell-out on its rank and file, or the shipowners decided to back water, and therefore Garrison hastened to make the announcement here.

"There is another union in the field," Garrison said. "The Marine Workers Industrial Union. I met the Joint Strike Committee organized by that union last night. He added that they 'undoubtedly think' that Garrison pulled off something irregular, but 'I told them I didn't go to New York to 'sell' the I. S. U. to the shipowners.'"

"Didn't you know that these seamen's representatives telegraphed you demanding that they be included in any negotiations, and that the top N.R.A. officials just Friday absolutely assured them that they would be included, and sent them to your office here?"

Garrison Dodes

"That's what they said," Garrison answered, summoning indignance but blushing. "But I didn't even know the name of the official they said to 'sell' them."

"The official was L. H. Peabody—Deputy Administrator of the N.R.A." "I hate to embarrass him before the press," Garrison apologized, "but I still never heard of him."

Garrison failed to say that he used deliberate prevarication, saying that he "has no jurisdiction in labor disputes" in shipping, in order to put off meeting the Joint Strike Committee until after he had sealed the secret pact he was at that moment negotiating with I. S. U. officials and ship owners.

"Hadn't you had scouts out for weeks?" he was asked.

"Their opinion was that the M. W. I. U. is much smaller than the I. S. U."

"What's your opinion about what the next step will be?"

"I don't know," he sighed. "I'm through. The I. S. U. has called off the strike and there's nothing more we can do except watch the situation."

## Workers' Enemies Exposed

Paul Murphy, of Ambridge, Pa., whose photograph appears herewith, has been exposed as a federal detective, who had wormed his way into the Steel and Metal Workers' Union, and who, since the Ambridge strike, has been trying to disrupt the growing unity of the workers.

Murphy aroused suspicions from the very first by making exaggerated statements regarding his activities for the union in the J. & L. mill at Aliquippa. Therefore, real contacts in the mill were never disclosed to him, and by keeping a careful check on his work on assigned tasks the suspicions against him were confirmed.

His trial by the Steel and Metal Workers' Union resulted in his confession that he is a federal agent of 11 years standing, that he has been in Southern Illinois around 1931, and that he was among the dupes thrown out of a South Brownsville (Pa.) meeting along with Sheriff Seaman, in 1933.

He also exposed the names of two other stool pigeons with whom he has been working, namely, George Butcher and Ed Monahan.

Murphy, like most stool pigeons, had never learned to speak the language of the militant trade-unionists and revolutionary workers, but merely mouthed exaggerated statements and phrases, which betrayed his real character.



PAUL MURPHY

Description. This federal and steel trust stool pigeon is 34 years old, has light brown hair and gray eyes, stands 5 ft. 10 in. in height, weighs 140 pounds, and can easily be recognized by a one-inch scar on the left side of his nose.

Bill Dresbke (Dreske, Drosbke), of Homestead, Pa., has been exposed as a stool pigeon for the steel corporation and for Cavanaugh, the bourgeois of Homestead.



Bill (Dresbke, Drosbke)

He has been seen in the office of the superintendent of Homestead Works conferring with company officials. He has openly boasted of working against the "reds," and he has recently forged credentials for himself to the Steel and Metal Workers' Union, but was refused a seat by the committee.

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## REPUBLICANS SCORE NEW DEAL BUT PLAN NO AID FOR MASSES

N. Y. State Platform Rejects Unemployment Insurance, Support of Strikers, or Real Farm Relief, For Which Communists Fight

NEW YORK.—The Republican Party in New York State has adopted a platform on which it may teeter nicely between an effort to win those sections of capitalism not fully satisfied with the N.R.A. and the large masses of workers whose continuously dropping living standards are making them daily more bitter against the New Deal.

The platform pretends strong opposition to the New Deal but makes no effective proposals for ending or alleviating the mass misery which it admits vaguely and uncertainly.

Unable to ignore the growing mass demands for unemployment insurance, the platform declares that "we favor a system of unemployment reserves." It preserves the capitalist principle of making workers pay for the crisis by saying that such unemployment reserves (which have no provision for the millions now unemployed) should be contributed to by the workers in industry as well as the employers. The platform makes no mention of Federal responsibility for unemployment and social insurance.

Despite a declaration that "we condemn the yellow dog contract" there is no condemnation of the company union, the use of troops against strikers, of compulsory arbitration, and no mention of the wave of strikes by which the workers seek to combat the increased misery saddled on them under the New Deal.

The farm program set forth in the platform consists chiefly of proposals to "protect the New York milk shed" and to finance the free distribution of \$1,500,000 worth of milk to the unemployed. These measures would benefit neither a large number of small dairy farmers nor a sufficient number of jobless over any length of time. Only the large distributors of milk would derive any appreciable benefits from

this proposal. The inability of the Republican or any other capitalist party to offer any real solution of the crisis which will benefit the masses of workers and farmers is revealed in the statement of the platform that: "We believe... that no insurance system can possibly meet the problems of a prolonged depression such as the present one, but that these problems must be met by the special measures herein outlined."

The Communist Party election program declares that unemployment and social insurance will not eliminate the causes of working-class misery, but fights for it as an immediate burning need of the masses, while declaring frankly and boldly in its election platform that: "The only way out of the crisis for the toiling masses is the revolutionary way out—the abolition of capitalist rule and capitalism, the establishment of the Socialist society through the power of a revolutionary workers' government, a Soviet government."

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# MORE A.F.L. UNIONS URGE CONVENTION TO BACK WORKERS' BILL

## Kalamazoo Federation Acts for Bill

14 Philadelphia Locals Join Demand for Its Enactment

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—While the issue of a genuine unemployment insurance bill is being pressed to the fore at the 54th national convention of the A. F. of L., now in session here, new endorsements of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill are pouring in to the convention headquarters. Labor, supplementing the 2,400 earlier endorsements by A. F. of L. locals and central labor bodies which back up the demand of the rank and file representatives that the convention go on record for its endorsement.

The Kalamazoo Federation of Labor, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and forwarded a copy of the resolution to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, urging him to give wide publicity to the demand of the A. F. of L. workers for genuine unemployment insurance.

A score of A. F. of L. locals have endorsed the Workers' Bill in the past week, according to records of the endorsement received by the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance. Fourteen of these locals, all in Philadelphia, are: Westinghouse Federal Local 18972, Midvale Steel Federal Union, Joint Board of the Clock and Shirt Makers' Union, Terrazo Helpers' Local 62, Journeymen Barbers' International Union 2, Shirt Makers' Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Fruit Clerks' Union 753, International Union of Operating Engineers 835, The International Hod Carriers and Building and Common Laborers' Union Local 31, of North Bergen, N. J., and the Locomotive Firemen's Local 13 of Jersey City, and the Bartenders' Union Local 485, of Spokane, Wash., have also endorsed the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The Workers' Bill, which was initiated by the Communist Party and is incorporated in the election platform of the Communist Party, has been endorsed by thousands of A. F. of L. local unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and six State Federations of Labor. Thousands of other working-class groups of veterans, youth, mass and fraternal organizations have also backed the Workers' Bill.

The Workers' Bill provides for the payment of average local wages to all workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own, whether unemployment is caused by sickness, old age, maternity, strike, lock-out, or any other reason.

Only the Communist Party has backed the bill in its election campaign in addition to leading its fight for its enactment through the daily struggles of the working class.

Jeanette, Pa., Central Union Acts JEANETTE, Pa., Oct. 2.—The meeting of the Central Union on Sept. 18 passed all of the resolutions sent out by the A. F. of L. Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Among the resolutions were those on unemployment insurance, on federal local unions, for wage increases, for solidarity actions, to eliminate racketeering from the unions, on exempting the unemployed from paying dues for industrial unionism based on the struggle against the use of gun, against terror and the injunctions, and for the right of trade unionists to belong to any political party.

## Deportation of Zamor, Negro Militant, Asked By Haitian President

NEW YORK.—The many articles written by Justin Zamor in the Daily Worker and in Le Cri des Negres, organ of the French Negro workers, has called forth the vengeance of President Vincent of Haiti. Not only has the U. S. Labor Department been called upon to deport Zamor, although he entered the U. S. legally, but, with his usual streak of brutality, President Vincent arrested Zamor's sister, Leonina Zamor, in Haiti.

She has been in prison since Aug. 25, but because of the strict censorship which reigns over the island, the news of her arrest and torture has come to the International Labor Defense only yesterday. Beneath the trumped-up charge of having received illegal political material for the Communist Party of Haiti, is the fear of the Haitian administration of the rapidly growing revolutionary movement and the excellent functioning of the Haitian Communist leadership.

All mass organizations are urged immediately to send protest telegrams to President S. Vincent at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and to the Haitian Consulate, 116 Broad Street, N. Y. C., demanding the release of Leonina Zamor.

Every day of the Roosevelt New Deal shows the growing need of the Daily Worker. But the Daily Worker needs \$60,000 to be able to deal more fully with the struggles of the working class. Support the Daily Worker! Send your contribution today to the \$60,000 drive.

## Leaders of Reformist Group Are Exposed in New Attempt To Victimize Harlem Negroes

L. S. N. R., I. L. D. Lead Fight To Safeguard Workers' Jobs

NEW YORK.—The reformist leaders of the Negro Clerical Alliance (Souffle Movement) were exposed last week as conducting a vicious campaign to force the discharge from Harlem stores of Negro clerks who refuse to pay extortion money to the Alliance.

Although its only clerk is a Negro, a small Jewish store on Lenox Avenue, near 129th Street, was picketed by the Souffles. While the pickets were led to believe that they were fighting for jobs for Negroes, the Souffle leaders secretly approached the management with a demand for the firing of the Negro clerk, who had refused to pay the \$2 "membership" fee and \$1 "monthly dues" demanded by the Souffle leaders.

Learning of the attempted extortion, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense held a protest meeting near the store and thoroughly exposed the Souffle racket. The sentiment of the workers at the meeting was so greatly against the Souffle leaders that the latter were forced to withdraw the pickets and later sent a delegation to the L. S. N. R. offices with an offer to take part in the Conference Against Job Discrimination, which was held in Harlem last Sunday. Two Souffle pickets, indignant at the deception practiced by their leaders, left the Negro Clerical Alliance and joined the Young Liberals, Youth Section of the L. S. N. R.

As a result of the victory of the militant mass struggle around the Empire Cafeteria, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, many Harlem enterprises have taken on Negroes as clerks and countermen in the past two weeks. It is these new employees that the Souffle leaders were attempting to victimize.

## National Urban League Misleaders Are Revealed As a Jim-Crow Group

NEW YORK.—The reactionary purpose of the National Urban League in launching its "nation-wide" organization of Workers' Councils, has been glaringly revealed as the recent meetings held for the formation of the New York Workers' Council.

White workers were present at the meeting, but James H. Hubert, of the National Urban League, informed them that the Council was "for Negroes only." Clara Meltzer, a white worker, and T. Holmes, vice-president of the Executive Board of the Needle Trades Union, protested against this Jim-crow policy. But Tolson, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stated he thought Jim-crow councils were the best thing for Negro workers.

John T. Clark proposed that white workers be excluded from membership. Holmes and Welsh from the Plumbers Union protested, and the Council finally adopted a constitution permitting workers of all races and nationalities to join.

T. Arnold Hill and the other Urban League misleaders were so bitterly opposed to this provision for the unity of Negro and white workers that they refused to attend further meetings of the Council and refused to recognize the decision of the workers themselves.

## 1,500 Hear Hathaway At C. P. Anniversary Meeting in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—More than 1,500 persons filled Metropolitan Theatre here last night to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Communist Party. Clara Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, the main speaker, pointed to the history of the Communist Party as a guarantee to lead the masses in their struggle against the capitalist offensive and towards a Soviet America.

Arthur Murphy, Negro Communist leader, a candidate for the State Legislature, and Max Goldstein, Young Communist League candidate for the State Legislature, called for the workers to support the Communist Party election campaign.

Revolutionary greetings were sent the Communist Party pledging increased mobilization of toilers in the fight of growing fascist terror. War preparations for the defense of the Soviet Union and for freedom for Thaelmann and all anti-fascists. The Communist Party literature exhibit at this meeting was an innovation and stimulated considerable Party literature sales.

Furniture strikers win Fight To Bar Injunction BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 2.—Local 3 of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union won a victory over the New England Bedding Co., of Medford, Mass., and the Enterprise Moulder Co., of Cambridge, Mass., when Judge Gray of the Superior Court refused to grant the employers an injunction on Friday.

The workers of these companies are on strike and the effort to obtain the injunction was the latest attempt of the bosses to break the strike. The use of gangsters and the threat of arrest have also failed.

## Revolt at Tighe Maneuvers Breaks Out at Pittsburgh District Conference of A.A.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—At a Pittsburgh district conference of 250 delegates representing thirteen important lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (A. F. of L.), much opposition was expressed to the endless negotiations conducted by top A. A. leaders with Roosevelt's Steel Labor Relations Board.

A resolution was introduced demanding that A. A. leaders, headed by President Mike Tighe, stop mill negotiations through the Roosevelt board, and call a nationwide meeting of steel employers and the Amalgamated Association, to force action on the issue of wages, working conditions and recognition of the union. Roy Hallas, blacklisted president of the Clairton lodge, led the fight for the resolution. Another delegate made an amendment proposing that Tighe and Co. call a special convention "to popularize this issue and to prepare to carry through strike action in the event the Labor Board refuses to convene such a conference."

The discussion had proceeded only far enough to show that practically all the lodges were strongly in favor of the resolution, however, when

Vice-President Miller of the A. A., who was watch-dogging the conference for the Tighe machine, jumped to his feet. He demanded that Forbeck "rule the discussion and resolution out of order" as being "against the constitution and by-laws of the union."

It was then that Forbeck, Committee of Ten leader and so-called "rank and file," showed his complicity with the traitorous top leaders by obeying Miller's command, rapping the resolution out of order and closing the discussion in approved A. F. of L. fashion.

Because of the lack of organized opposition among the militants, Miller was successful in stifling for the moment rank and file action. George Williams, president of the Cannonsburg lodge and candidate for A. A. president against Mike Tighe, announced himself as strenuously opposed to the resolution during the discussion.

These district conferences have now become weekly affairs, presenting opportunities for the organization of unified opposition to the top leaders, the only method by which Tighe and Co. can be effectively combated and direct action forced.

## Fur Strikers Force Release Of 2 Leaders

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 2.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of all fur strikers was held on Friday afternoon.

The strikers expressed the sentiment for the continuation of the strike to a successful end. They were spurred on to continue with their fight by the fact that Goldstein, of the Joint Council, came to Philadelphia and attempted to settle up with the bosses for a 40-hour week as he did in Buffalo.

The meeting was addressed by J. Winogradsky, manager of the New York Fur Workers Industrial Union, who delivered the message of the New York Trade Board that all New York shops are to collect funds in solidarity with the strikers. He also brought \$200 contributed as follows: Furriers, \$100; dress, \$50; knifemakers, \$25; dressers and dyers, \$25.

After the meeting all the strikers met out of the hall led by J. Winogradsky and S. Peshkov. Police attacked the workers and arrested Winogradsky and Peshkov. The furriers continued their line of march led by Gross and Weiss, and when Winogradsky and Peshkov arrived at the police station they found a large group of furriers, who succeeded in forcing their release.

## Protest Drive Urged Against Deportation Here of Anti-Fascists

NEW YORK.—The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has issued a call for an intensified drive against deportation and for the right of asylum in the United States for political refugees from fascist countries.

No decision has as yet been made by the Washington Immigration Department in the case of Friedrich Beyarbach, anti-Nazi, who came to the United States as a stowaway. Beyarbach faces a concentration camp or death if returned to Germany.

Fritz Richter, young seaman from Bremen, and 11 others who were arrested in the San Francisco general strike, also face deportation to Nazi Germany. Richter has a German record as a militant worker.

Christ Popoff, who led workers' struggles in Syracuse, N. Y., faces severe persecution if returned to Greece.

The Palmisano Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, grants permanent stay in the United States to Czarist White Guards, but attempts to exclude refugees from fascist countries. The widest protest is urged on the above cases and in support of the Bill for Right of Asylum proposed by the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in order to force the Labor Department to recognize the right of asylum in the U. S. for refugees from fascist countries.

## Strike Sellout Scored by Aluminum Workers

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—At a recent meeting of the Central Labor Union here a motion to greet the settlement of the aluminum strike and especially the president of the union, was rejected after a militant member of the Aluminum Workers Union took the floor and spoke against the agreement. He branded it as a sell-out.

The delegates from the United Mine Workers, who were helping the strike, also took the floor and spoke against the motion. The motion was rejected by the rank and file delegates of the Central Labor Union.

## Rally Is Set In Cleveland On Social Bill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The Unemployment Councils here will rally employed and unemployed workers to a giant mass meeting tomorrow night at 8 p.m. at Prospect Auditorium, 2612 Prospect Avenue, at which Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployment Councils, will speak.

Benjamin's subject will be: "Roosevelt's Social Security Program and the Fight for Real Unemployment and Social Insurance."

The workers' fight against the present miserable relief and the mobilization for the National Congress for Social Security to be held in Washington, D. C., on January 5, 6 and 7, will be the main issues dealt with by Benjamin.

Benjamin will also address an assembly of the active members of the Unemployment Councils of Cleveland at a meeting to be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. at 3631 Central Avenue.

A. R. Onda, secretary of the Cleveland Unemployment Council, will make a report on the Congress Against War and Fascism, which was held in Chicago, at the mass meeting Wednesday night.

## Brooklyn Workers Club Fights Eviction Order Of N. Y. Bible Society

NEW YORK.—The members of the Borough Park Workers Club have called upon all workers in the neighborhood to fight the eviction order served on the club by the New York Bible Society.

Nine months ago the clubrooms were opened at 4704 18th Ave., Brooklyn, under a two-year lease. Under the terms of the lease, the clubrooms were to be equipped and redecorated the premises at an expense of \$500. A short while ago the Bible Society took over the building. Two weeks ago the new owners notified the club members that they must vacate. When a delegation visited the new owners of the building they were told this action was being taken because they are a working class organization.

A petition circulated in the neighborhood in protest over the eviction order has been signed by 2,000 workers and small business men. The signatures include those of tenants in the same building which the club occupies.

Workers' organizations have been asked by the club to send resolutions protesting the eviction to the New York Bible Society, 5 East 46th St.

## U. S. Seeks To Deport German for Joining Thaelmann Delegation

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Federal authorities seized Eric Becker, militant Chicago worker, yesterday and threatened to deport him to Fascist Germany. Becker's "crime" was to go with a delegation to the German Consulate demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann.

Becker, Bill Galatsky and two others were brought to trial for participating in this action at Monday's session and Becker's arrest took place at that time. They are defending themselves now before a jury.

The International Labor Defense is calling on all to send protests to the Department of Labor in Washington.

## Inquiry Shows Relief Denied Needy Miners

Food Is Thrown to Hogs While Pennsylvania Strikers Starve

WAYNESBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—The use of relief funds and food allotments to starve Greene County miners into submission to the coal operators was exposed today as a State Emergency Relief Board committee began an investigation which is substantiating the charges of miners that thousands of sacks of flour were fed to hogs by the relief authorities while aid was refused striking U.M.W.A. members.

Testimony of miners and their wives revealed that Paul Keenan, recently deposed relief head of Greene County, refused to allow medical aid to a striker who had been seriously injured by the hoofs of company thugs' horses. A former coal operator, the evidence showed that it is no accident that a man headed the relief administration in the coal area—Keenan at one time during the strike got up a petition signed by 270 people from other parts of the state, protesting to the governor against the granting of relief to striking miners.

The questioning of relief officials brought out the admission that Mr. Doerge, of the Buckeye Coal Company, sat in on important meetings of the relief administrators when matters concerning the dispensing of relief orders to miners was to be considered.

When local mines closed down recently hundreds of miners and their families started for two weeks before protests to Harrisburg and Washington brought aid from the F.E.R.A.

## Bag Workers Strike for \$13 Minimum Pay in New Orleans Plant

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—The workers of the Mente Bag Company went out on strike for a 40-hour week and a \$13 minimum per week Saturday. The strikers have closed the plant down completely, and are standing firmly behind their militant leadership despite the efforts of the police to raise the red scare.

The workers are mostly Negro women and are among the most exploited textile workers in the United States. They are organized into Local 2071 of the United Textile Workers Union. They were organized by organizers from the Trade Union Unity League and the International Longshoremen's Association. Behind this militant leadership the workers are determined to win their demands and to refuse all fake proposals from Francis Gorman and other U.T.W. officials.

## Allentown Mass Rally Demands the Release of 3 Jailed Workers

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 2.—More than 1,000 workers packed Central Square here Friday night and demanded the release of Steven Pukanecz, Communist candidate for U. S. Representative in Bucks and Lehigh County, Edward Freed and Conrad Huster who were arrested Sept. 17 for distributing Communist leaflets.

The leaflets exposed the Gorman sell-out of the textile strike, and urged workers to continue striking until the workers' demands were won.

The charge was later changed to "disorderly conduct," and a sentence of 15 days was imposed on each. A motion by the International Labor Defense attorney for an appeal was denied.

The protest demonstration, called by a United Front Committee, had representatives from Unemployed Leagues of Lehigh County, International Workers Order, American Workers Party, International Labor Defense, Socialist Party of Bethlehem, Communist Party of Lehigh County, individuals from the American Federation of Silk Workers, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Woodworkers Union, and the Rev. Paul Cotton.

## Negro Workers' Union, L.S.N.R. May Affiliate

NEW YORK.—The executive board of the National Council of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights decided at its last session that steps be taken immediately to affiliate the L. S. N. R. with the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers.

The L. T. U. C. N. W. was founded by militant Negro workers representing seven countries and 20,000 organized workers at a meeting in 1930 in Hamburg, Germany, at the First International Conference of Negro Workers.

Some of the basic aims of the International Committee are: Abolition of forced labor, peonage and slavery; equal pay for equal work; against the confiscation of peasant and communal lands; against taxation of Negro workers and farmers; to aid to develop trade union organizations among Negro workers; right of self-determination in the Black Belt of the United States; to fight against white chauvinism, social reformism, and the reformist programs of the Negro misleaders, missionaries, etc.

Many workers have set themselves a quota of \$1 a week for the "Daily" \$60,000 drive. How much are you giving? Pastries, dimes, quarters—send as much as you can! The Daily Worker depends upon you!

## UMWA Ranks Back Militant Nominees In Pittsburgh Area

Mass Movement To Clean Out the Lewis Machine Brings Thousands of Miners Out to Meetings of Rank and File

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—The rank and file coal miners in the United Mine Workers held a conference recently in California, Pa., and selected a slate of coal miners to run against Pat Fagan and the other Lewis henchmen, in District 5 (the Pittsburgh District) of the United Mine Workers. The rank and file are holding mass meetings in all parts of the district.

At these meetings the various candidates, and other rank and file coal miners, deal with the sell-out policies of the Lewis machine and with the program of the rank and file.

Successful meetings were held in Centerville, Acmetonia and other places. At the first meeting in Centerville, there were about 500 miners present after a big rain. When a picnic was held at the same place, the following week, more than 2,000 miners attended. More than 1,000 miners attended the meeting in Cheswick.

A big movement is on to clean out all of the present corrupt officers and organizers in the district and replace them with rank and file nominees. Chas. Nolker, candidate for president of the U. M. W. A. district, has promised to chase all of the appointed organizers out of office as soon as he is elected.

The district candidates of the rank and file in the U.M.W.A. include Charles Nolker for district president; Ted Gaul, candidate for Board member of sub-district seven; E. C. Culp, Negro miner and candidate for district teller; Joseph Yablonski, candidate for board member from sub-district four; Scotty O'Hara, candidate for vice-president; Bob Crawford, candidate for district secretary treasurer; William Duke, and Schultz, candidates for auditor, and others.

## Vigilante Raid On Workers Aided by Police

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 2.—Vigilante terror appeared openly in Colorado several days ago when the mass demonstration here of the Workers Protective Union of Colorado Springs, was smashed by police after a vicious attack by the police-controlled vigilante organization failed.

Members of the vigilante organization, known as the "Colorado Workers Union," appeared at the meeting armed with blackjacks furnished by the police department. When the demonstration speakers refused to be terrorized, the vigilantes, led by two renegades, Frank Kouba, expelled from the Communist Party, and Walsinger, a former member of the Workers Protective Union, started the unsuccessful attack.

A few minutes later, the police and fire department arrived and attacked Alender, who was then speaking. Again the workers defended the meeting, and a fierce battle followed. Several detectives and a number of workers were injured. Binks, a Negro worker, and Case, a white worker, were arrested and beaten by the police.

The vigilantes were organized two weeks ago by the police department, the city officials and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, to smash the militant Workers Protective Union and to drive Feste, the Communist candidate for Governor, out of the city.

The International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the W. P. U. urges workers to send telegrams and resolutions to City Manager Mosely and Chief of Police Hugh Harper demanding the release of Case and Binks and a halt to fascist terror.

## Clairton Unemployed Protest Attack Made by Steel Town Mayor

CLAIRTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Unemployment Council of Clairton will protest against a vicious letter handed to the county press yesterday by Mayor Ostermayer, in which he attacks the Unemployment Councils for "racketeering" in relief matters by "extorting" money from merchants of the city in return for relief-order patronage.

Ostermayer, like all Monongahela Valley Mayors, is a tool of the steel companies, and attempts to prove as "extortion" the solicitation of donations to the Councils from merchants in the same manner as followed by any church or fraternal organization when contributions for some fund or other are sought.

Ostermayer tries to weave out of the incident a whole "red network" extending into surrounding communities, where he charges the same "operations are carried on."

## Social Workers Support Fight of Unemployed

H.R.B. Workers Protest When Police Attack Jobless in Bureau

NEW YORK.—Unemployed workers on relief living on New York's West Side are hailing the employees of the West 44th St. Home Relief Bureau in one of the most unusual developments in New York relief history.

The alliance between social workers and those on the relief lists is a direct result of the brutality shown by the police toward delegations of the jobless.

A delegation of unemployed, led by Earl St. John, of the Unemployment Council, was waiting for a promised hearing at the Relief Bureau Thursday, when Patrolman Gottlieb, policeman on steady duty there, entered the office with other police and began to slug Oster with blackjacks. Several of the employees protested. Oster, however, was beaten unconscious and arrested along with six others.

The grievance committee of the local Home Relief Bureau Workers Association issued a leaflet to the employees registering their protest and demanding the removal of the supervisor if she were found responsible for calling the police.

Saturday morning found the relief administration retreating with a petition circulated through certain stock-tight elements, calling for the discharge of the courageous grievance committee. Many of the signers of this petition, however, have already asked to have their names removed from the document and have pledged to support the grievance committee.

"I will not contribute to the Daily Worker \$60,000 drive," asserts Mr. Ralph Easley. The Daily Worker can get along without Mr. Easley! But it cannot get along without the contributions of the working class. Send your contributions today!

## A SERIES of Four Wednesday Evening FORUMS Arranged by the FRIENDS of NEW MASSES

Topic: "Artists in Red Uniform"	
Oct. 3rd	JOSHUA KUNITZ One of the Editors of New Masses
Topic: "America Faces Pogroms"	
Oct. 10th	JOHN L. SPIVAK Author and Labor Journalist
Topic: "What Is Fascism?"	
Oct. 17th	HARRY GANNES of the Editorial Board, Daily Worker
Topic: "Mass Action in Labor Cases"	
Oct. 24th	JEROME HELLERSTEIN Executive Committee Member, International Juridical Association

## WEBSTER MANOR

125 E. 11th St.  
New York City  
at 8 P. M.

Tickets  
For the Series \$1  
Single Forum 35c

ON SALE AT:  
New Masses, 31 E.  
25th St. (Mail Order  
and Phone Reservations  
filled)  
Workers Bookshop,  
50 E. 18th St.

## RECEPTION - FAREWELL DINNER - DANCE

For  
EDWIN SEAVER - LISTON M. OAK  
New Editor, Soviet Russia Today - Retiring Editor

Guests of Honor

Malcolm Cowley  
Theodore Dreiser  
Alice Whitrow Field  
Herbert Goldfrank  
Mike Gold  
A. A. Heller  
Master of Ceremonies—MIKE GOLD

Entertainment by well-known Artists  
Dance Music—Club Valhalla Orchestra

Friday, Oct. 5th  
7 P. M. Sharp

46 East 41st Street, N. Y. C.  
Subscription—\$1.25—Make Reservations at  
SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY, 40 East 11th St.  
GRamsey 5-9879

## Parade of the Red Squad

Featuring Baumburg and Baumberger  
at the

## Labor Defender Masque Ball

Saturday, October 6th  
At 8:30 P. M.

Manhattan Lyceum  
66 East Fourth St.

PRIZES FOR THE BEST DEFENSE COSTUMES

JUDGES:—Jack Spivak, Jacob Burck, Sender Garlin, Joe North, Isidore Schneider

## Greet the New York Daily Worker at the DELEGATED MASS MEETING

Speakers:  
Clarence Hathaway  
James Casey  
James W. Ford  
Louis Hyman  
Charles Krumbeln  
W. L. T. and W. I. R. BAND

Sunday, October 7th, 8 p.m.

Central Opera House

66th Street and Third Avenue

ADMISSION 25 CENTS



# DAILY WORKER ESTABLISHES LEADERSHIP ON PICKET LINE

## WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the  
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board

### WHY VACCINATION?

(concluded)  
Capitalist Science and Socialism

It is especially important to workers that, while carrying on the struggle for better living conditions and for adequate health facilities, that they make every possible use of the discoveries of bourgeois scientists. This is necessary, first, because the terrible living conditions, such as, inadequate food, crowded tenements, bad sewage systems, etc., under which the average worker must live because of the capitalist system, make workers much more liable to disease, and secondly, it is necessary because workers must acquaint themselves with everything which will be useful to the Workers' Government to be. We must know about proper diet, about vaccination, about everything so that we can make use of these discoveries for the masses of workers when the conditions are such that the workers may have the advantage of scientific advances—when we have a farmers' and workers' government. Just as the Soviet Union has made the best possible use of capitalist engineering and mechanics and medicine in building socialism, so must we be ready to do likewise, and until such time as we have a Soviet America, the worker must make use of every means possible under capitalism to protect his health and to keep him active in the struggle which will lead to a Soviet America. Only when the working class is in power, will the possibility of a good life for workers be made a certainty.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Violester and Tuberculosis

Comrade J. O. writes as follows: "Please let me know whether violester loses its potency with age; also whether it is better than cod liver oil, and what preparation one should buy to get the most value for one's money. Is it all it's cracked up to be? I have heard it recommended by many physicians, but you comrades are the only ones I feel I can trust."

"My mother died of T.B. and I've had to watch myself since childhood."

having spent at least six years of my life in hospitals, so that I can tell pretty well my condition. And since I've been losing weight rapidly, I have to take either cod liver oil or violester to build up health. I am five feet six, and weigh 117 lbs."

#### Our Reply

Dear Comrade J. O.—It would be easier to give you concrete advice if you gave us more details as to your illness. You do not state whether a definite diagnosis of T.B. (tubercle bacilli found in the sputum, or X-ray evidence) was made in your case; nor how much weight you have recently lost.

It is true that part of the necessary treatment of T.B. patients is hygienic and educational; and, therefore, you perhaps would know more about yourself than some other patients. But if so, you must realize that any really definite loss of weight is significant, and demands a new check-up by a good doctor of clinic; also that violester alone will not arrest an active case without other measures. On the other hand, there are certain people who naturally tend to be thin (often with a family history of leanness) who give the doctor some concern on this account, whereas for them it may be their perfectly normal weight.

We cannot tell from your letter, but if you have definitely lost weight recently, or have other suspicious symptoms, a new check-up is imperative. If, on the other hand, you have only lost two or three pounds over a considerable period, and have no other signs of activity, we can advise you by letter and encourage you to continue hygienic living, and attempt to put on what weight you can.

Recent work has not shown that violester has any value either in the treatment of tuberculosis or in helping an adult on weight. For the last-named purpose, cod liver oil would be better, since it has a definite food value and is cheaper. The samples of violester you mention, and their use, is not advised. We repeat that you would best help yourself by securing a good general examination, including especially the state of your lungs.

## IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Some of the women who are running for office on the Communist ticket, besides those on the New York ticket previously listed, are these:

In California, candidate for the 10th District State Assembly is Violet Orr, who has remarked: "My ancestors go back to the first American Revolution. I am going forward to the second."

In New Jersey, Rebecca Grecht is candidate for U. S. Senator in revolutionary labor movement for 13 years; active in Passaic textile strike, 1926; in coal miners' strike, 1928-29; leader in general silk and dye strike, Paterson-Lodi, 1933. Until recently, district organizer of Communist Party.

In Ohio, Janie Langston, of Columbus, unemployed Negro factory worker, Lieutenant-Governor. Has participated in all hunger marches there; is organizer of Workers' Progressive Club. Letta Land of Cleveland, well-known International Labor Defense attorney, is candidate for Attorney-General. Mary Lindsey, also of Cleveland, Negro unemployed factory worker, mother of four children, is candidate for County Auditor, active both in Communist Party and in Unemployment Council. Same city: Eliza Deadwile, for State Representative, is Negro worker active in I. L. D., the U. C. and the C. P. Edith Meffan, for County Recorder, and Grace Levenhagen for Congresswoman, 22nd District.

In Pennsylvania: For Congress, Laura Jane Grubbs, of West Milford; she is a former member of the Socialist Party, now in the C. P.; is of farmer ancestry.

**Crisis Cookery Corner**  
A comparatively inexpensive dish of seasonal vegetables, which would combine excellently with crisp bacon, "fatback," or other cut of smoked pork, to make a nourishing meal containing some vitamins, can be made as follows:

Mix two cups of fresh stewed tomatoes, two of sliced okra and two of fresh, sweet corn cut from the cobs, with a minced onion. Season with a teaspoon of salt and a dash each of pepper and sugar; add a spoonful of oil or butter or oil; simmer slowly, or cook in double-boiler, until tender, or about three-quarters of an hour.

Serve over boiled or steamed brown rice (buttered or oiled with a salad oil if available). In lieu of a meat accompaniment, grated cheese could be added. And noodles or boiled potatoes could be substituted for the rice.



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

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

## 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 .....

## Seamen! Longshoremen!

The Daily Worker urges all seamen and longshoremen to write about all developments connected with the approaching strike, the sentiments among their fellow workers, actions to establish one united strike front of seamen and longshoremen along the entire Atlantic and Gulf Coast, and so to prevent any sell-out or arbitration scheme of the International Longshoremen's Association or International Seamen's Union leaders. Write about everything that you discuss with your fellow workers. This will make it possible for us to help in organizing and winning your struggle.

Before and during the strike first consideration in the publication of news and correspondence will be given to the marine strike.

## Heads of Shoe Union Passive to Danger Sign

By a Shoe Worker Correspondent  
BOSTON, Mass.—A tense situation among the shoe workers of Boston exists. More than 3,000, or about 75 per cent of all the Boston shoe workers, are on the streets. The shoe manufacturers are pressing for wage cuts, despite the fact that the recent agreement signed on Aug. 1 resulted in wage cuts in most instances.

Even during the so-called busy season, which is very short, the earnings of the shoe workers are low. The majority earn from \$11 to \$20 for a 40-hour week. Very few get more than that. Taking into consideration that a shoe worker does not work full time more than three to four months during the year, his average wage is from \$6 to \$10 a week.

At the mass meeting, called by the Joint Council of Boston, on Sept. 26, about 1,500 workers were present. The meeting was addressed by the General Organizer of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union, Mackesey, the General Secretary-Treasurer, George Wilson, a member of the Council, Patsy Benedict, and by Mike Salvaggio, a member of the General Executive Board. Paul Salvaggio was chairman.

As usual, none of the speakers made any proposal as to what should be done in answer to the shoe manufacturers who demand wage cuts and who aim to destroy the union. Mr. Mackesey took occasion to make a bitter attack against the leadership of the N. Y. union in a concealed way, and also served notice to the Boston District Council leadership, saying that the general officials of the union will not tolerate an "unconstructive" criticism, no matter where it does come from.

Mike Salvaggio of the G.E.B. said that although on the one hand he accepts most of the criticism leveled at the G. E. B. and recognized that the G.E.B. made a lot of "mistakes," on the other hand, he defended generally the policies of the Resident Committee of the G.E.B.

He said that he is as militant as any one of the rank and file, but that militancy cannot at present help to solve the situation; in other words, he does not stand for a policy of militant struggle.

The only concrete proposals for immediate action came embodied in a resolution presented to the meeting by the Stitches local. The resolution was read at the end of the meeting, only after the insistence on the part of the militant rank and file of the Stitches local that it be read.

Under the excuse that many had already left the meeting, the chairman managed to put through an amendment that the resolution be proposed to the locals for approval. The resolution calls for strikes against wage-cuts, for a fight for immediate unemployment relief.

The shoe workers are thoroughly disgusted with the officialdom of the union. The bosses take advantage of the unemployment situation and attempt to enforce further wage cuts. The rank and file members of the union begin to realize that only by adopting a policy of struggle against the manufacturers can the union be strengthened. It is the job of the militant rank and file in the union to mobilize the shoe workers in every shop and in every local to put the program embodied in the Stitches resolution into action.

### Gorman Gave Up Fight At Time When Strike Pressed Mills Hardest

By a Worker Correspondent  
DETROIT, Mich.—The capitalist press, long before the textile strike, told the workers that to go on strike because the manufacturers are piling sky high with goods. After a few weeks of the strike, certain firms begin to feel the effect of the strike.

Yet at a time like this the supposed strike leaders go and stab the workers in the back by calling off the strike without winning any of the demands.

(Editor's Note: This worker correspondent attaches a letter sent out by Fashion Frocks, Inc., of Cincinnati, which begins with this sentence: "At present, as a result of the textile mills strike, we are unable to obtain any more material for style 940—navy and red color.")

## Guidance Given to Strikers in Lowell

By a Worker Correspondent  
LOWELL, Mass.—The "Daily" was by far the biggest factor in the strike here in Lowell in fighting the strikers' demands and exposing the most brazen sell-out in American labor history.

In the first days of the strike the Daily Worker sellers were chased off the picket lines, and it was possible to sell only about ten papers in an hour on the main Square.

We raised the bundle to 500 copies, and as the strike progressed the effective agitational streamers on the front page, which hit at the very bottom of every worker's heart, raised the sales of papers to 20 and 25 an hour. At every mass meeting of the strikers, every person entered the hall with a Daily Worker and a leaflet.

The Daily Worker sellers were the principal agitators in calling for

mass picketing. Monday mornings the paper made the biggest hit in town. "Stay Out Till We Win," "Mass Picketing," "Defeat Gorman's Sell-out Starvation Plan," "Read All About It in the Daily Worker." These were the slogans we shouted.

The Daily Worker defeated the "red scare," and on Monday morning all the so-called "trouble makers" were on the front ranks—the picket lines and in the union meetings. The officials didn't dare try to put any of the militant workers out of the meetings.

To advertise the paper, back numbers were distributed every day to the strikers. Every striker in Lowell today is looking to the Daily Worker for further leadership and guidance in fighting the sell-out and ousting the fakers from union leadership.

JESSIE TAFT  
(Signature Authorized)

## Newark Plants Expand While Wages Decrease

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEWARK, N. J.—To all pressers, drivers, spotters, washers, benzine-men in the shops of Newark and vicinity. Every day our condition in the shops are getting worse and worse. The union officials still allow the bosses to do as they please. It's not any secret that the majority of the workers haven't even received the miserable code wage that the N. R. A. has promised.

Drivers, who also have to collect for the company, work untold hours and receive the smallest wages in the history of this trade.

Pressers are speeded up like machines. They turn out a week's work in three days—one worker does the work of two. Benzine men work night work, and all with cut wages.

Spotters get half the pay they once got, and what do the union officials do for us workers? They come into the bosses' office and they collect the dues from the workers—\$3 a month from our starving wages. We at one time paid only \$2 dues a month, then they raised it to \$3 a

month, with promises of a \$500 policy in case of death.

A member of the union died and his family never received this \$500 policy. If we dare to criticize these officials they threaten us with fines, and bring us up on charges. If the conditions of the white workers are unbearable, it's twice as unbearable for the Negro workers.

In the summer season, when the bosses needed us and we could have demanded our rights, the union officials did not hold any meetings. The bosses are always crying that they are going into bankruptcy. Meanwhile their factories are expanding and our wages are getting smaller.

It's still fresh in our minds that Sofman and Ziebel declared a false bankruptcy in order to get rid of older workers, and after that step the other bosses threatened bankruptcy. After putting out these elderly workers they hired younger workers. We will demand a living wage and shorter hours and strengthen our union by uniting, men and women, Negro and white.

## Letters from Our Readers

### FASCISM IN FINLAND

Camarrillo, Calif.

Dear Editor:  
I surely appreciate the article in the Daily Worker, September 4, entitled, Finland Imperialist Base for Attack on Soviet Union, as one of our four of Europe in 1933 I went to Finland the latter part of December. I also visited parts of the Soviet Union.

The Finnish fascist rulers have great dreams of grabbing Soviet Karelia and clear into the Urals. I saw the soldiers training in all kinds of weather. While it was snowing and sleeting, so as to get hardened up to the weather conditions, which are very severe in Finland.

I was surprised what a hatred the Fascists have created in Finland toward the Russians. Finns think they are the superior race, the pure race, and the Russians are hated in Finland just like the Jews are in Nazi Germany.

I am very glad that the Daily Worker is exposing the work of Fascist Finland.

E. W.

**NOTE:** The incitement of race and national hatreds is a typical weapon of fascism and capitalist reaction. This is one of the ways the exploiting class, industrialists and big landlords attempt to blind the workers of their own country as to who their real enemy is. Against this chauvinism, the Communist Party fights for internationalism, for the solidarity of all who toil.

In Finland, the fascist rulers are, of course, using this old trick of race and national hatreds. But this doesn't mean that everybody in Finland is filled with race and national hatreds. The Finnish Communists are leading the Finnish population of Finland in a fight against this chauvinism. There is a deep-seated solidarity among the Finnish workers and poor peasants for the Soviet Union.

### EX-SERVICEMAN, FATHER WRITES TO PRESS

The following letter was sent to the New York Daily News, a capitalist paper. We herewith print, in full, copy sent to Daily Worker.

Dear Sir:  
I am writing these few lines in the hope they will be published in both the New York News and the Daily Worker. As an American born citizen, ex-service man, having done service in both army and navy, I believe I have a right to express my opinion of things in general.

I am a married man, with two children. I have graduated from our public schools, have always been as patriotic as most anyone, have led a clean, honest life, until now when I find it impossible to do so. This so-called depression has separated me from my family. I have one daughter, exactly seventeen, who last June graduated from High School with honor, and without any help from me, as I have not been able to do anything for her in years, in fact she is two hundred dollars from here. I also have another daughter, in the house who is being cared for by tax payers. I have just received

## Dictatorship Rules in Vest Makers' Union

By a Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—There is actually no difference between Hitler in Germany and Peter Monet in the Vest Makers' Union. This Monet is control commissioner in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. Not only does he have control of the work, but he controls the life of every member in the union.

At the election recently held in the Vest Makers Local, Monet used exactly the same methods Hitler does in Germany. First he threatened the members that they would lose their jobs if they did not vote as they are told by his henchmen. The chairmen of various shops were told to bring down all the workers and vote as "Hitler" wants them to, or the work will be taken away from those shops.

At the last couple of meetings where he presided he wouldn't let members speak or even raise questions.

Outside of the dirty work he did in New York, he brought four buses full of girls from Rochester and Passaic, gave them numbers and told them to vote. That wasn't all! Fearing that the vest makers might revolt against the outrageous injustice done them, he had police, detectives, and gangsters in the union on the day of the election to see that everything goes through smoothly.

### Angry At Leaders for Defeating Strike When It Was So Nearly Won

By a Worker Correspondent  
ANSON, Me.—Well, the textile strike was "settled" just as we figured out by reading the Daily Worker. The superintendent closed the mill down the first day of the strike, we had no trouble. However, we had our share of the strike. Our flying squadrons were on picket lines in all the important centers in the state, and we got the warm approval of the boys in Waterville for going down there and going out on the picket line right in the rain.

Most of the boys are indignant at the leaders for defeating the strike when it was so nearly won.

### Discrimination of Negro C. P. Candidate Is Scored

ECORSE, Mich., Oct. 1.—An open-air meeting was held last Tuesday night at Salliot and 11th Street to protect the firing of Matt Lee, Negro worker and Communist candidate for state representative in the 21st District, from his relief job last Saturday. The meeting was called by the Unemployment Council.

Lee was fired for organizing the relief workers to fight for better conditions. It was decided to hold a series of protest meetings to culminate in a demonstration at the relief station next week.

Lee, a former Ford worker, is a Daily Worker Red Builder well-known to the steel workers of this village, which is part of the Detroit area. The Great Lakes Steel Corp., subsidiaries of the National Steel Corp., are located here.

### POLICIES OF DEFEAT

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:  
Your splendid editorial "How To End Bloodshed In Strike" is indicative of the clear thinking, firmness, and strike wisdom so characteristic of the Communist Party in its fight for the workers. The vacillating policies of the opportunistic leaders of the U. T. W. and A. F. of L. will result only in defeat for the strike.

Revolutionary American.

## Ship Steward Is Never Far from Breadline

By a Marine Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK.—Follow workers in the stewards' department: since the strike of 1921 our conditions have become well nigh unbearable. We work all hours of the clock for the miserable wages of \$37.50 per month. We have to pay for uniforms, pay for pressing and laundry and pay the chief pantry man, glory hole steward and linen man, and after slaving 16 hours a day, when the trip is over, we are a week from the breadline. In most of the companies we have to do longshore work for stewards' pay. Thousands of us getting ruptured doing work we are not fitted for.

After the lockout of 1921, the chief owners put the seaman's law in the waste basket, as the Morro Castle disaster proved. That company, as well as many others, compelled a waiter to run two settings.

Those of us on the beach see thousands of men who helped to make dividends for the parasites, stand for hours in front of the South St. Municipal lodging house waiting to get a bowl of soup.

By organization we can compel those parasites to put more men to work, by the 8-hour day in the steward's dept.

The stewards are compelled to wash cups, glasses and silver, as well as to scrub floors and in spare time paint rooms. After doing six weeks of this work one has to go to the Burke Foundation to recuperate. Now this can be changed not by law, but by organization. We stewards see the class struggle every day of our lives; surely you are not so dumb as to listen to Ansell or Grange, who say there is no class struggle in America.

### PARTY LIFE

## New York Waterfront Unit Reports on Its Activities

Draws Up Plan of Work—Sets Up Committees To Distribute Daily Worker on Docks

### New York Waterfront Unit Reports on Its Activities

Unit No. 4 of Section 3 is one of the concentration units. We concentrate on the Cunard-White Star Lines at the foot of West 14th St.

At the unit meeting of Tuesday, Sept. 25, the following plan of work on the waterfront was decided upon:  
1. That 200 copies of the Daily Worker of Sept. 25 (a special longshore issue) be sold and distributed on Wednesday. Five comrades were assigned to carry out this work—three from the unit and two from the Young Communist League.

2. We have two committees working on the waterfront. One is the Party Committee, which will take care of Daily Workers, Party leaflets, etc. The other committee takes care of all the material put out by the unit and the Rank and File Action Committee.

3. There will be committees on the waterfront every day in the week. The unit bureau is making a strict check-up on these comrades to see that they carry out their assignments.

4. A comrade from the Dock Nucleus was present at the meeting. The unit raised \$13 to enable this comrade to join the I. L. A. (the money was raised in ten minutes at the unit meeting).

5. On Oct. 6 the unit will hold a party to raise funds for the strike.

6. It was decided that the unit bureau of the dock nucleus and the unit bureau of the street unit have regular meetings together in order to better coordinate the work between the two units.

7. The street unit is going to give assistance to the dock nucleus to get out their Party bulletin, which is to be issued this week.

8. There has been and will continue to be a steady visiting of the longshore contacts, and we have set ourselves a quota of at least five longshore Party members to be recruited within three months.

## THE \$60,000 DRIVE

Received October 1	\$122.17	Toledo Un 7-02 1.00	Steel Shop Un. 5.00
Previously received	10206.09	Toledo Un 7-03 .66	Columbus 3.31
		Toledo Un 7-06 2.35	Sec 17 Cleveland 5.48
Total to date	\$11248.26	Toledo Un 7-11 1.40	Total Oct 1 129.13
		Toledo Un 7-08 3.16	Total to date \$52.83
		Toledo Un 7-12 .25	
		Sec 6-1 Tstis- 5.00	Sec 6-1 Price 2.43
		Sec 5-1 B 4.00	Sec 5-1 B 4.00
		Sec 5-1 G 3.75	Sec 5-1 G 3.75
		Sec 2 Un 2 Kay 5.00	Sec 2 Un 2 Kay 5.00
		Sec 5 Redford 5.00	Sec 5 Redford 5.00
		Sec 9 Unit 4 3.88	Total Oct 1 40.87
		Sec 9 Unit 4 2.75	Total to date 149.35
		DISTRICT 9 (Minneapolis)	
		John Williamson	5.00
		Employees of Tymon Soc.	14.83
		John Haavisto, from Mt. Mich.	1.00
		S. Borenstein District	5.00
		Total October 1	25.83
		Total to date	191.91
		DISTRICT 14 (North Dakota)	
		Jasper Haaland	5.50
		Total October 1	5.50
		Total to date	11.00
		DISTRICT 13 (California)	
		Wm. Urdang	5.00
		Total October 1	5.00
		Total to date	85.97
		DISTRICT 14 (Newark)	
		Louis Singer	.25
		Total October 1	.25
		Total to date	108.01
		DISTRICT 15 (New Haven)	
		4 Frank Peterson	1.00
		Total October 1	1.00
		Total to date	22.25
		DISTRICT 19 (Denver)	
		Gallup, New Mexico	6.48
		Total October 1	6.48
		Total to date	281.94

### SUPPLEMENT TO RELEASED

(Continued from Yesterday)

DISTRICT 9 (Naguanua, Mich.)	
Collected by Eben	H. Albo
J. J. Jett	S. Johani
A. Maki	T. Hainu
Wm. Rubin	Peter Hainu
A. Aho	T. Hainu
K. Ticonost	J. Hainu
J. Kates	H. Hainu
Charles Atto	A. Hainu
Artie Makie	J. Hainu
U. Ranta	A. Hainu
DISTRICT 25 (Florida)	
C. A. Chavez	R. Altaga
R. Altaga	R. Garcia
P. Garcia	M. A.
M. A.	Collected by Paul
Kin	Bindas
T. Lewis	Paul Bindas
R. A.	25 Gus Mickas
C. A.	25 Andrew Vilos
M. J.	25 James Miller
F. Valdes	25 Curt Harris
A. Chavez	25 John Dixon
DISTRICT 1 (Detroit)	
A. Victor	1.00 Friedman
S. Victor	1.00 Levin
Loewak	50 Wells
Joe Brown	50 Mike

## Worked 15 Years for City; Now Thrown Out

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Here is the experience of one citizen. Out of work for four years. Every







# Daily Worker

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

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934

## Seamen! Fight for Your Original Demands!

VICTOR OLANDER, secretary of the International Seamen's Union, and Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, moved yesterday to head off the seamen's strike scheduled to begin next Monday.

Without taking the matter before the rank and file, these gentlemen met in secret session with the shipowners and agreed to call off the strike without winning any concessions for the workers. The Joint Strike Preparations Committee, which was elected by the seamen to represent them, was not permitted to attend this meeting.

But statements from Olander and Garrison, who in no way represent the opinions of the men on the ships, are not sufficient to halt the tremendous strike movement that is sweeping along the entire Atlantic Coast. The rank and file will have the final word to say about this matter.

More than 17,000 seamen on ships touching Atlantic and Gulf ports are standing solidly behind the Joint Strike Preparations Committee, which has issued a call for the men to reject the Olander-Garrison betrayal and to strike the ships on October 8.

Thousands of members of the International Seamen's Union have signed strike pledge cards. Misleaders of the I.S.U. are attempting to scrap this mass pledge to fight for better conditions; they are trying to divide the seamen, to keep them from uniting in a solid united front behind the Joint Strike Preparations Committee.

These misleaders are telling the seamen that they have won a victory without a strike. But wherein lies the victory? What has been won? Surely none of the demands that the men have pledged to fight for have been granted. All that the agreement calls for is a discussion of the demands in round table conferences between shipowners and I.S.U. officials. It was on this basis that A. F. of L. leaders betrayed the textile strike.

Demands have been presented time and time again to the shipowners. The shipowners have refused to grant these demands. There is no time now for discussion and round table conferences. A general Atlantic Coast maritime strike is the order of the day. The strike is the only thing that will make the shipowners consider the demands.

When the seamen are on strike and when the ships lie idle at the docks—that will be the time for a conference with the shipowners, a conference where the seamen are represented by a rank and file committee elected by them and not by a few top leaders of the I.S.U.

The seamen are ready to strike. They must not allow themselves to be tricked and sidetracked away from the fight by the smooth statements of Olander, Brown and Arlet. These men have proven themselves open agents of the shipowners, who are attempting to keep the seamen from winning their demands.

## Green on Fascism

WILLIAM GREEN, in his "keynote" speech to the American Federation of Labor Convention, once more proposes to surrender all of the demands of the workers into the hands of the employer-controlled Federal Government boards. Green highly praised President Roosevelt's speech in which a no-strike "truce" is proposed.

"Communism and fascism will never gain a hold in the United States," William Green declared, claiming to be in favor of "liberty and democracy." But William Green used his words against fascism, and his high-sounding phrases for the 30-hour week and against unemployment, as a cover for his deeds. The actions of William Green have, in reality, aided the development of fascism in the United States.

How Green fights "fascism and Communism alike" can be judged from the fact that Green had, as an honored guest at the convention, Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, the fascist attacker of the San Francisco marine strikers. While Green was extolling the speech of the man whose police murdered strikers, he denied the platform to a delegate who wanted to report on a visit to the Soviet Union, the only land in the world where the workers rule. "You can't preach Communism here," Green said to Jack Geraghty, delegate from the Central Labor Union of Vallejo, Cal., who was sent by that body to the Soviet Union in a delegation.

Green's false slogan of "liberty and democracy," his mention of fascism in the same breath with Communism, is an attempt to cover up his strike-breaking tracks.

What kind of "liberty" did Green advocate for the workers when he trounced the San Francisco general strike and remained silent regarding the murders of National Guard troops who shot down the strikers? What kind of "liberty" for the workers did Green advocate when he surrendered in silence their right to strike, to picket and to meet, when he remained silent while government armed forces were shooting down strikers in Toledo, Milwaukee, Alabama, and in the textile regions? Green watched the forces of the Roosevelt government tear these strikes to pieces without lifting a hand to mobilize the workers in support of the strikers.

It was "liberty and democracy" for company unions and for strikebreakers that Green furthered when he betrayed the steel, the auto and the textile workers' strikes to compulsory arbitration of the Roosevelt government. Green, together with the employers and the Roosevelt government, helped to found and became a part of the N.R.A. machinery.

During the last year and a half every strike "settled" by the N.R.A. boards "arbitration" has resulted in defeat for the demands of the workers for higher wages, against the speed-up and for shorter hours and union recognition. Green and

his lieutenants are responsible for these defeats.

Green welcomes the increased government control of the trade unions. He allows the armed terror to break up picket lines without protest. By doing this, Green is helping the development of fascist trends in the United States.

Green mouths phrases about opposing fascism. But Green carries on a determined "red scare," attempting to drive all Communists, all militant fighters out of the trade unions. His red scare aims to split the unity of the workers' ranks, making it easier for fascism to drive in its wedge. At the same time that Green attacks rank and file trade union members, he is proud to have his vice president, Woll, function as acting president of the fascist, stool pigeon agency, the Civic Federation, which is doing its best to usher fascism into the United States.

The rank and file in the A. F. of L., which is now holding a conference in San Francisco under the auspices of the Rank and File Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, calls on the A. F. of L. members to repudiate Green's anti-labor policies. They call on the workers to accept a united front struggle for all the elementary rights of the workers, to organize to strike and to picket—for the control of the trade unions by the rank and file—for a determined struggle for all the demands of the workers, and for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

## Relief Tax Maneuvers

PROPOSALS for a wage tax at the flat rate of one per cent on all incomes above \$1,500 a year and a rent tax are "under consideration" by the New York Board of Aldermen for financing unemployment relief.

By a tax on incomes, carrying as it does exemption for unearned income from bonds and securities, and by the same "democratic" principle, a flat tax rate on rents, the main weight of unemployment relief is placed upon the workers and the lower middle class.

Meanwhile, by carefully gauged newspaper propaganda a state of alarm is being created as a screen to force through the bankers' demand for a subway tax. LaGuardia's maneuvers behind the scenes and his more overt actions are schemed to loot the pockets of the workers and small taxpayer, the middle class and the small merchants.

While maneuvering to gouge the workers, LaGuardia has consistently refused to endorse the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. While mouthing words about the "financial dictators" and the "strangling Bankers' Agreement," he guarantees the bankers their loot, prepares to line their pockets with interest on new loans, taxes the workers and slashes relief.

The Communist Party, in its election campaign and in the daily struggles of the employed and unemployed, demands the enactment of the Workers' Bill, demands adequate unemployment relief and sufficient appropriations for winter relief at the expense of the bankers and the wealthy. Answer LaGuardia at the polls as in the daily struggles—vote Communist! Fight for adequate relief at the expense of the rich!

## To the Active Fighters Against War and Fascism

YOU are candidates for membership in the Communist Party of the United States—if you are not yet a Party member.

Not every opponent of war and fascism is a Communist. Many of them do not yet realize that only from the platform of Communism can one wage a consistent fight against war and fascism, a fight to the end, to the victory of the proletarian revolution in the United States. But every active and leading worker in this struggle is ripe for membership in the Party. Now is the time to join. The recruiting drive of the Communist Party, initiated on October 1, raises this question with special acuteness.

The Communist Party seeks to mobilize for the struggle against war and fascism the widest masses of workers, toiling farmers, youth, women, Negroes and intellectuals. Especially does the Party seek to build the strength of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism among the workers in the shops of the basic industries. It is with this end in view that the Party participates in the League. The Second Congress of the League held in Chicago, September 28-30, shows that the mobilization of the masses is making serious progress.

Considerable numbers of capable and militant workers have come up from among the masses to take an active and leading role in the struggle against war and fascism. These non-Party activists in and around the local organizations of the League have seen for themselves the leading role of the Party in the League. They have seen the truth of the words of Dr. Harry F. Ward, National Chairman of the League, himself not a Party member, who said:

"The group which can offer to this movement the most valuable suggestions concerning the program and tactics, which can offer the most dynamic active forces for carrying it out, will gain political activity out of it in this League, and they are entitled to do so."

This is the recognition of the role of the Communist Party from a man who has seen the Party at work and is therefore able to appreciate its value and significance.

In the leading role of the Party lies the reason why the active and leading elements in this movement should join the Party, and join it at once. These active elements must reflect upon the reason why the Communists are able to render such service and leadership to the movement. It is because the Communists are organized into a Party; because this Party is guided by the theory of Marxism-Leninism; because this Party is the American Section of the Communist International, led by Stalin. In short, the strength and value of the individual Communists in the mass movements of the workers and in the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism lies in their Party.

Workers! Active in the anti-war movement! Answer the present recruiting drive of the Party by joining it.

Members of the Party—those who are engaged in the work of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism! Recruit your best co-workers and collaborators in this field of work into the Party.

## Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

## Former Kulaks Prove Loyalty, Are Given Vote

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—In preparation for the coming elections to the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets and to secure the widest possible democracy in the election of delegates a decree has been issued by the Soviet Central Executive Committee automatically enfranchising former Kulaks and their children who are now working loyally for the Soviet Union.

The decree restores the vote to "Kulaks who have been exiled from villages in which they formerly resided for anti-Soviet and anti-collective farm activities but who in their new colonies have shown themselves to be absolutely honorable in supporting the Soviet government."

"Restoration of voting privileges to the head of a family," the decree adds, "covers all members of said family unless there is some special reason for depriving them of privileges."

The significance of this declaration is evident in the fact that 10,000,000 voters, mostly sons and daughters of kulaks, will be added to the 90,000,000 participating in the elections.

Thus, while throughout the world of capitalist countries democratic rights are being flinched from the masses, in the Soviet Union in proportion as the proletarian dictatorship eliminates the last remnants of capitalism, rights and privileges are granted even to those who once opposed but who are now actively aiding in the construction of Socialism.

## Mass Rally to Hail First N. Y. 'Daily'

(Continued from Page 1)

new member of the staff will specialize in city politics, covering City Hall regularly, attending meetings of the Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen. An unprecedented effort will be made to cover the entire political life of the city.

More Features  
But it is not only the political and trade union problems of New York which will be dealt with in the new paper. A third writer has been assigned to police headquarters, through which he will follow up occurrences in every section of New York, uncovering little-known aspects of the suffering of the city's masses, aiding the Daily Worker to present the problems of the jobless and homeless. He will in this way instill a human-interest note, which lack of space has largely kept out of the Daily Worker in the past.

Children (and their parents and relatives as well) who protested against the discontinuation of the last comic strip last year, will be overjoyed. In addition, complete news and reviews of theatre and movie shows are planned. These, together with "In the Home," a new sports section, and the "Change the World" column, the writing of which has again been assumed by Mike Gold after a three-month leave of absence, will provide treatment the cultural and recreational needs of the masses of New York.

Delegations at the Sunday night mass rally will be able to see the first of the new Daily Worker editions themselves. The first eight-page Daily Worker, including all of the new features, will be on the streets late Sunday afternoon. The second, midnight edition will greet the delegations when the meeting ends.

Delegations Invited  
Every single group has been urged to send such delegations: Trade union locals, Communist Party and Young Communist League units, mass organization branches, workers' clubs and cultural and youth groups, women's councils—all have been invited to send representatives to the Central Opera House on Sunday night.

These representatives should be prepared to contribute from their organizations' funds to the support of the new Daily Worker. By doing this, they will be boosting New York's total in the present financial drive—a total which should reach the district's \$30,000 goal rapidly if the many improvements planned by the paper are to be maintained. They will also show by their contributions that they mean to challenge seriously the lead which the out-of-town districts have piled up in the drive for \$60,000.

The New York District of the Communist Party has issued a final call to working-class organizations to determine the amount of their contributions on Sunday night and to elect delegates who will report back to the members the plans which the Daily Worker has made to offer all workers of this city the most complete and improved Daily Worker ever issued.

## 10,000 Line Streets As United Anti-Fascist Groups Picket Theatre

NEW YORK.—Ten thousand workers lined the streets and rallied at mass meetings Monday night as members of the Young People's Socialist League, Young Communist League, Italian Workers Club, Italian Socialist organizations, the Communist Party, the American League Against War and Fascism, veterans and other organizations picketed the Academy of Music where Mussolini's black shirt band ended a four-day engagement.

In a strongly welded united front the workers marched before the theatre in the face of police terror, reforming their ranks after each brutal onslaught of the mounted police.

While 10,000 persons lined the streets and cheered, the pickets again formed their lines at 8 o'clock. Within half-an-hour the police again charged. Immediately the workers mobilized a mass meeting.

## A DELEGATE TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

by Burck



## Muste and Trotskyists Seek 'Unity'

By ALEX BITTELMAN

The leaders of the "American Workers' Party" and the Trotskyists are seeking to achieve what they call "organic unity." This is not surprising. Despite the differences between the leaders of these two groups, differences relating mainly to phraseology, their respective positions on the fundamental questions of the class struggle are practically the same. This being the case, there really are no insurmountable obstacles to the "organic unity" between the leaders of the Muste group and the Trotskyists. There is also a practical incentive that urges the generals of the two groups to seek unity. It is, namely, the hope that, having failed to secure a mass following separately, they may perhaps achieve this end collectively; it is clear that despite the grandiose gestures and claims of the Mustelites and Trotskyists respectively, both thus far have remained, and we must see to it that they continue to remain, small sects, especially the Trotskyists.

There is, however, a serious difficulty confronting the leaders of the two groups in their plans for unity. This difficulty lies in the rank and file following of the two groups; especially does this difficulty lie in the rank and file followers of the Muste group. The protracted unity negotiations between the leaders of the two groups is explained by the inability of the Mustelites and Trotskyite leaders to overcome this difficulty.

It will be recalled that the Trotskyists have been seeking all through the unity negotiations with the Muste group to get the latter to modify its attitude on the question of internal affiliation. What did the Trotskyists seek on this question? Two things—(1) to get the Mustelites to accept the proposition in favor of a fourth international; and (2) to get the Muste group to manifest "a greater degree" of internationalism than they did in the first draft of their program. The second point was for the Trotskyists, in a sense, even more important than the first. The Trotskyists could not fail to see that their unity negotiations with the Muste group will tend to expose the fraud of the Trotskyists' claim to being the "only true internationalists."

They knew that the question would be raised, as it actually was by the few working class followers of the Trotskyists: how can internationalists merge with a group—the Muste group—which made "Americanism," even though clothed in radical phrases, one of the main planks of its platform? This question the Trotskyists couldn't answer. The fact that the Trotskyists initiated unity negotiations with the Muste group, whose leadership is not always able to hide its bourgeois nationalism, was bound to expose the hollowness and fraud of the Trotskyists' "internationalism." The few workers who still follow Trotsky couldn't help but ask: you told us to fight against the Communist International and its American section because they were not international enough, because they were "national Communists." We believed you. Now you propose to unite with the Muste group whose leadership specializes in combatting internationalism among the American workers and in cultivating among them national prejudices. Is not this a fraud?

Anticipating the possibility of such unanswerable questions, the leadership of the Trotsky group, determined to unite with Muste in the hope of thus expanding its counter-revolutionary activities, therefore sought to get the Muste leadership to tone down its propaganda against international affiliations.

The leadership of the Muste group, which was favorably inclined to unity with the Trotskyists, was confronted with similar difficulties. The working class followers of

Muste, although still prejudiced against the Communist Party, yet had very definite feelings and opinions about their class obligations to the Soviet Union. They understand, if not always clearly, that the Soviet Union is the Socialist Fatherland of the workers of all countries, that the defense of the Soviet Union is, therefore, the duty of all class conscious workers. Naturally, the Muste leadership had to adopt a position generally favorable to the Soviet Union and for its defense.

However, in beginning negotiations for "organic unity" with the Trotskyists, the Muste leaders have compelled their working class followers to raise questions. They wanted to know how it was possible to unite with the Trotskyists and still remain loyal to the Soviet Union. The followers of Muste know that the Trotskyists wage a systematic and dangerous campaign against the Soviet Union. They may not as yet fully agree with our characterization of Trotskyism as the vanguard of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie against the Soviet Union. They will in time come to see the truth of this characterization. But one thing they know, and that is that Trotsky and the Trotskyists are precisely the enemies of the Soviet Union. That is why the leaders of the Muste group felt compelled to "demand" of the Trotskyists certain modifications in their counter-revolutionary stand on the Soviet Union.

The foregoing shows the character of the difficulties which the leaders of the two groups are encountering in bringing about the proposed merger. This proposed merger has an important significance. Regardless of what the outcome of the unity negotiations may be, these have already served to expose before the eyes of the workers the character of the two groups. The "internationalism" of the Trotskyists has been shown to be a fraud, precisely what the Communists have been saying right along. Trotsky's fourth international has never been intended as anything else than a weapon of struggle against the international revolutionary movement, a shield for the second international and a bridge to it. In undertaking to unite with the Muste group, the American Trotskyists are confirming the correctness of our analysis of the fraud of their "internationalism." They, the Trotskyists, are trying to unite with a group whose leadership—Muste and his followers—has placed on their banner bourgeois nationalism as against proletarian internationalism. The counter-revolutionary nature of Trotskyism is once more clearly demonstrated.

Similarly with the leadership of the Muste group. Since the inception of this group, the Communist Party has maintained that Muste's professions of loyalty to the Soviet Union were not seriously meant. We maintained that Muste was draping himself in the clothes of friendship for the Soviet Union in order to win the ear of the radicalized but as yet non-Communist workers. Now the truth of our characterization is being obvious to everyone. Muste seeks unity with Trotsky. The fact that Muste is trying to "soften" the attacks of the Trotskyists against the Soviet Union only proves Muste's fear of his rank and file, his desire to find a diplomatic formulation couched in such words that would pacify his membership and allay the doubts and misgivings of his membership on the question of unity with Trotsky.

Essentially there is no serious difference of opinion between the leaders of these two groups on the important questions of the class struggle. This finds the clearest expression in the field of trade union work. As a matter of fact, the lead-

ers of the Trotskyist and Muste groups are already collaborating in this very important field and this becomes possible because both—Trotskyists and the Muste group—are following the same policy of shielding the reactionary trade union bureaucracy from the revolutionary and militant elements in the trade union movement.

In Toledo and Minneapolis, in the course of this year, we have had a convincing demonstration of the opportunist and reformist policies of the two groups. What was essentially the role of Muste and Co. in Toledo? It was a policy of stifling the growing strike movement of the masses. Muste and Budenz bear chief responsibility for the fact that the incipient general strike movement in Toledo did not materialize. Muste and Budenz willingly allowed themselves to be used by the reactionary A. F. of L. bureaucracy in Toledo. When the reactionaries could no longer face the radicalized and fighting masses in Toledo, Muste and Budenz appeared on the scene. They mouthed revolutionary phrases, to be sure, in order to gain a sympathetic ear among the workers, and for what purpose? For the purpose of dissipating the strike movement, for the purpose of steering the masses back into the channels of peace with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy. It is in Toledo that we had a practical demonstration of the meaning of Muste's reformist proposition that we must let the A. F. of L. bureaucracy expose itself. Toledo has proved that this thesis means acquiescence in the betrayals of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy, that it means surrender and collaboration with this bureaucracy against the workers.

Trotskyists' Role in Minneapolis  
And what was the role of the Trotskyists in Minneapolis? Raised on top of the strike struggle by a powerful spontaneous movement of the masses, the Trotskyists have tried consistently to squelch the movement, to send the workers back to work under the most unfavorable conditions. They did twice. In Minneapolis, similarly to Toledo, we had a powerful urge among the workers for a general strike. The policy of the Trotskyists was to kill this urge of the masses, to prevent the growth and spreading of the strike movement. To achieve this aim, they worked hand in hand with the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L., with the corrupt politicians of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minneapolis and with their chief, Governor Olson.

The similarity in the tactics and policies of the Muste group and the Trotskyists in Toledo and Minneapolis is very striking. It shows that the leadership of both of these groups are fully agreed on the trade union question. Their common platform is the platform of stifling the strike struggles of the workers, combatting the revolutionary initiative of the masses, and collaborating with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the Farmer-Labor politicians in achieving this end. It is this opportunist platform that unites the leaders of the Muste and Trotsky groups in their slanderous attacks against the Communist Party and the Communist International. It is this opportunist platform that makes possible the negotiations for "organic unity" between the leaders of these two groups.

The working class followers of the Muste and Trotskyist leaders may not yet fully realize the damage that the Trotsky-Muste policies are bringing to the revolutionary working class movement in the United States, but they will soon learn because the sharpening class struggle in the United States, among other things, shows in true light every organization and group in society. But one thing should already be obvious to the working class followers of Muste, as well as to the few remaining workers who follow the Trotskyists. It is this: the "organic

## On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

### "Fighting" Fascism By Expulsion of The Enemies of Fascism

HIS Britannic Majesty's official labor opposition leaders have their own peculiar way of "fighting" fascism. None of your rowdy, mass tactics, none of your crude mobilization of the working class to disturb England's quiet streets with howls and out-cries, no shouting against the fascists can be considered by these gentlemen who have worn his Majesty's livery.

At the 34th annual conference of the British Labor Party, just opened at Southport, a paper resolution against fascism (in the hypocritical style of the British labor leaders) was passed, and then the conference went into action. Those forbes in the Labor Party who were prominent in the actual fight against fascism were brought up for expulsion. The convention authorized the party executive to take disciplinary action against Lord Marley and Ellen Wilkinson, former member of Parliament, on the ground that they favored the united front with the Communists in the fight against fascism.

THEIR worst crime, in the eyes of the lickspittles of his Imperial Majesty, was that they actively worked on the Committee for the Relief of German and Austrian Victims of Fascism, and thereby embarrassed Hitler and Schuschnigg.

The Labor Lord quite correctly denied that he had any affiliations with the Communists, pointing out that as a representative of British labor he favored a united struggle against the fascist menace everywhere.

NOW let's return to the literary war of the Labor Party conference against fascism and estimate its meaning. "The area of the black plague of fascism," said W. R. Smith, the party's chairman, "has been extended with consumption of a dictatorship in Austria. Despite its outfit of shirts, slogans and salutes, we recognize fascism for what it is—old style reaction, historic enemy of workers."

No new situation confronts these gentlemen who consider the British empire as imperishable as the sun which never sets on it. Fascism is not for them a manifestation of the exploiters driven to frenzy in this period of the growing general crisis of capitalism against the proletariat moving for the overthrow of a system becoming unbearable to life itself. Just the "old deadly reaction" which requires no united front of the whole working class but only beautifully worded resolutions.

Passing to the question of war, Mr. Smith, shielding of the role of the British imperialists, declared: "If war is in the air"—cautiously fellow this Mr. Smith, with his "if"—"it is primarily the result of headstrong, grasping imperialism in the Far East and the barbarous, brutalizing fascism of Europe."

BUT the peace-loving lion of British capitalism, with its support to both Japan and Fascist Germany, of course, works only for peace. That accounts for the tremendous increase in British armaments, especially in its air and naval forces. That accounts for its maneuvers in Japan and Manchuria.

No, there must be no struggle against British fascism and British war preparations, in the opinion of the British Labor Party leaders. And woe to him who tries to step out of these bounds as did Lord Marley and Ellen Wilkinson.

That the issue of fascism came up so prominently at all is due to the tremendous anti-fascist activities of the Communist Party of Great Britain. This action culminated on Sept. 9 in a demonstration of 150,000 workers in Hyde Park, London, against Sir Oswald Mosley's fascist concentration, which mobilized at most 5,000 of his followers.

ROOSEVELT'S reciprocity trade treaty with Cuba, which was to have spread oil on the troubled political waters of that country, has in no way allayed the rising revolutionary storm. The Mendieta government is entering the worst crisis in its history. Revolutionary struggles have been going on incessantly among the workers and peasants in Oriente Province, where the majority of the population are oppressed Negroes.

Now the fight against the Mendieta regime has spread to the extreme western province of Pinar del Rio, with a general motor transportation strike gripping the whole country. Mendieta's answer, quite in keeping with the deeds of his master, Roosevelt, is to suspend civil rights in the provinces of Havana and Oriente, and an order for the arrest of all Communists, as well as followers of Antonio Guevaras, leader of the "left" Anarchists, a splinter off the old Grau San Martin block.

The strike of the chauffeurs is supported by the petty-bourgeoisie, who are bitter against the heavy gasoline tax, through which Mendieta and the Standard Oil Co. reap heavy profits at their expense.

A new wave of strike and revolutionary battles has spread to Cuba, and it is our duty now to mobilize our forces to help our Cuban brothers.

unity" between Muste and Trotsky can and will be nothing else but a united against the Soviet Union, against the Socialist Fatherland. No honest worker in the ranks of these two groups, whatever his opinions may be on the other questions in dispute, can fail to see the counter-revolutionary nature of the proposed "organic unity."