

Read On Page Three  
Earl Browder's Article  
On the United Front

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

See Page 4 for Articles On  
the Struggle for Social  
Insurance

THE WEATHER—Fair and Warmer

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## Roosevelt Directs Efforts to Break Coal Miners' Strike

### The 'New Deal' Is a War Deal

CUTTING sharply through the fog of Roosevelt ballyhoo about new jobs and good wages are the actual facts of the biggest single "public works" enterprise of the Washington government—the \$238,000,000 battleship program.

The first act of Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, in allotting 16 warships to the Navy yards, was to slash the pay of all navy yard workers by one-sixth.

His second act was to announce that if the present 40-hour week is cut to 32, no more workers will be hired.

The government which inaugurated the industrial codes, saying they were intended to raise wages and make new jobs, reveals by its own first actions under the code that they are in fact wage-cutting, speed-up codes.

While loudly urging employers not to cut wages, Roosevelt shows them how.

Once again, with unparalleled insolence, Roosevelt kicks the workers in the face in the very moment when in his sweetest tones he is whooping up the great "benefits" his New Deal confers.

The New Deal neither creates jobs nor even protects the present pay of the workers.

What is the New Deal record to date: Half a billion cut from the Veterans fund. Sharp slashes in the pay of Federal employees. Now wage-cuts and speed-up in the navy yards.

The New Deal is a War Deal. With the same gesture, the Roosevelt government makes one more slash in the workers' standards of living, giving the lead to every other boss in America, and gets a navy "second to none" to fight the battles of American capital in the coming war.

The workers of America must expose the N.R.A. and fight against all attacks on their living standards. They must broaden the struggle against war, and elect delegates to the U. S. Congress Against War, September 2, 3 and 4. Demand that all war funds be used for Unemployment Insurance.

### With Zeal for the "Daily"

SOON the "Daily" launches its program of a six page weekly issue and an eight page Saturday issue—August 14, to be exact.

The reason for this momentous step is that the time has come when the "Daily" must sweep over the country, reaching out among the oppressed and exploited workers of the land, to prepare these toilers for the enormous class struggles which are now developing throughout the country.

The launching of a six page "Daily" will strain the resources of the "Daily" to the utmost. But the "Daily" must take this step at once in order to spread its influence with the greatest speed among the basic sections of the American working class where it has not yet penetrated.

On all sides can be heard the rumbles of approaching explosions on the field of the class struggle.

A huge strike wave is gaining irresistible momentum every day. The workers everywhere are preparing themselves for struggle against their capitalist exploiters.

The "Daily" alone mercilessly rips away the coverings from the colossal swindle of the New Deal.

The "Daily" must find its way into the large, basic factories, burrowing deep among the workers in heavy industry, digging its roots there.

The other day, Comrade William Z. Foster, one of our great revolutionary leaders wrote in the "Daily":

"The appeal for the 'Daily' is now being made in a different situation, at a time when the Party is penetrating the basic industries, is entering into preparation for leadership of the gigantic strike struggles in the fortresses of the mightiest corporations. . . . The only guarantee that this will have its effect in the present bitter class struggle and in the more intensive struggles to come, is that which the readers of the 'Daily' can give in spreading the Daily Worker as they never have before."

These words of Comrade Foster express the situation fully. The fires of revolutionary energy and devotion alone can conquer the obstacles which lie in the way of making the "Daily" the mass paper of the American working class.

Upon the Communist Party, upon every one of its members, rests the responsibility of carrying the "Daily" to those sections of the American working class where it has not yet taken hold.

Every activity of the Party members must be fired with zeal to get the "Daily" to the workers. In our meetings with the workers, in our day by day contacts with them, in our struggles with them against capitalist oppression and misery, the "Daily" must be one of our most prominent weapons.

To the workers we must say, "Here is your paper, the paper that expresses your interests, and your problems."

The letters from the workers which are coming into the "Daily" give evidence of the greatest devotion and the most resolute willingness to work for it.

This widespread feeling must be given effective expression by the Party by giving it organization. Only this can guarantee that the "Daily" will succeed in reaching new readers among the workers.

And it is only the reaching of new readers that will permit the "Daily" to continue as a six page paper.

### Is This the Time?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, with the advice of Wall Street in the person of Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier and gambler, deliberately chose General Johnson, a military strategist with experience in "handling" labor in the scab Moline Plow Co., to administer the industrial "recovery" act.

Now the general tells us why.

In an interview with Russell Owen of the New York Times, the general said:

"There is no place in this program, either, for labor to act selfishly or locally. THIS IS NO TIME FOR STRIKES BECAUSE OF ISOLATED DIFFICULTIES. If labor is having trouble in some place, let them come here and have the inequalities fought out in public, in full view of the country as a whole. The principle of this administration is united action, not sporadic and widely separated attempts to end unfair practices."

The general says this is not the time for strikes. From the point of view of the bosses, this is correct, as they do not want to be interfered with while putting over lower standards of living.

But the workers must ask: "Is this the time to strike?" The answer is most emphatically, it is. The most recent experience has shown that only through strikes or the threat of strikes have wages been raised, or conditions improved. Failure to struggle now, would mean an increase in the offensive against the workers and a worsening of conditions.

The fact is that whenever the slavery act is applied, the workers immediately feel its crushing effect in lowering wages and speeding them up, so that flesh and blood cannot bear it. Sporadic struggles have broken out against the real results of the Roosevelt program.

This is "selfishness," says Johnson. It is selfishness of 17,000,000 unemployed to struggle for something to eat, for unemployment insurance.

As the struggles of the workers increase, the administration of the industrial "recovery" act keeps pushing aside its mask and reveals behind it the "united action" of the bosses, the A. F. of L. and government in strikebreaking, in attempting to keep the workers from acting in the most effective way against the Roosevelt program of starvation.

### CUBA GENERAL STRIKE SHAKES MACHADO RULE

R. R., Street-Car, and Other Workers Back Bus Men, as Walkout Takes Political Turn; Workers Lead Attack on Wall St. Rule

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—A general strike of all workers in Cuba loomed here today, as railway, streetcar, taxi, and others, began to join the strike of the bus workers who are fighting against a tax imposed by the Machado government.

The general strike is assuming the proportions of a political strike

The general strike is assuming the proportions of a political strike against the bloody rule of Machado and the efforts of Wall Street Ambassador Sumner Welles to increase the hold of American imperialism by smoothing out differences between Machado and the opposition group of other native landlords and exploiters.

KANE, Pa. — Officers armed with machine guns and tear gas bombs, quelled a riot of Negro forced laborers in the Straights Camp here.

The boys had been dismissed from the camp for refusing to work. They refused to leave causing the camp officers to send in a riot call. Two state troopers, officers from three western Pennsylvania cities, deputy sheriffs and a number of highway patrolmen, answered.

The seven boys were then forced to board a train and were shipped on to their Philadelphia homes. One of the officers sent in a call for a doctor. There are 200 Negroes in the camp.

Workers in Mariano lugged bricks from a construction job and built a three-foot barricade across the main street. The police attacked them, and destroyed the barricade.

Two hundred and fifty railroad workers of the United Railroads broke with the leaders of the National Railway Brotherhood who are in the pay of Machado, and called for a general strike on the railways. The railroad workers are breaking away from their leaders and sweeping into the general strike.

The greatest significance of the strike is that the workers are taking the lead in the struggle against Machado, and are refusing to remain quiet and obedient as desired by Machado and Mr. Welles.

The move for a general strike began when the streetcar motormen and conductors of the Havana Electric Railway Co., an American-owned concern, voted to go out on strike. They were soon followed by workers in many other industries.

Interurban cars ceased operating yesterday noon. All railroad workers were agitating for joining the strike, and it appeared today as if they would come out.

Havana merchants are shutting up shop, refusing to deliver food and other supplies. They are virtually preparing for a state of siege, as they fear the general strike might lead to armed struggles.

There is some petty bourgeois support to the movement of the workers, shown in the refusal of garages and gasoline stations to sell gas to scab cars. Gas sales have virtually stopped, and only a few private cars are on the streets. Even some of these have been stopped and overturned.

The A. B. C., the nationalist opposition organization to Machado, led by landlords and other exploiters, fearful of the strike and its interference with the "peace" efforts of Sumner Welles, is blaming Machado for not crushing it more effectively. But Machado, who knows very well that the strike is directed against his bloody rule as well as the efforts of Sumner Welles to put in another Wall Street puppet agreeable to the American bankers and the A. B. C. and other opposition groups, is rushing to Havana from a fishing trip to Varadero Beach.

Already threats of armed intervention by the United States are heard in Washington and in National City Bank of New York circles—the leading Wall Street Bank holding hundreds of millions of dollars in Cuban investments.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Gamblers Smoked Out by Tear Gas Bombs

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The slick traders and financiers of the New York Stock Exchange got a taste today of what it means to come face to face with tear gas fumes. Somebody planted some bombs in the ventilator system, driving the speculators into the street. The Exchange suspended trading.

Who planted the bombs remained a mystery.

Protest Telegrams on Deaths in Labor Camps Win Investigation

WASHINGTON.—As a result of the protest telegrams sent to President Roosevelt and Robert Fechner by the National Committee of Unemployed Councils, demanding an investigation of the recent deaths in the labor camps, the administration will investigate the death of Abraham Yancovitch.

Yancovitch was clubbed to death without provocation by a sergeant July 13 in a West Yellowstone Park Camp.

This killing was followed by the deaths of Benjamin De Noia, killed by a falling tree, and Harold Riley blown to bits by explosives in a Phoenix, Arizona camp. These deaths called forth the telegrams from the Unemployed Councils, protesting, "the brutal treatment, criminal negligence and indescribable hardships. . . worse than a chain gang," that await the boys in the camps.

The West Yellowstone Camp authorities are now using another alibi. They now say Yancovitch did not die as a result of a fist fight, but that he was in ill health. When he left home he was a strapping six-foot boy.

This is revealed in a letter, not intended for publication, which came into the hands of the Communist Party. This letter, dated July 22, is addressed to the National Committee of the Socialist Party by a committee representing Local New York, signed by Algonson Lee, Jack Altman and Bela Low, and is based on an action previously taken which called upon the National Committee to cancel its affiliation to the Anti-War Committee. Workers who follow the S. P., and who may be misled by their walls against "Communist slanders," should study carefully this confidential letter which reveals the real inner motives of their leaders. The letter opens with a statement that the writers have learned of the decision to affiliate to the Anti-War Committee by reading the

### For the WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT and SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL

We the undersigned DEMAND:—

That Congress shall immediately enact;  
That the State Legislature, shall pending action by Congress, enact;  
That the City Council and County Commissioners of this, the City of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ County shall officially call upon Congress and the State Legislature to enact.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE based upon the following provisions:—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EQUAL TO AVERAGE WAGES prevailing in the respective industries and territories of the nation and state, but in no case less than \$10.00 per week for every adult, plus \$3.00 for each dependent.

FOR ALL WORKERS UNEMPLOYED THROUGH NO FAULT OF THEIR OWN without discrimination because of age, sex, race, color, citizenship, religious or political opinion or affiliation, whether they be industrial, agricultural, commercial, domestic or professional wage workers, for all time lost.

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND EMPLOYERS

All funds for unemployment insurance to be raised by the government by diverting war funds to this purpose and by taxing individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 per year and over. In no case shall contributions in any form whatever be levied on workers.

TO BE ADMINISTERED BY THE WORKERS and controlled by them through Unemployment Insurance Commissions composed of rank and file members of workers' organizations.

OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE in like amounts and governed by the same conditions, shall be paid to all workers as compensation for loss of wages because of part-time work, sickness, accident, old-age and maternity.

NO WORKER TO BE DISQUALIFIED because of refusal to work in place of strikers; at less than normal or trade union rates; under unsafe or unsanitary conditions; or where hours are longer than the prevailing union standards in the particular trade and locality; or at an unreasonable distance from home.

NAME ADDRESS CITY COUNTY INDUSTRY

Millions of workers will be asked to sign these lists in their shops, neighborhoods.

### 6 Bethlehem Steel Men Die of Heat, Speed-Up

Company Hushes Up Facts So Workers Won't Be Alarmed; Miss Perkins Visited Sparrows Point Plant and Said "How Splendid!"

SPARROWS POINT, Md., Aug. 4.—Six steel workers have died on the job last week, as the nation-wide heat wave hit the Bethlehem Steel Plant in Sparrows Point. Deep secrecy surrounds happenings like this in the plant, because the Company does not want the workers to become "unduly alarmed" and slacken the terrible speed at which they work.

Two of the men who died were rollers in the tin mill which Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, visited last week and of which she remarked sweetly: "Of course it is hot, but the company has provided pipes that throw such splendid blasts of cold air on the men as they work."

Men who worked in the neighborhood of one of the strikers rollers have told us how it happened. The temperatures in the mill was about 125 degrees.

All week men had been passing out from heat-cramps. Nearly two hundred and fifty of them walked or were carried to the dispensary, and when the dispensary beds were full, the sick workers were laid out like cattle on the grass.

### NY MILK STRIKERS CRACK SKULL OF DEPUTY SHERIFF

Threaten Nat'l Strike If Gov. Lehman Tries to Import Milk

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Striking milk farmers near the village of Fonda today resisted the attempts of state troopers and police to break up their picket lines by severely beating three of the State Utes, was sent to the hospital, and Marten Kerns of "K" troop, Westchester, suffered severe bruises and lacerations.

Deputy Sheriff Floyd Newkirk of Fort Hunter, suffered a fractured skull at the hands of the striking farmers. He was attacked by the farmers as he tried to stop them from dumping the milk load of a scab truck. He was taken to the Amsterdam Hospital.

Governor Lehman and the New York City authorities have announced that they will attempt to break the strike by importing milk from outside states. The farmers have replied to this by stating that they will organize a nation-wide milk strike in reply.

The big dairy companies against whose exploitation the farmers are striking, Borden and Sheffield, are controlled by Wall Street banks, headed by J. P. Morgan.

### WORLD PROTEST FORCES PARTIAL MEERUT VICTORY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.—After four and a half years of world-wide mass struggle, led by the International Red Aid of India and Great Britain, the Court of Appeals has been forced to order the release of nine of the Meerut prisoners, and to reduce the sentences of the 18 others from 10 to one and two years.

Even the one and two-year sentences in the malaria-infested regions where they will be taken to a prison can become death sentences. Arrested for organizing the toilers of India into unions, three Englishmen and 24 Indians were held without trial for four years, on the charge of "conspiracy to deprive the King Emperor of his Sovereignty."

## Socialist Party Leaders Attempt to Disrupt Anti-War Congress

Declare "We Are Opposed to Participating in Proposed Conference Even If Conditions Laid Down by N. E. C. Were Strictly Lived Up To."

On Thursday night, at the meeting of the Arrangements Committee of the United States Congress Against War, called for New York for September 2, 3 and 4, the representatives of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party announced their first act since affiliating to the Committee. This act was to withdraw from the Committee and to attempt to disrupt it.

Ostensibly the National Executive Committee's withdrawal is based upon resentment of Communist tactics. In reality, however, their action expressed a pre-determined opposition to any kind of united front of the workers, and opposition to any struggle against the war plans of the U. S. government.

This is revealed in a letter, not intended for publication, which came into the hands of the Communist Party. This letter, dated July 22, is addressed to the National Committee of the Socialist Party by a committee representing Local New York, signed by Algonson Lee, Jack Altman and Bela Low, and is based on an action previously taken which called upon the National Committee to cancel its affiliation to the Anti-War Committee. Workers who follow the S. P., and who may be misled by their walls against "Communist slanders," should study carefully this confidential letter which reveals the real inner motives of their leaders. The letter opens with a statement that the writers have learned of the decision to affiliate to the Anti-War Committee by reading the

minutes of the National Committee, and then proceeds:

"Your action has caused considerable misgivings among the members of Local New York, and at the last meeting of its executive committee, it was decided to ask the NEC to withdraw from the conference for the reasons stated in this letter. The undersigned committee was elected for the purpose of communicating our opinion to you."

AGAINST UNITED FRONT

The letter then proceeds to explain that the New York leaders of the S. P. are opposed to any united front, whatever the conditions. The letter states bluntly that it is a fixed, a "consistent" policy of all Socialist parties affiliated to the Labor and Socialist International NOT to join a united front against war, and gives this as the reason for the NEC to try to break up the Anti-War Congress. The letter says:

"The NEC has evidently not realized that by the proposed participation the Socialist Party of America has placed itself at variance with the L.S.I. The Labor and Socialist International and all affiliated parties, have consistently refused to join similar conferences, as for instance, those at Amsterdam and Paris. . . . Believing as we do, in solidarity with the International, we are opposed to participating in the proposed conference, even if the conditions laid down by the NEC were strictly lived up to."

It was on the basis of this letter that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party decided to withdraw from the Anti-War

### JOHNSON, TEAGLE OF STANDARD OIL, AND LEWIS PLAN STRATEGY

Borich, Sec'y of N.M.U. Exposes Slave Code Move of Operators in Order to Help U.M.W.A. to Keep Miners from Striking for Higher Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—General Johnson is making a flying trip to Hyde Park, New York, where Roosevelt is staying to map out plans for breaking the strike of the Pennsylvania coal miners. The negotiations between the coal operators, the recovery administration and the U.M.W.A. officials, has switched to open dealings with the United States Steel Corporation, the Morgan controlled steel trust.

Latest unauthorized statements from the recovery administration office say that an agreement has been reached for ending the strike, but what the agreement is remains secret. The Associated Press office here claims that John L. Lewis has agreed to the United States Steel Corporation's terms, saying in its dispatch on the negotiations: "It appeared certain from the trend of things at the recovery administration that the terms accepted by the Frick concern (U. S. Steel subsidiary) were acceptable to the United Mine Workers, but neither source would disclose the arrangement."

Johnson is going to confer with Roosevelt over the best means of getting the miners back to work immediately while the U. S. Steel and the U.M.W.A. officials work out their tactics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—It was revealed here that President Roosevelt himself is directing the actions of General Johnson, co-operating with John L. Lewis, and the coal operators, affiliates of the United States Steel Corporation and Bethlehem Steel, in order to break the strike of the soft coal miners in Pennsylvania, which is rapidly assuming the proportions of a general strike, with 150,000 men expected out by Monday morning.

Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York, on his 1,000 acre farm, is in constant telephone communication with Johnson, discussing ways of ending the coal strike and sending the men back to work while a code for the coal industry is worked out.

Acting on behalf of the coal operators in the National Recovery Administration are General Johnson, and Walter Teagle, chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Johnson has called in Thomas Moses, of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, and Chas. F. O'Neill of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association. A call has been sent out to all other Pennsylvania coal bosses, and they are now flocking into Washington to work out their campaign against the strikers.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is the most pliable tool of General Johnson, straining all his efforts to end the strike, without losing control of the miners.

After repeated meetings between the coal operators and the U.M.W.A. officials, O'Neill of the Coal Producers' Association said that the operators were not to blame for the strike.

"Oh, yeah," said Lewis. "You organized company unions and they turned on you."

He denied the U.M.W.A. officials were responsible for the strike, and said the men went out themselves against the company unions.

The strategy being worked out by the Roosevelt administration, the operators, and the U.M.W.A. officials is to set up an arbitration board, order the miners back to work pending the action of the arbitration board, and rushing thru the hearing on the coal code.

While Roosevelt has personally joined the forces to break the miners' strike in western Pennsylvania, the coal operators expect that all mines will be shut "tight as a drum" by Monday morning. This will involve 150,000 miners in the strike.

In Charleroi the miners of the Youngloughy and Ohio Coal Company joined the strike when pickets called on them to walk out. In Westmoreland county the Hutchinson mine was closed down by strikers.

The mine strike is effecting other industries in nearby towns. In Uniontown 400 women and girls in a shirt shop went on strike for higher pay, when called on by the miners. Many of them are the wives and daughters of the miners who must work in sweatshops in towns nearby.

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### Communist Party Appeals To Workers To Join In United Front Struggle Against Imperialist War

Congress. But now we must point out that the NEC itself had secretly made its decision to withdraw from the Anti-War Congress, or at least to withhold any support, about three weeks before this public decision. How was this expressed?

It was expressed in the holding back of the call to the Congress, from the branches of the S. P. After accepting several thousand copies of the call, the NEC held these in their office, privately, while in the Arrangements Committee they made ambiguous statements to give the impression that the NEC had sent out the call and was engaged in rallying the whole S. P. to support the Congress and the branches to elect delegates.

WITTHOLD CALL

When the representatives of the NEC were charged with this, Edward Levinson answered by admitting the withholding of the call, and attempting to justify this by declaring that the NEC even at that time was not certain to support the Congress at all (several weeks after publicly signing the united front agreement). Levinson said: "What of it? We had to wait to see how it turned out."

This shows at least that before its withdrawal, the S. P. had demou-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

# Racket Charges in Fur Trade Admitted by District Attorney

## Fur Dyers Strike Solid; Rabbit Dressers Meet Today To Plan Fight On Racketeers

NEW YORK.—In a letter addressed to the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, acting district attorney Thomas F. Kane admitted that several individuals mentioned in the letter of the union to the district attorney are at present under indictment. This admission is made after a letter sent by the union enumerated incidents of murder and new threats on the lives of union leaders. Kane writes that "some at least of the individuals referred to were presented to the Grand Jury a short time ago and several of them are now under indictment and awaiting trial."

While the Industrial Union is presenting facts to the district attorney

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of "terror and destruction" in the fur industry, it is bending its main forces towards mobilizing the workers to put an end to this condition. This Kane stated in the letter to the district attorney that "the union has declared war upon these racketeers and will continue an endless struggle until they are fully eliminated from the industry." The letter of the union points out that racketeers are working under the direct guidance of the International Fur Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

A committee of the union will present the facts to the acting district attorney and demand immediate action to curb the elements who have made threats on the lives of the union leaders.

Since the scope of these racketeers go beyond the boundary of New York County and involves the same gang in other states, it will undoubtedly be a matter of federal investigation. This will be placed before the special Senate investigation committee on racketeering. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union is therefore preparing to demand from the special Copeland Senate committee, which plans to meet on Aug. 14, that it be given an opportunity to openly present facts on the situation in the fur industry.

NEW YORK.—The strike of the fur dyers involving 2,000 workers, is in excellent condition, with every shop in the industry paralyzed. At the Great Northern in Springfield, Long Island, where a firm is attempting to work with scabs, the workers carried through a mass picketing demonstration to prevent scabs from coming to work.

A meeting of all rabbit dressers will be held today at 11 a.m. at the office of the union, where the latest developments will be taken up in connection with the racketeers, and how to combat them.

The Industrial Union calls upon all individuals and organizations to bring in all money collected on booklets and lists in support of the furriers' strike.

**Labor's Dividends Under 'New Deal'**

**SELLS GRAVE TO LIVE**  
NEW YORK.—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, 79, may sell her husband's grave for \$2,000, according to Supreme Court Justice Strong. Because she is old and poor, she may now remove her husband's body from Greenwood Cemetery, and sell the plot of ground.

**ATTEMPTS TO BURN TO DEATH**  
NEW YORK.—Mrs. Tilley Feuer, 40, tried to burn herself to death. She was living with her sister. Mrs. Feuer set two bathroom towels afire and then stepped into the flames. Neighbors hearing her screams rushed in, covered her with blankets to smother the flames. She is now in Fordham Hospital in a serious condition.

**SUICIDE BY POISON**  
NEW YORK.—Cyanide of potassium was the means by which Mrs. Pauline Gammel committed suicide near the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park. She was 80 years old and lived at 553 51st St., Brooklyn.

**UNEMPLOYED TAILOR INHALES GAS**  
NEW YORK.—An unemployed tailor, Max Cohen, living with his sister, committed suicide by inhaling gas. His sister, Mrs. Helen Moskowitz, living at 1965 69th Street, Brooklyn, was away at the time.

**AGED WOMAN FOUND DEAD**  
NEW YORK.—Escaping gas from the stove was the means by which Mrs. Bertha Malenschein, 68, committed suicide in her apartment at 353 E. 19 Street. A cousin found her lying dead near the stove in the kitchen.

**PAWN TICKET ON SUICIDE**  
NEW YORK.—The body of an unidentified man, fully dressed, was found floating in the waters of Long Island Sound. A pawn ticket on a watch was found in the man's pockets.

**WHAT'S ON**  
**Saturday**  
Campfire, Edith Berkman Youth Branch 1, L. D. Meet at Dyckman St. Ferry at 7 p.m. Admission free.  
Entertainment and dance, Co-operative Hall 87 St. 12th St. Admission, 15c.  
Friends of the Workers' School.  
Ice Cream Party at Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 358 Madison Ave. Register for Aug. 13 outing there.  
**(Brooklyn)**  
Dance and Entertainment to celebrate opening of Section 7 Headquarters. Refreshments and dancing. 7 p.m. prominent speakers. Admission 25c.  
Red Vaudeville Night—"Workers' Laboratory"—"The Musical Singers"—"The Jancers." "Red Front Band." Coney Island Workers' Center, 27th St. & Mermaid Ave. Admission, Communist Party Units 14, 15, 16.  
**Sunday**  
Picnic—Women's Council No. 38 at Van Courtland Park. Committee at 242nd St. Station at 1 p.m.  
Picnic and Outing by Pelham Parkway and East Tremont Workers' Clubs. Meet at 10 a.m. at Pelham Bay Station—then to Hunters Island. Tickets 10c. Refreshments will be sold. Entertainment and bathing.  
Picnic to Tibbets Brook Park, Lot 23. Auspices Italian, Downtown, Harlem International and Stalin Branches of the P. S. U. Get off at last stop of Jerome Ave. Sta. Take bus marked Tibbets Brook Park. Tibbets Brook Park, Lot No. 10. Stop at 238th St. of White Plains Road Subway. Proceeds for "Panzer."  
Brooklyn Section 1, L. D. Picnic Tibbets Brook Park, Lot 17. Meet at 10 a.m. at Woodlawn Station on Jerome Ave. line.

# PICK LaGUARDIA AS FUSION CHOICE FOR N. Y. MAYOR

## Republican, He Had Support of Socialist Party in 1924

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—It is expected that Fiorello La Guardia, re-elected member of the House of Representatives from New York, will be nominated for Mayor, as the fusion candidate.

There have been many disputes among the various factions of Republicans and "anti-Tammany" groups over the choosing of the fusion Mayor to run against the Tammany Mayor O'Brien. They have finally agreed on the choice of Samuel Seabury, leader of the "regular" Democrats against the Tammany crowd.

**Regular Republican**  
La Guardia has distinguished himself as a demagogue, fighting against prohibition, and for any particular issue that promised his publicity as a "liberal." On all fundamental issues, he has defended the interests of the capitalist class. He is a member of the Republican Party.

**Supported by Socialists**  
His political career has been marked by attempts to always be on the winning side, having been in succession, and sometimes simultaneously, a Republican, a Fusionist, a Democrat and a "Socialist."

In 1924 he was supported by the Socialist Party for Congress as a backer of La Follette. He was then called in Congress the "Socialist" congressman.

He has supported William Randolph Hearst for public office. He gained publicity as a disarmament advocate. But at the same time he was advocating a large independent air force for the United States.

He has never uttered one word of criticism of the Fascist dictatorship of Mussolini, but has been prominent as an escort of visiting Fascist officials to Washington.

His latest maneuver and one that reveals not only his character but the character of the people with whom he is playing it, is his active support of the Socialist Rand School financial drive.

Of all the candidates in the field for mayor, only the Communist Party candidate, Robert Minor, is truly a foe of the capitalist Tammany administration. Minor, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party has distinguished himself as a leader of the unemployed workers demonstrating for immediate relief at City Hall. Clubbed at the unemployed demonstration at Union Square in 1930, Minor served six months in jail. He will lead the city workers' fight for immediate relief and unemployed insurance to be paid for by taxing the rich, cancelling the huge interest payments to the Wall Street bankers, and slashing the graft salaries of the big Tammany office holders.

**Police Arrest Worker In Order To Beat Him**

NEW YORK.—Because Otto Ostman, unemployed carpenter, was recognized to have militantly resisted eviction from his home when 2,000 workers rallied to his support, he was supposedly held under arrest yesterday for participating at the demonstration protesting eviction of Max Schnapp, 901 E. 43rd Street, Brooklyn. The arrest merely served the purpose of permitting the police to take their vengeance upon the worker by brutally beating him with blackjacks until he was unconscious. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

**NOTICE TO SECTION IS**  
The Section Conference scheduled for Saturday, Aug. 5th has been postponed for next Saturday. Unit organizers must nevertheless report at 3 p. m.

**Stage and Screen**  
"CONQUERORS OF THE NIGHT"  
Few people are aware of one of the most heroic and epic battles that the Soviet Union carries on every day of the year against a gigantic enemy, the untamed and unharmed world of nature of the bleak Arctic.

Unknown heroes struggle here from day to day, conquering the primeval night for the cause of socialism. These scientific heroes watch the winds and study the sources, they chart virgin fields rich in natural resources. There is a powerful and gripping drama in their struggle against nature as they extend the boundaries of the socialist world.

Last year cooperating with 34 other nations, the Soviet Union participated in the Second International polar year for co-ordinated polar exploration and study. Possessing the largest Arctic frontier of any nation in the world, and being interested in building mighty industries near and above the Arctic circle, the U. S. S. R. established the most extensive system of Arctic radio and scientific stations ever maintained by any nation.

The icebreaker Malynin of "Italia" fame was sent out as part of the second International Polar Year. During the cruise four new islands were discovered, existing maps were amended and enlarged, the world famous meeting with the Graf Zeppelin at Franz Joseph Land took place.

At Franz Joseph Land, too, a special cinema shock brigade went ashore. They created a powerful and stirring drama from the life of the scientific workers who wintered in the Arctic. This photoplay, a talkie, "Conquerors of the Night" is now in its second week at the Acme Theatre. The picture has an original music score played by the Lenin-grad Symphony Orchestra.

# Baby Dies—"Killed by the Heat", Says Doctor



## One of Many Casualties Among Workers In Tenements

By MILTON HOWARD  
NEW YORK, August 4.—The heat wave which hung like a pestilence over the city streets has passed away. But not without leaving behind tragedy. Slowly the stories come out.

Now the families in the tenements can breathe a little. But two days ago the damp, choking heat filled every nook and corner of the tenement heavy poison gas. Hell's Kitchen men like some they call it, this wilderness of high tenements near the railroad tracks of the New York Central Railroad.

And in the past few days the name seemed peculiarly appropriate. The houses seemed indeed like furnaces of Hell, a prison from which there is no escape.

Mrs. Pickett of 533 West 49th St., one of the thousands of working class mothers in Hell's Kitchen tried desperately to still the unending cries of her child, Robert, almost two years old now, walling in torture at the choking heat, crying for something cool, some cool milk, maybe, that could not be had.

For a few moments Mrs. Pickett left her child alone in the crib in the street. Perhaps there some faint breath of air might find its way into the crib.

When she returned, her child was strangely still. "Killed by the heat," the hospital doctor said.

**TAMMANY CUTS OFF RELIEF FROM HEAT AS WELL AS FROM HUNGER.** (Above) Police shown shutting off fire hydrant which had cooled the sweetly bodies of workers' children on the tenement street where Mrs. Pickett lives.

**"KILLED BY THE HEAT."** That's what the hospital doctor said. (Below) Wreath hangs on door of 533 W. 49th St., where Mrs. Pickett's child lay dead.

**Arrest 3 Jobless Who Demand Relief; Held in \$500 Bail Each**  
NEW YORK.—As a result of a violent drive by Tammany against the unemployed, Burk, Jasper and Winter, militant workers, were arrested Thursday morning at the Home Relief Bureau, 89 Schermerhorn Street, where they demanded relief for jobless toilers.

All three workers, who are held in bail of \$500 each, will be defended by the New York District International Labor Defense when they come up for trial on framed-up charges of disorderly conduct in the Brooklyn court at 120 Schermerhorn Street, Monday morning, August 7.

**Charge Negro with Taking Camera from White Stool Pigeon**  
NEW YORK.—Because a white cameraman charged by Negro and white workers with being a stool pigeon, had his camera taken from him when he tried to snap a picture of a speaker at a meeting in Harlem, Leroy Husepeth, who acted as chairman at the meeting, was arrested and will be tried Monday on a charge of grand larceny at the Magistrates Court, 123rd Street and Lexington Avenue. Husepeth is a member of the staff of the Harlem Liberator.

**SQUARE DEAL**  
ARMY AND NAVY STORE  
121 THIRD AVE.  
(2 doors South of 14th Street)  
WORKERS' CAMPS SUPPLIED WITH TENTS, COTS, BLANKETS, COOKS OUTFITS, ETC.  
Lowest Prices  
in the city for individuals and groups

**GARMENT DISTRICT**  
Phones: Chickering 1947—Longacre 10880  
COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE  
**FAN RAY CAFETERIA**  
156 W. 29th St. New York

Garment Section Workers Patronize  
**Navarr Cafeteria**  
333 7th AVENUE  
Corner 28th St.

Sheephead 8-10417  
**Nigberg's Bakery and Lunch Room**  
314 Brighton Beach Avenue  
Orders Taken for All Occasions

**Brighton Beach WELCOME AT**  
**Hoffman's Cafeteria**  
285 BRIGHTON BEACH AVENUE  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

# PROTEST FORCED RELIEF JOB LAY-OFF TO O'BRIEN

## But Mayor's Secretary Tells Workers It Can't Be Helped

NEW YORK.—Protesting against the forced week's vacation without pay for all emergency relief workers, seventy workers of Pelham Bay Park elected a committee of eight to present their cases to Mayor O'Brien. Mayor O'Brien was not in, but his secretary, Mr. Geist, told the delegation the situation could not be helped. As a result of this "vacation" the workers will not be paid for a month.

The demands of the delegation are \$80 a month pay to all relief workers, no stoppage of pay for sick workers, no forced vacations and no lay-offs.

Stories are told of workers coming into the park in a starving condition dropping from their tasks in exhaustion. Many workers try to save their shirts by getting up before sunrise and walking many weary miles in a half-starved condition to their jobs.

The pay was recently cut from \$45 a month to \$40. Now the present cut in the form of a "vacation" without pay, is adding additional misery on families who already have been made miserable enough.

The Bronx Action Committee of the Emergency Relief Workers stands ready to co-operate with any worker who wishes to protest against this inhuman treatment of the families of the unemployed. Relief Workers should immediately get in touch with this committee at 1400 Boston Road. A mass meeting is being called of all such workers for next Wednesday, time and place to be announced.

**"PENILESS AND JOBLESS," KILLS SELF**  
NEW YORK.—"I am penniless and jobless," wrote Oscar Levasseur, "and it is time to retire." Then he parked his car in front of his home at 214 17th Street, Brooklyn, connected a tube to the carbon monoxide exhaust, started the motor, and committed suicide by inhaling the gas. The suicide note contained this further sentence: "I'd like to live, but just existing—blah!"

**LICENSE NOTICES**  
NOTICE is hereby given that license number NYA 8841 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail, under Section 25 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 594 Columbus Ave., City and County of New York, not to be consumed upon the said premises. Meyer Babick, 991 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y.

**John's Restaurant**  
SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES  
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet  
302 E. 124th St. New York

**Starlight Restaurant**  
117 EAST 15TH STREET  
Bet. Irving Pl. and Union Sq.  
Best Food Low Prices  
Management—JURICH from Pittsburgh

**WHERE COMRADES MEET**  
**Starlight Restaurant**  
117 EAST 15TH STREET  
Bet. Irving Pl. and Union Sq.  
Best Food Low Prices  
Management—JURICH from Pittsburgh

**Hoffman's RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA**  
Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

**SOKAL CAFETERIA**  
1689 PITKIN AVENUE

"Paradise" Meals for Proletarians  
**Gar Feins Restaurant**  
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Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome  
**De Luxe Cafeteria**  
94 Grand Ave., Cor. Siegel St.  
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Tel.: Fordham 7-4011  
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2157 PROSPECT AVENUE BRONX, N. Y.  
FIRST TO SETTLE WITH WORKERS!

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# 400 Youths Strike in Plant Working on Navy Orders

## Were Speeded Up to Work on War Material for 13 Hours a Day at 20 Cents an Hour

NEW YORK.—Four hundred workers, speeded up to work for 13 hours a day on rush orders for the U. S. Navy, went out on strike yesterday at the Dablior Condenser Corp., 4577 Bronx Boulevard. The workers are mainly boys and girls, from 16 to 25 years old.

The night shift, at a mass meeting Wednesday night, elected a strike committee and started the walkout. The next morning the day shift against strikers, and recognition of the union and shop committee. The workers, having already had experience with the sell-out methods of the A. F. of L. leaders, voted to form an independent union of their own, with rank and file control, and with the guidance of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. Many of the workers have expressed the opinion that not by relying on the tricky recovery (slavery) act, but by their own struggles will they be able to improve their conditions.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
SOVIET'S DARING ACHIEVEMENT—2nd BIG WEEK!  
**"CONQUERORS OF THE NIGHT"**  
Thrilling adventure—ice-braker Malynin to Arctic regions. (English Title)  
"New Soviet Film worth seeing."—DAILY WORKER.  
"Convincing... a coordinate pictorial travelogue."  
—WORLD-TELEGRAM.

**MUSIC**  
BEN LYON and CLAUDETTE COLBERT in  
**"I Cover the Waterfront"**  
S. PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
Lewisohn Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St.  
William Van Hookstraten, Conductor  
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30  
PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00, (Circle 7-7525)

**BIGGEST AFFAIR OF THE SEASON**  
12th Annual  
**Morning Freiheit PICNIC**  
SATURDAY, AUG. 5  
at Ulmer Park  
25th Avenue Station West End Line

**PROGRAM**

1. Freiheit Singing Society in new songs.
2. Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra will play in every corner of the Park.
3. Workers Laboratory Theatre in a world of progress.
4. John Reed Club Cartoons.
5. Artel (Jewish Workers Theatre) in a new play.
6. Jewish Workers University in a symposium directed by Comrade I. B. Bailin of the "Hammer."
7. A brass band of 12 musicians will play all day and evening for dancing.
8. Robert Minor, associate editor of the Daily Worker, will speak.

Eats and drinks of the best at proletarian prices.

General Admission 30 Cents  
With throw away 25 Cents  
With Organization Ticket 15 Cents

**'Pioneer Week' in Nitgedaiget**  
Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps  
**NITGEDAIGET UNITY**  
BEACON, New York WINGDALE New York  
Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities  
NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN NITGEDAIGET

**Vacation Rates: \$13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)**

**WEEK-END RATES:**  
1 Day . . \$2.45  
2 Days . . 4.65 (including tax)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 2100 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a.m. Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. 3 p.m. 7 p.m. Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

**ROUND TRIP: to Nitgedaiget . . \$2.00 to Unity . . . . \$3.00**

— WEEK END PROGRAM FOR CAMP NITGEDAIGET —

SATURDAY—Morning: Lecture on child problems. Aft.: Boating on the Hudson. Eve.: Pioneers concert—Nitgedaiget children's chorus—Pioneer Tin Can Band—Pioneer Play—Piano Recital by Pioneer and Dancing.

SUNDAY—Morning: Lecture on the Pioneer Movement. Aft.: Baseball games and tennis matches. Eve.: Dancing.

All Comrades Meet at the  
**NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA**  
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 57 E. 15TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

**AVANTA FARM** Ulster Park, N. Y.  
(Near Station)  
**PRICE \$9.00 and \$11.00 Per Week**  
BATHING  
BY TRAIN—West Shore R.R., 42nd Street  
BY BOAT—Hudson Day Line to Kingston. Round trip \$2.50.  
(Bus at Kingston to West Short Station, 10c; train to Ulster Park, 10c)

# Our United Front Policy Is A United Front of Struggle

By EARL BROWDER

What is the status of our Party in the struggle against the social fascist misleaders, that is, the question of the struggle for the unity of the working class.

In the last period of the struggle for a united front against the capitalist offensive, which began with the Comintern manifesto and the rise of fascism to power in Germany, our own Party has made some improvements in this field. The manifesto of our Central Committee in March was on the whole a correct and effective application of the united front to our conditions. We made some concrete extensions on these good beginnings. But can we say that we have decisively overcome our former weaknesses in our struggle against social fascism? No, we cannot say it. These weaknesses still remain and some of them show themselves in even more serious form just now. Let us examine these special weaknesses.

**FIRST: is the lack of serious and systematic approach to the rank and file members of the reformist organizations.** Literally hundreds of our lower organizations still take a certain pride in the fact that they have no contact whatever with the workers of the Socialist Party, of the American Federation of Labor, or the Musteites. They make no effort whatever to reach them. They organize meetings only for "our own" workers, those who already agree with us on everything. If they happen by accident to meet a Socialist Party or American Federation of Labor member, these comrades assume a very high and scornful attitude. They appear very superior to these people. They are very free to speak of them as "social-fascists," applying the term to the workers and not to the leaders. They think, these comrades, it is beneath their dignity to explain carefully, patiently and sympathetically how the Communist Party or the various mass organizations propose united struggles of all workers for their most burning needs; to explain how the split among the masses arises because the social fascist leaders sabotage and obstruct the struggle and thereby help the capitalist class. They do not see that it is absolutely necessary to convince each worker in the Socialist Party, Musteites or A. F. of L., through his own contact, that the Communists are the only sincere and active and efficient fighters for unity in the struggle for the daily needs of the workers.

Above all our comrades do not understand the need for sympathetic approach to these rank and file workers. Unless we really overcome this weakness in a more decisive manner we will not make the progress that is required for us towards winning the majority of the working class.

### Not to Slur Over Differences of Principle

**SECOND: We have a tendency to neglect or slur over differences in principle between the Communists and the Social-Fascist leaders.** We can never win the workers to a united front of struggle, which means winning them away from the social-fascist influence, unless we meet squarely, and explain sharply, the basic differences between us and them.

We see that many comrades think that we will build up the anti-fascist front by means of keeping silent about the betrayal of the German Social Democracy and its open going over to Hitler. But an anti-fascist front which keeps silent about this basic fact, is no anti-fascist front at all. It is already beginning to go on the same route as the social-democracy in surrender to fascism. An anti-fascist fighting front must be built—and can only be built—through exposure

of, and fight against, those who helped Hitler to power, who voted for Hitler's policy in the Reichstag.

**THIRD: There is a rising tendency, which we must very sharply fight against, to accept conferences, nice resolutions, new united front committees with all sorts of fancy names—that these things are already a solution of our problem.** These things become not a means of reaching, organizing and activating the masses but an excuse for stopping work and taking it easy. This tendency must be smashed. **Words must be checked up against deeds.** Action must be demanded and carried out. New masses must be reached. Everyone who hinders this, everyone who sabotages or neglects this must be exposed, no matter who it is, and fought against. Every committee which does not work must be resolutely liquidated as an obstructor of progress and discrediting the united front.

For example, we have a committee which was set up to collect aid for the victims of fascism in Germany. This committee has been allowed to drift along and has collected very little money for the relief of victims of German Fascism. This situation is a scandal. We cannot tolerate any such things for our movement. It makes the situation not one bit better, rather all the worse, that the Communists who should be the most active in the committee sometimes leave the responsibility on non-Party elements who for some reason or other are unable to function. Such a united front is a miserable parody which discredits the idea of united front. It should be in the archives of the past history just as quickly as possible.

### To Be Tested By the Masses

**Every united front must be active, testing all its participants, including ourselves, above all, ourselves.** It must provide the masses with the opportunity of really forming their own judgment as to who is who, who is really devoted and capable a leader and fighter and who is a slacker and who is sabotaging and who has a tendency to surrender and collaborate with the enemies.

Such weaknesses as these that we have just briefly described will become all the more dangerous in the coming months if they are not quickly and energetically overcome. We are entering in a period of large-scale united front efforts and actions, of which the August 26 conference in Cleveland is only a beginning, which must be given the most solid roots and foundations down below among the masses. If we do not have a correct approach to the masses, if we do not keep our attention upon the masses, if we surrender to this game of playing around with leaders of all kinds without doing serious work down below, then we are not serious revolutionaries at all, then we are surrendering to social-fascism, then we deserve the contempt of every revolutionary worker.

The very first pre-requisite for success in winning of the workers who are in organizations hostile to us, is a creation of a sympathetic approach to them. This is the main significance of our policy of the united front.

This requires not only the proper kind of documents and conferences. Above all it requires an active and sympathetic contact with these workers down below. The offering of joint actions for concrete demands, the methods that must be carried through at every step and especially in the development of the United front from below, the development of such joint actions is the only possible basis for a real building up of a fighting united front. **Our united front is a united front of struggle.**

## Morgan Shoots Grouse While His Men Shoot. Striking Miners

J. P. Morgan, chief Wall Street banker, shown on the S. S. Olympic upon its arrival in Southampton, England. He's en-route to his estate in Scotland where he will participate in the fashionable sport of grouse shooting next month. The thugs of the H. C. Frick Corporation—a Morgan concern—are meanwhile busy shooting down starving miners now on strike.



## Socialist Party Leader Exposed by Own Act

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

strated its determination to sabotage the Congress. Its represent had consistently failed to take a single action to help build up Congress. It had failed to send out the calls for the Congress locals. It had not printed the call for the Congress in its papers. whole course of its actions can point to only one thing: that the came into the Anti-War Committee for one purpose only—to wit demonstratively at a chosen moment, after secretly sabotaging, in to weaken the Congress. This was, after all, a "consistent" polic trying to disrupt the growing mass movement against the war da

The policy of the NEC of the Socialist Party is admitted by letter of Lee, Altman and Low) to be a "consistent" adherence to policy of the Second International (I.S.I.). The policy in trying to rupt the anti-war Congress, they say, is dictated from Amsterdam New York.

The Amsterdam policies are based on the world situation of devel ing war and the need to prepare the human cannon fodder. The le ers of the American Socialist Party are making this effort to sm the American workers' opposition to the coming second world slaugh precisely because of the present developing international war situat. They are serving the American bourgeoisie in preparation for it.

But just because of this extremely sharpened and ghastly men of world war it is all the more necessary to appeal to the Socialist w ers to join in this American anti-war Congress as a part of the g world-wide front against war. It is necessary for the Socialist wor to join with the non-party workers and their Communist comrades a not to tolerate for even one instant the efforts to sabotage this unil front. The Communist Party, speaking for itself, will make every fort to reach the Socialist worker-comrades in this common cause.

### MANY SOCIALIST PARTY BRANCHES FOR UNITED FRONT

Many branches of the S. P., composed of workers, are not in rement with such a policy of disrupting efforts toward united act. against War. The Anti-War Congress Committee has appealed to all fore willing to fight against war, which includes all such branches of the Socialist Party, to join in the Congress and its preparations. The Commu Party earnestly supports the invitation to all these forces to join th struggle against imperialist war. The Communist Party holds out brotherly hand of brotherly cooperation to the Socialist workers, who not responsible for the disruptive actions of their leaders.

The C. P. made clear its position towards the United States Congr Against War. In its statement published in the Daily Worker of July which said:

"It was the representative of the C. P. Comrade Robert Minor, w made the motion which was adopted to accept the eleven nominations the S. P. Comrade Minor correctly declared that the Communists h no interest in limiting the Congress or its preparatory Committees an no desire to establish any organizational control. In the Arrangeme Committee neither can there be any question raised which predeterm the decisions of the projected Congress. The calling of the Congress is n yet the establishment of a united front. It is only one step in that drec tion. The Congress itself, by the program which it will adopt, must furnis the real foundation of the united front in the struggle against war.

"The Organizing Committee for the Anti-War Congress very wisel adopted, from the beginning, the policy that all participating organizati preserve the complete right to agitate and propagandize their own specia views on the question of war, and to attempt to win the Congress to thei particular proposals. This right, of course, includes that of mutual criti cism. . . . If and when the Anti-War Congress now in preparation adop such a minimum program of struggle against war, the C. P. declares its readiness to enter into such a united front of struggle for this progrm. The Communists will loyally fight for this program, together with ever organization and every individual who sincerely and honestly perform his part in such a fight. The C. P. is even prepared to suspend its criticis of other organizations in the united front during the execution of the united actions, provided that the agreed-upon measures of struggle ar carried through unhesitatingly and loyally to the end. It reserves the right at all times to expose and denounce every breach of agreement, every sabotage or betrayal of the struggle."

The wisdom and correctness of the above declaration of policy has been brought out in even a sharper light by the action of the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party, in wild-avoying from the Congress. The NEC of the S.P. stands self-convinced of sabotage against the anti-war struggle. It tries to cover up this betrayal by crying out against Communist criticism. But the united front is not a church to which old hardened sinners can come and be baptized by washed clean. Neither is it a school of sinners, in which Communists shall be taught to speak nicely about Socialist leaders, thereby concealing such sabotage in the service of the war-makers.

A united front of struggle against the monstrous brutalities of imperialist war can only be built on the iron determination of mobilizing million-masses in the fight, and using the harshest words of condemnation against all leaders and parties which sabotage that struggle.

Every imperialist war-maker, now engaged in more war preparations than were proceeding in the Spring of 1914, will rejoice in the action of the NEC of the Socialist Party.

But the Communist Party is confident that the honest worker-members of the Socialist Party who sincerely wish to oppose imperialist war, will actively support the Congress Against War and will elect delegates to it

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

**'Daily' Articles Force Hands of Socialists, A.F.L. Metal Officials, 700 SAMPLE CARD WORKERS STRIKE**

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
NEW YORK—Articles in the Daily Worker on the actions of the officials of the A. F. of L. Sheet Metal Union Local 23 and the Socialist members, Gerber and Turvin, have forced the latter to appear at the last meeting of the local.

Though the rank and file had voted early in the week to pay the dues of the jobless members of the local the officials decided that this would not be done. The officials all but openly stated that the unemployed be ousted from membership.

Gerber and Turvin, to save the faces of the International heads, made a motion that \$3.50 be paid to the jobs for organizational work. But, when the workers called to have their cards made good, they were asked for \$3.50.

The employed members are preparing a struggle to back the jobs.

Go to see every subscriber when his subscription expires to get his renewal.

Get your unit, un'on local, or mass organization to challenge another group in raising subs for the Daily

NEW YORK—Over 700 workers, mostly young girls are out on a general strike in the sample card industry in this city. The strike began Tuesday morning after a strike vote of the entire industry involving 40 shops.

The strikers, who include printers and bookbinders, are striking for recognition of their union, higher pay for all grades of workers and a 35-hour week.

The strike is under the leadership of the United Sample Card Workers Union, an independent organization. A broad strike committee, including representatives from the shops was elected to lead the strike.

Mass picketing is going on in front of the leading shops, Peerless Sample Card Co., Charles Green Sample Card Co. and the Steinhall Sample Card Co.

On Wednesday one striker was beaten up by a scab. Two girls were arrested on the picket line.

All unemployed workers in the industry are urged to take part in the strike by reporting at the strike headquarters at Stuyvesant Casino, 5th Street and Second Ave.

**TORGINS in Soviet Russia**  
there are Torgsin stores in over 1,000 localities. Torgsin orders may be sent to anyone, in any quantity.

To cities that have no TORGINS stores, Torgsin mails your order by parcel post.

Amalgamated Bank, N. Y. Am-Deutra Transport Corp. American Express Co. Hudson Co. National Bank, Bayonne, N. J. The Pennsylvania Co., Phila Union Savings Bank, Pitts. Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE IN U.S.A. 261 Fifth Ave. (2nd Floor) New York, N.Y.

## PICK CLUBBER OF MOUNTED POLICE JOBLESS, WHALEN, BEAT AND ARREST TO HEAD N.Y. NRA HOTEL STRIKERS

NEW YORK—Roosevelt picks his "recovery" act assistants for their experience in strikebreaking and slaughtering unemployed, as is shown by the New York Evening Post report that "Harriman and ex-police commissioner Grover Whalen endow NRA drive with energy."

Grover Whalen, chief floor walker of the Wanamaker Department Stores, in 1930 was police commissioner of New York and personally led the attack on the March 6th unemployed demonstration when over 100,000 unemployed demonstrated for relief and unemployment insurance. Hundreds of workers were brutally injured in this attack.

With Roosevelt worrying about "riots" and struggles of the unemployed in the coming winter, the choice of Whalen shows the workers what they may expect.

The Harriman referred to is W. Averell Harriman, son of a multi-millionaire railroad owner, and chairman of the board of the Union Pacific, controlling his own banking house, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., and owning a huge shipping line.

Mr. Harriman, reaping millions in profit from workers in dozens of the biggest corporations in the country, is interested in leading the NRA drive against unemployment insurance so he can protect his millions from the growing unemployed. Both are members of the Tammany Hall and helped work out Tammany Hall strategy cutting off unemployment relief for the 1,000,000 New York unemployed and their families.

NEW YORK—Police on horse and foot charged into a demonstration of more than 100 Hotel Commodore strikers and sympathizers, beat workers on all sides and then arrested twenty seven at 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday noon.

Of the workers arrested, most of whom are Spanish and Porto Rican, three were held for investigation by immigration authorities after being taken to the Magistrates' Court, on East 57th Street near Third Avenue. The others arrested were held in \$100 bail each on disorderly conduct charges. They will be tried in the same court Monday morning.

The demonstration was held to demand the right of the strikers to join any union of their choice and for the reinstatement of workers fired because they belonged to the Food Workers Industrial Union. All 100 workers who struck ten weeks ago as a result of a broken agreement by the hotel with the union are still out.

Thousands of sympathizers of the strikers tied up traffic for one hour at the scene of the demonstration.

## Dressmakers Meet Prepares Strike

Big Gains Made in Whitegoods Shops

NEW YORK—At a packed meeting held in Irving Plaza, the dressmakers listened with enthusiasm to a report given by Weissberg on the activities of the Dress Department of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union on the preparation for the strike. As a result of the recent drive tens of shops have already been stopped and declared on strike and wage increases won for thousands of workers.

Weissberg particularly stressed the latest developments among the cutlers who are a result of the betrayal of the officialdom of Local 10 are becoming more and more convinced that the Industrial Union is the only union fighting for the interests of the workers. During the last few days a number of important jobs were declared on strike and the cutters are striking under the leadership of the Industrial Union.

NEW YORK—As a result of the campaign undertaken by the Whitegoods Department of the Industrial Union some definite results have already been obtained.

In the Lipman shop, where seventy workers were on strike they have succeeded in defeating the check-off system, which means greater speed-up and forced the firm to agree that there should be no discrimination and no discharge. In the Idea Underwear shop, where over 100 workers went on strike, they are victoriously back at work having won an increase in wages from 15 to 30 per cent, no discharge, equal division of work, recognition of shop committees; most of the workers have joined the union.

In the shop of J. & S. Millberg, the workers stand solidly determined to force the bosses to grant their demands.

A mass meeting of the Whitegoods workers is scheduled for next Thursday where a complete report on the campaign will be given and particularly about the activities of local 62, "The Shore and Mary Golf are play" the role of strike breakers and keeping back the Whitegoods workers from struggle.

## John Reed Club to Help Hanger Jailed for Hunger March

NEW YORK—The John Reed Club of New York has appointed a committee to look after the needs of Carl Carlson, artist member, who has begun serving a 60-day sentence in Wilmington, Del., for having taken part in the defense of the Hunger Marchers last December.

The club resolved to raise funds weekly to keep him supplied with comforts, to send him reading matter, and to keep up a correspondence with him.

## Frame Laundry Striker

NEW YORK—Detectives came to the headquarters of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union and arrested Murray Feinberg, one of the drivers of the Bond Laundry, 175th Street and Webster Avenue, where the union is leading a strike against the firing of a worker and a broken agreement with the union.

## METAL LOCAL 137 OUSTS OFFICIALS

NEW YORK—At an enthusiastic mass meeting Thursday night in Mansion Hall, 57 St. Marks Place, called by the Temporary Organization Committee, attended by over 200 sheet metal workers, it was decided unanimously to nullify the action of the International, which a few months ago reinstated the discredited, corrupt clique of racketeers, crooks and gangsters led by L. Siskind, Rosen and company, which had been thrown out of office by the membership after their exposure in stealing thousands of dollars of the union funds, including the fund for the unemployed.

The workers decided to enlarge the organization committee to put through plans to organize the entire trade, to work out demands for better wages, hours and conditions and to set up a headquarters.

Meanwhile the offer of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union of the use of its headquarters at 35 E. 19th St., N. Y. C., as temporary quarters was accepted. The committee will meet there every evening from 5:30 to 7 p.m. and all sheet metal workers in the electric sign, tinmith supply, soda fountain, beer, collar, etc., lines, employed and unemployed, including all members of Local No. 137 and expelled and dropped out members and unorganized sheet metal workers are urged to meet the committee at this address until permanent quarters are obtained, and to line up with the union.

## Decatur-Born Woman Pleads for Scottsboro 9

NEW YORK—The plea of a Southern white woman, born in Decatur, Ala., and now living in Hartford, Conn., for the release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, is added to the countless demands for their freedom received by Governor B. M. Miller, in a letter from Ruth Pitter, a copy of which has been received by the International Labor Defense.

## RANKS OF MINERS FIRM; MORE JOIN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

in order to aid in maintaining their families.

The arresting of miners on trumped up charges sworn out by company officials is the next step taken by the Frick Coke Company as well as other coal operators. Officials of the Frick company have sworn out warrants against 43 miners charging them with aggravated assault and battery, rioting and in some cases with attempt to maim and disfigure. Most of these miners are already in jail, while deputies are seeking the rest.

Two deputies, William C. Black and J. C. Bresius were arrested on murder charges. Although held for such serious crimes they were immediately released on \$5,000 bail each. The bail was furnished by E. L. Steiner, vice president of the Union Supply Company one of the subsidiaries of U. S. Steel in this territory.

The deputies have already prepared an alibi that they shot in self defense, when their car was attacked. A staff member of the "New York Times" reports to the contrary that "pickets interviewed" by him "within an hour of the shooting denied that there had been any attack on the car beyond stopping it to see who was in it."

While the two deputies walked out on \$5,000 bail charged with murder, 18 strikers were arrested for picketing and each held on \$1,000 bail.

Charges against the pickets were sworn out before Alderman Frank E. Foster, a local official, who is controlled by the U. S. Steel Company. The alderman postponed the hearing until Monday in order to remand the pickets to jail over the weekend. The unceasing hatred to the strikers shown by Alderman Foster was seen in his statement that "we'll let 'em stew in jail till the first of the week so as to let them know that the law is still functioning." By "we" the alderman must have meant himself and the Frick Coke Company.

The funeral of Louis M. Padorsky who was killed by deputies last Tuesday will take place tomorrow. Padorsky leaves a wife and three children. He was a wounded veteran of the Rainbow Division. Thousands of miners from all surrounding towns are expected to come to Brownsville where the funeral will be held.

## NIRA Nearer Baloney, Meat Men Say as Code Chops Pay

Baloney Factory Boss Reduces Wages From \$27 to \$15 To Fit Code, Adds Speed-Up

By DAN DAVIS

NEW YORK—The workers of the Provisional Baloney Factory on East 13th Street between Avenues A and B have found the new NRA code which their boss signed "for them" just so much more baloney to struggle with.

Wages before the advent of the code had been from \$18 to \$27 per week for between 56 and 60 hours each week. Now that President Roosevelt's NRA has been brought in the boss politely informed the workers that though they would work only 40 hours a week (as he wished to live up to the code) the hours would remain so only on condition that they turned out as much baloney as they did under the old shift.

Still wishing to uphold the holy precepts of the NRA, the boss has also informed the workers that in as-much as \$15 is the minimum wage required by the code, they could all expect a wage-cut of three

to twelve dollars.

One of the workers, on hearing of the bosses' benevolence, said: "Well the NRA is the nearest thing to baloney I've ever handled and I've handled tons of it."

## Form Food Workers Industrial Union Atlantic City Local

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Over 500 Negro and white food workers met last night at Waiders Union Hall, and formed a branch of the Food Workers Industrial Union. The workers heard descriptions of the different forms of unions, and finally voted for the industrial union form of organization.

Plans were made at the meeting to send delegates and a working code to the Washington hearing.

## 100 STRIKE IN SHOE FACTORY

NEW YORK—With a general strike of New York shoe workers in the offing, 100 workers struck yesterday at the stitchdown shoe factory "Champion," 104 Bleeker St.

They demand a 40-hour week, 25 per cent increase in wages with a \$15 minimum for young workers and recognition of their union.

The strike is led by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, 96 Fifth Ave.

The strike is expected to spread to other shops.

NEW YORK—Eight hundred and fifty shoe workers, at a meeting in Webster Hall Thursday night, called by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, decided to strike at noon Monday if demands they placed before their respective bosses yesterday are not met.

The demands include a 30 per cent increase in wages, a 40-hour week and union recognition.

Slipper workers will meet in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, next Tuesday night.

## 100 On Strike in Two Newark Leather Shops

NEWARK, N. J.—About a hundred workers of the Mutual Brief Case Co. and of the Merit Strap in Newark, N. J., are out on strike for three weeks for a 40-hour week and for a minimum of \$25 per week for mechanics, \$18 for helpers, \$13 for apprentices.

The bosses have tried out all methods of intimidation to break the ranks of the strikers, but failed to shake the strikers' ranks. In the last few days the bosses became desperate. Scabs are taken from their homes to work, and the Newark police are helping the bosses to break the strike.

## Donations

DISTRICT 2  
Shubar 1.00  
Anna Halpern, List. .50  
May Helfert 1.00  
I. W. O. Branch 564 2.00  
Russian Mutual Aid Soc. Bronx Lists. 3.50  
Butler 1.00  
Camp Croton Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y. 40.28  
Oscar Rejzer, Bronx, N. Y. 5.00  
Kindelard Banquet 100.00  
Frank Force, N. Y. C. 1.00  
Jean Dean, Rockaway, L. I. 5.00  
New Brunswick, N. J. .50

# A Program of Action for the Social Insurance Campaign

## Soviet Union Insures All Its Toilers

Budget for Social Insurance Is Over \$2,000,000,000

By LISTON M. OAK

Editor, Soviet Russia Today  
The U.S.S.R. is a land where every worker enjoys economic security; there no one need fear what the cure may bring. The worker is elected by his fellow-workers in the United States, France, Great Britain and the other capitalist countries to visit the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Trade Unions, are always particularly interested in the system of social insurance operating there.

Statistics from the U. S. Department of Labor state that one-third of American children are undernourished; but in addition, nearly half of the children in America need medical attention which their parents are too poor to pay for. Probably one-half of all American work-class men and women also are in poor health and can't afford the diet, medicine, etc., needed to restore them to normal health. The number of workers too sick to work is "appalling," says Abraham Epstein in his recent book, "Insecurity." Three per cent of all workers on any one day are seriously ill. About three million are continually ill and incapacitated. Out of New York City's 2,000,000 population, in the course of one year about two and one-half million suffer "incapacitating illness." There are approximately 64 million cases annually of disabling illness in America, involving a loss of \$70,000,000 days each year.

### IT'S DIFFERENT IN SOVIET UNION

In the Soviet Union the situation is entirely different. Every worker who needs medical treatment or a vacation at a rest home gets it—free of charge. And he gets his wages while he is at the hospital or sanitarium too. He is insured against unemployment, accident, sickness, old age. He does not have to worry about the future because he knows the Soviet Government, his government, will take care of him and he need never be dependent upon charity, that he never will have to beg for bread.

The social insurance budget of the Soviet Union increased during the first Five Year Plan from 629 million dollars annually to over 2 billion dollars in 1932. And the Soviet worker does not contribute one penny to this enormous fund—the government and trade unions and industrial organizations pay all the costs.

Among the benefits included in the comprehensive social insurance plan of the U.S.S.R. is a vacation on pay; the finest palaces of the former Russian aristocracy are now used as vacation resorts, rest homes and sanitariums for workers and farmers. Social insurance also includes provision for expectant mothers; a pregnant woman worker in a factory gets 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after confinement. And the best that medical science can offer is available for the mother and her baby to ensure that every Soviet child gets the best start in life possible.

Permanently disabled workers and invalids are put on a pension—not as charity, but as a right. But in addition a whole network of industries has grown up in the Soviet Union which are managed and operated by disabled workers. In the Moscow province alone last year the value of the output of the disabled workers amounted to 60 million dollars. Thus even those crippled by the World War and Civil War, and victims of accidents, etc., are given a chance to help in the building of Socialism.

As a result of extensive health protection measures by the social insurance organizations, there is an ever decreasing rate of sickness among Soviet workers and farmers. The death rate is less than half of what it was in tsarist Russia. One billion dollars was spent in 1932 to protect the health of Soviet workers, as part of the social insurance scheme. The money previously spent on unemployment insurance (68 million dollars in 1926) is now used to extend the hospital system and for general improvement of the insured workers.

Since 1930 unemployment has been abolished in the first workers' republic. American workers are fighting for unemployment insurance—Soviet workers have it but no longer need it for in the workers' fatherland there is an acute shortage of labor for Socialist construction.

## W. E. S. L. Organizes Vets in Support of Campaign

By HAROLD HICKERSON

Under the provisions of the Economy Act, the passage of which marked the beginning of the attacks made by the Roosevelt administration upon the living conditions of the masses, close to a million veterans are being deprived of over \$400,000,000 of their disability compensation, hospital and domiciliary care. Thus the only form of federal insurance (pensions, allowances, compensation, etc.) thus far recognized by the government have been cut by 50 per cent.

The W. E. S. L. pledges itself to fight not only for the special demands of the veterans, but also for Unemployment and Social Insurance.

ISRAEL AMTER



National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S.

## BILL FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE HAS LARGE SUPPORT

Endorsed in Over 300 Cities and by 800 A.F. of L. Locals

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill has been endorsed by three state federations of labor, by many locals of the American Federation of Labor, by all unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, by the Unemployed Councils in more than 300 cities, by the Ohio Conference of Unemployed Leagues, the Unemployed Leagues of Pennsylvania, locals of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, and by many other fraternal organizations of workers throughout the United States.

Among the A. F. of L. unions that have endorsed the bill are the following: the Colorado State Federation of Labor, the Montana State Federation of Labor, and the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and local unions numbering about 800, in response to a referendum conducted by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Collective endorsements of the bill by workers meeting in various sections of the country, and often representing many hundreds of other workers, have included such organizations and clubs as the Small Home and Landowners of the state of Ohio, of the city of Cleveland, with 12,000 dues-paying members.

The City Council in two cities, Crosby, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y., have officially recognized the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, following the mass pressure brought upon them by the workers, and have agreed to memorialize Congress on the subject of this bill. The bill has been introduced in several state legislatures, such as in Connecticut, as a result of Hunger Marches by the unemployed.

## CARRY THE FIGHT FOR THE WORKERS' BILL INTO EVERY SHOP, UNION, LODGE AND NEIGHBORHOOD

THE failure to maintain and extend the struggle for Unemployment Insurance threatens the masses of unemployed and our Unemployed Councils movement with very serious consequences. It means that we not only weaken our fight for this basic demand, but that we also weaken thereby our fight for improved relief standards, our fight against relief cuts, forced labor, evictions and the many other immediate abuses and attacks from which the masses suffer.

We must bear in mind that the concessions we can force the bosses and their government to grant, depend upon the extent to which we are able to mobilize broad masses for determined struggle around demands that correspond with their needs. If we fail to win broad masses for a program of our own, then our fight will inevitably be reduced to merely efforts to prevent further cuts rather than to force increases, and our fight against even cuts will be greatly weakened thereby.

It is therefore of the utmost importance that we renew our struggle for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and develop this struggle in such a manner that it will constantly broaden and deepen.

The following program of immediate action is therefore proposed for the launching of a renewed campaign and struggle for the Workers' Bill:

- 1.—In all states where "Initiative Referendum Laws" are in effect, the necessary formal steps to launch a referendum on our Bill shall be immediately taken.
- 2.—In states where such referendums are not provided for by law, we shall launch a petition campaign anyway; these shall demand that the State Legislature shall enact our Bill pending its enactment by the United States Congress.
- 3.—In every city, town and county, determined struggles shall be conducted to force the government body (City Council, County Commissioners, Township Trustees, etc.) to endorse our Bill and to call upon the State Legislature and the Congress of the United States for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.
- 4.—Similar struggles shall be conducted around the homes and offices of local members of the state legislature, Congressmen, Senators and local officials and candidates for public office, to force each of these to take a definite stand for or against our Bill.
- 5.—The A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance will initiate a referendum campaign in the various Internationals of the A. F. of L. and in the Brotherhoods of the R. R. Unions.
- 6.—A similar referendum campaign will be conducted in the fraternal organizations by a special committee sponsored by the International Workers' Order.
- 7.—A committee is being formed to enlist the co-operation of various professional and liberal elements (social workers, teachers, doctors, journalists, etc.).

### HOW TO LAUNCH THE CAMPAIGN

The state committees of the Unemployed Councils, where such exist, shall immediately set up a special committee to secure all the necessary information about requirements for launching the referendum in states where the law makes provision for it. Where state committees have not yet been established, this shall be done by the Council in the principal or Capital city of the state. Friendly attorneys should be consulted on legal technicalities.

As soon as the legal requirements have been ascertained (number of signatures, form of petition, time of filing, date of elections, cost of printing, from how many counties signatures must be obtained, etc.), a conference of all organizations that should be involved shall be called. This conference should determine the launching of the campaign; make provisions for effective publicity, for rallying the broadest masses for active participation and support, for financing, etc.

If it is not possible to make extensive preparations before launching the campaign to collect signatures, the first conference shall be considered as of a preliminary character and should be followed by thoroughly prepared local conferences as well as a further state conference.

The referendum conducted within unions and fraternal organizations will be directed to the National Offices of the given organizations. This will not be a substitute for the campaign on a state-wide basis. Organ-

izations and individuals who support the one shall be called upon to support the other.

In those states where no provision for an initiative referendum exists, we shall take similar initial steps. In such states, however, the signature lists used will be supplied by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils.

The signature lists supplied by the National Committee will outline the provisions of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and will call: 1, on the given city and county officials to memorialize the State Legislature and U. S. Congress; 2, on the State Legislature itself to enact the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, pending its enactment by the U. S. Congress.

Where legal requirements do not conflict, our campaign to collect signatures shall formally begin on Labor Day. The period between now and that date shall be devoted to the necessary preparatory work (setting up committees, organizing conferences, determining quotas, preparing a calendar plan, etc.).

LABOR DAY shall be made a day of nation-wide demonstrations for Unemployment and Social Insurance. In cities where Labor Day parades are being arranged we shall try to induce the central labor bodies to agree to make this and protests against the Roosevelt Recovery Act the center of the parade. Where the bureaucrats defeat this, we shall try to participate in the parade anyway with our banners and placards.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR CAMPAIGN

(These suggestions should be elaborated and supplemented on the basis of local needs and experiences.)

The campaign must not be allowed to degenerate into a mere collection of signatures. It must be a part of every struggle around the most minute immediate demands and must itself serve to stimulate struggles around such demands. At the same time special actions, such as demonstration around local politicians, etc., should be developed in all sub-divisions. These should be carefully timed and prepared so that they will be real mass actions based on conscious support of our Bill and reflect real determination to fight for it.

All organizations should be urged to establish Unemployment Insurance Committees. The task of such committees will be to help secure signatures, sell literature, raise funds, organize lectures, discussions, debates, visit other similar organizations to involve their support, etc.

Similar committees should be formed in all possible shops. These should have for their first task to get every worker in the shop to sign the petition. Such petitions should be specially recorded as coming in the name of the workers of the given shop.

The collection of signatures and all other activities connected with the campaign should be conducted on the basis of definite sub-divisions (Precinct, Ward, Assembly Districts, Townships, County, Congressional District, etc.). Committees should be set up to direct and be responsible for the campaign in the given sub-divisions.

Special and constant attention must be given to the various fake unemployment insurance proposals of the demagogues. These should be systematically and convincingly exposed by comparison with our Bill. Debates between sponsors of such measures and supporters of our Bill should be arranged wherever possible.

When a considerable number of signers have been secured in a given shop or locality, these should be called to a meeting and urged to elect a Committee of Action from out of their own ranks. Such committees can serve as leaders in the daily struggles for relief as well as to continue the campaign for unemployment insurance in their locality or shop. They should be induced as soon as practical to affiliate to the nearest Unemployed Council.

Our registered supporters should be organized in special groups, according to the organizations (unions, fraternal) of which they are members. They should then be charged with responsibility for conducting the campaign within the organizations of which they are members.

Regular reports should be required from all sub-divisions of the movement and should be regularly forwarded to the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS OF THE U. S. A.

HERBERT BENJAMIN



National Organizer of the Unemployed Councils of the U. S.

## Benjamin to Start Western Tour Will Participate in State Conventions

As part of the renewed campaign for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils has organized a western tour for its national organizer, Herbert Benjamin. Comrade Benjamin will address huge mass meetings and demonstrations to launch the campaign in various cities which he will visit. He will also participate in State Conventions where a program for united struggle will be developed and other steps taken to consolidate all fighting forces for common action to win unemployment relief and force enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

City	Date
Chicago	Sept. 7-8
St. Paul and Minneapolis	Sept. 9-12
Bismarck, N. D.	Sept. 13-14
Dickinson, N. D.	Sept. 15-16
Butte, Montana	Sept. 17-18
Spokane, Wash.	Sept. 19-20
Coeur d'Alene	Sept. 21
Yakima, Wash.	Sept. 22
Seattle	Sept. 23-24
Tacoma	Sept. 25-26
Portland, Ore.	Sept. 27-28
Klamath Falls	Sept. 29
San Francisco	Sept. 30
San Jose	Oct. 1
Los Angeles and San Diego	Oct. 2-5
Phoenix, Ariz.	Oct. 6-7
Gallup, N. M.	Oct. 8-9
Crows, N. M. and Roswell	Oct. 10-11
Trinidad, Col.	Oct. 12
Pueblo	Oct. 13
Denver	Oct. 14-15

Oklahoma City—Kansas City—St. Louis and other points between Denver and Chicago may have dates between October 22 and 26.

## How to Pay for Social Insurance

Sources for Raising Funds Outlined by L. R. A.

By LABOR RESEARCH ASSN.

1. Funds now spent for preparations for war, such as more than \$700,000,000 to expended this year for the United States army and navy.
2. Increase federal taxation on estates and gifts in addition to the closing up of loopholes in present inheritance and estates taxes.
3. Increased tax on profits and cash reserves of corporations. A few hundred of the largest corporations in the United States show surpluses and "undivided profits" amounting to a total estimated at about 20 billion dollars. A partial estimate of interest and dividend payment, even in 1932, shows a total of over 7 billion dollars.
4. Increased tax on incomes of all those with annual income of more than \$5,000 a year. In 1931 some 75 super-millionaires (allowing for the many not counted due to income tax juggling) reported net income, after payment of all income and surtaxes, averaging for the 75 about \$1,822,738 each. Incomes over \$5,000 a year should pay at least a billion more dollars a year in income tax.
5. Tax on bonuses of officers of corporations.
6. The same sources used by the government when, through the Reconstruction Finance Corp., it hands over \$1,800,000,000 to banks, railroads and other corporations for the purpose of saving the investment of these capitalists and the creditor class.
7. The taxation of property and securities now tax exempt. Churches and their real estate alone represent a total of possible ten billion dollars of wealth as yet untouched by a tax. At the beginning of 1931 there were nearly 32 billion dollars of security issues outstanding in this country which were wholly exempt from the normal income tax and surtax of the federal government. These tax exempt securities are simply a device for helping the wealthy to escape taxation.
8. Removal of all jokers from the present tax laws such as the one allowing capital losses as an offset against all other receipts. Under this provision the Morgans, Kalmes, Mitchells and hundreds of other millionaire tax-dodgers, with palaces and private yachts, escaped without paying any taxes in recent years.
9. The end of all tax refunds to the rich. In 1931 alone these Treasury refunds totaled 80 million dollars to the Mellons and their class. Refunds to wealthy individuals and corporations since 1922 total about \$3 billion.

## WORKERS SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL CONTRASTED TO OTHER PROPOSALS

BILLS	PERSONS TO BE INSURED	BY WHOM CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE PAID	AMOUNT OF BENEFIT	ADDITIONS FOR DEPENDENTS	LENGTH OF BENEFIT	EXCLUSION FROM BENEFIT	BY WHOM ADMINISTERED	OTHER INFORMATION
Unemployed Councils (Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill)	All workers.	Government — from war funds and taxation on incomes of \$5,000 and over (and other sources — see elsewhere on this page of D. W.)	Full average wages. At least \$10 a week for adult workers.	At least \$3 a week for each.	For full period of unemployment.	No exclusion or discrimination.	Unemployment Insurance Commission, composed of rank and file members of workers organizations.	All other schemes center on state measures. All proposals to state legislatures by Unemployed Councils contain provision that state bills are only temporary, pending adoption of Federal bill.
American Association for Labor Legislation Bill.	Only workers in undertakings employing 4 or more (except farm laborers, seasonal workers and persons in line of work not the normal trade of employer) whose salary do not exceed \$2,000 a year.	Employers will pay into "Unemployment Reserve Fund" 3 per cent of their payroll. Workers may make additional "voluntary contributions" to increase benefits.	Fifteen dollars a week, or fifty per cent of weekly wages, whichever is the lower.	Nothing.	Sixteen weeks only in one year. No worker can receive more than one week's benefit for each three weeks he has worked in the preceding year.	1) Those who have been employed in state less than 13 weeks in the preceding \$2. 2) Those who lost employment due to a strike.	State Industrial Commission.	Employers who furnish proof of ability to pay equal benefits through their own company schemes may pay benefits directly to their workers.
Wisconsin Act, as passed, but operation suspended "until unemployment declines." (If employers of 139,000 workers set up voluntary plans by a specified time, law will go into effect.)	Only workers in firms with 10 or more persons earning less than \$1,500 per year (except farm laborers, domestic servants and a few others) residents of the state for two years or employed 40 weeks in two years. . . . .	Employers contribute two per cent of payroll of Reserve Fund. Money paid to state and invested. Each employer's fund is held for him and used only for his employees.	Fifty per cent of wages—maximum to be \$10, minimum \$5 per week, but even the maximum may be cut if the employer's reserve is less than \$50 per employee.	Nothing.	Only 10 weeks in any one year, but no more than one week's benefit for each four weeks of previous employment.	If worker loses job through misadventure, loses job because of strike, or loses job through "act of God" affecting place of his employment.	State Industrial Commission shall have power to make all rules and appointments necessary to the enforcement of the Act.	1. Waiting period before any benefits are received is two weeks, in 12 months. 2. Employers who furnish proof of ability to pay equal benefits thru own company schemes may pay benefits directly.
Ohio (Bill drafted by Ohio Commission on Unemployment Insurance, November, 1932).	All in firms with 3 or more persons, earning less than \$2,000 per year, excepting farm, personal, or domestic servants, railroad and government workers.	Two per cent of payroll paid by employers; one per cent of wages by employees. All money put in one state fund.	Fifty per cent of average weekly wages, but not to exceed \$15 per week.	Nothing.	Not more than 16 weeks in any 12 months.	If worker loses job because of strike, "act of God," imprisonment, "any penal institution."	Unemployment Insurance Commission.	Waiting period before any benefits received is three weeks in 12 months for total unemployment and equivalent of three weeks for part-time unemployment.
Socialist Party Bill.	All workers, whose incomes do not exceed \$3,000 a year.	A fund to be known as the Unemployment Insurance Fund is to be set up, into which contributions will be paid—one-half by employers and one-half by the state.	Fifty per cent of weekly wage, benefit to be not less than \$12 a week, and not more than \$25 if a man has a wife and child dependent on him (\$1,300 a year).	Additional 10 per cent of weekly wage for a wife; additional 5 per cent for one child or 10 per cent if a man has 2 or more children.	No limit is set.	Those who have left their employment voluntarily without reasonable cause.	Board created within State Department of Labor consisting of five members—2 employers, 2 workers and State Commissioner of Labor.	Contributions by the state shall be raised by taxes on incomes exceeding \$5,000 a year, and by inheritance taxes.

NOTE: Wisconsin is the only state in the United States that has passed any kind of unemployment insurance or "unemployment reserve" act, AND THIS ONE HAS NOT GONE INTO FORCE. During the year 1933, bills calling for various partial forms of unemployment reserves or unemployment insurance have been introduced in 25 state legislatures. In most states the bills were killed. In only seven states such bills were passed by one house, but killed by the other house. In four states "investigating commissions" were set up to look into the matter. This summary gives a good picture of the way capitalist legislatures have dealt with the most important issue facing the working class. Most of the bills introduced were clearly inadequate. They were devised by social workers, reformists, and capitalist demagogues trying to gather political capital from the growing popularity of unemployment insurance among the workers. The striking difference between these reformist proposals and the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, drawn up by the Unemployed Councils, is shown in the above chart, covering five leading proposals, prepared by the Pen and Hammer and the Labor Research Assn. The Workers Bill is the only one that provides for all forms of social insurance (accident, sickness, old age, maternity).

## GET FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS TO JOIN CAMPAIGN

Task of I. W. O. to Build a Broad United Front

By MAX REDAGERS

Unemployment, reduction of existing standards, consequent difficulties in maintaining the membership in the fraternal organizations, and, therefore, the danger of losing the protection that such membership affords, are common problems of all workers no matter to which fraternal organization they may belong. On the basis of their common interests and to make efforts to solve their common problems, we, of the order, can build, with the workers in this other fraternal organizations, a common fighting front.

The aims of such a united front are fixed in the convention resolution of the International Workers Order as follows:

1. To achieve broad social insurance for the American workers.
2. To bring united pressure upon existing relief agencies for the demand of paying the fraternal dues of unemployed worker members of such organizations.
3. To permeate the participants in the efforts for social insurance with a consciousness of the fact that the common needs of all the workers are demanding the unity of the workers and that therefore nationalism, religion, color, etc., must not be permitted to divide them.
4. To give organizational form and purpose to the ideas of workers' unity by working for unified medical departments, thereby increasing their efficiency and decreasing their costs; by striving for unified sanitarium service to members of various organizations, and also by fighting unitedly for government guarantees of the funds of workers mutual aid organizations.
5. To develop and give leadership to workers' oppositions around our united front program against anti-working class leadership in bourgeois and social-fascist benefit societies.

Every one of the aims raised in this resolution are matters that worry the proletarian membership of the Fraternal Movement in America. Our convention decisions concerning the initiation of a broad campaign of the Fraternal Movement for Social Insurance and concerning the initiation of a campaign to build the Order must now be put into execution.

# THE NEW MOSES

By H. S. BARON

THE executive office of Ballyhoo, Inc., Washington, D. C. The Chief is at his desk. Two secretaries stand on his right and two on his left. The chief secretary is behind him. A man is at the door.

Chief Secretary: The Great Achievement Order is next on your program, sir.

The Chief: Yes, yes. The Great Achievement Order is next.

First Secretary: Here it is. (He lays it before him.)

The Chief: It is a great day for the country. (He smiles.)

Chief Secretary: The Chief smiled.

Door Man (opening door): The Chief smiled.

(The words are heard repeated in the corridor as the door is shut.)

Chief: What is it about?

First Secretary: This order, sir, deals with the lowering of the levels of all our rivers, so as to make it impossible for the existing boats to sail on them.

Second Secretary: This, sir, will necessitate the building of new boats. The number of new boats that will have to be built this year to replace the old are conservatively estimated at one million.

The Chief: One million boats. That means employment to at least six million people.

Third Secretary: Here are the figures, sir. It will take one man a full year to build one boat.

The Chief: Exactly what I thought, Mr. Secretary. (He rubs his hands.) When I place my signature to this Great Achievement Order, the wheels of industry will be moving again. Send the good news out to my friends, the newspaper men.

Chief Secretary: The wheels of industry are moving again.

Door Man (opening door): The wheels of industry are moving again.

(The words are heard repeated in the corridor as the door is closed.)

Chief Secretary: The news has been given to the waiting world, sir.

The Chief: I will sign the order.

Chief Secretary: Six pens, sir.

The Chief: Six? (He counts quietly on his fingers.) Eleven pens, Mr. Chief Secretary. I wish to reward all my faithful servants.

The five secretaries bow gratefully.

Chief Secretary: Eleven pens and admit the six gentlemen waiting to receive them.

(The door man opens the door and the six gentlemen march in.)

The door man places a box of pens on the desk.

First Gentleman: We are here, sir.

Second Gentleman: For the pens, sir.

Third Gentleman: The pens which you, sir.

Fourth Gentleman: Will dip ink, sir.

Fifth Gentleman: And out of it will flow, sir.

Sixth Gentleman: Our milk and honey, sir.

Six Gentlemen: Prosperity! Prosperity! (They smack their lips.)

The Chief: The great and lasting prosperity, gentlemen! (He signs the order, using eleven pens and giving each of the eleven men one. He rubs his hands as he finishes the signature.)

Secretaries and Gentlemen: What gusto!

The Chief: I have a new idea, a splendid idea, gentlemen, to solve the unemployment problems of all countries. We will lower the levels of all seas and build new ships!

(The gentlemen and secretaries are speechless with admiration.)

Send a call for a conference of all world powers.

Chief Secretary: Send a call for a world conference!

Door man, (opening door): Send a call for a world conference. (The words are repeated in the corridor as the door is closed.)

The Chief: Good day, gentlemen. Gentlemen: We are on our way, sir, to tap our milk and honey. They march out smacking their lips in anticipation.

Chief Secretary: This order, sir, is relatively unimportant. It merely slashes the wages of the millions of our employees.

Fourth Secretary: I have made an exhaustive study, sir. The men and their families will not starve. They will be deprived of only one of their three slices of bread.

The Chief: We must reduce wages to live within our means. It should not be difficult for them to do without one of their three slices of bread. We cannot, of course, ask the rich man to give up a tithe of his income. He needs his money for his yachts, his automobiles, his large mansions, and perhaps a mistress or two; we must be broad-minded about such matters. One who has nothing can do with less; one who has all must have more. I believe this is as simple a truth as all plus two are four.

All Secretaries: The great economic truth of all times accepted by all except the contemptible

Communists, who don't count. The Chief: We are concerned only with those who have money.

Chief Secretary: Your radio address, sir.

(The Chief nods.) Chief Secretary: The Chief will deliver his radio address now.

Door man, (opening door): The Chief is ready.

(The words are repeated in the corridor. A voice answers. "We're ready.")

Chief Secretary: All is ready, sir.

(The Chief clears his throat.)

The Chief: My people. We are engaged in a war against this great depression. I can proudly say that ours is the greatest depression in the history of man-

kind. No other country could have this depression because we are the greatest people on the face of this earth and anything that is gigantic of course belongs to us.

Now, my people, I have a simple remedy for ending this depression. I want you all to cooperate with me tomorrow and I assure you that we shall have prosperity the next day. Follow me and this depression will evaporate like mist before the strong rays of the sun.

When wages are high and everyone is working, there can be no depression. This is simplicity itself.

Follow me, my people and I will lead you out of the wilderness.

Chief Secretary: Hail our new Moses!

Four Secretaries and Door man, (who opens the door): Hail our new Moses.

(The words are repeated in the corridor as the curtain falls.)

"I Couldn't Stand To See that Cotton Go Under" He Said

By ESTHER LOWELL

A FRIEND of mine reports the following conversation with a Negro boy hitch-hiker whom he picked up on the road to Baltimore. The boy, about 16 years old, was just off a share-cropper's 20-acre cotton patch in Florida. His grandfather was the cropper. The boy pulled out, he said, when they started to plow up ten acres of the 20 he had helped plant, cultivate and nurse along.

"I couldn't stand to see that cotton go under. So I up an left. Besides, they didn't have no more use for me with only 10 acres cotton."

My friend asked whether the croppers were to get any part of the government bounty paid to the landlords for plowing up the acreage.

"Deed I never hear nothing about that," the boy answered. "No seh. I hear a lot of talk about 16 cent cotton if we plow um up but I ain't hear nothing about getting no six or no other dollars less for plowin' it up. No seh!"

Later the boy said: "Maybe my granpap didn't tell me about that six dollar a acre bounty money. They don't talk much about dat plowin' up stuff when I is round 'cause they know I is dead agin."

They know I jes raise a fuss when they talk about plowin' up cotton. Whyin did we plant and tend it for? Jes to plow it up? Tain't no sense to it!

"That cotton down round Guthrie, Ga., now that is some cotton. I went out in it and was clean above my knees already. And they was plowin' it up!"

"They comes roun', these gov'ment men, three together to talk about this plowin' up business. They talks and talks but I don't know 'zactly what they say, 'cause 'fore they get good and started I set so mad. I jes got to get outen there."

AND yet Mr. Botkin tries his hardest to clear the Carina of the reports about her relations with that pervert Rasputin.

One more incident is worth notice. He author tells of his drawing animal pictures in his boyhood. He created kingdom of different kind of animals and dressed them in uniforms of generals, kings and emperors. The moral became a grave issue at the czar's palace.

Thus we see the crowd of imbeciles and perverts who for centuries held in their hands the destinies and lives of 180,000,000 people. We can only wonder at their having lasted so long.

they are swallowing whole drafts of deadly poisons.

WALTER HUSTON, who will be remembered for his portrayal of the President in Gabriel Over the White House, is the official spokesman for the United States Navy in this film. Huston takes the part of the commander of the submarine and plays his part to perfection, always of course under the watchful gaze of the U. S. Navy.

The period of battle is the submarine warfare between the U.S.A. and Germany in 1918, another attempt to whip up pro-war spirit against the potential enemy. Today it is still Germany, but how long will it be before the films begin to actually locate the enemy in the Soviet Union? It will be an easy task to substitute the Bolshevik for the Hun.

RELIGION IN USSR

After having been out of print for a number of months, Religion in the U.S.S.R., by E. Yaroslavsky is now reissued by the International Publishers.

Reviewed by DAVID PLATT

"HELL BELOW" produced by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in conjunction with the United States Navy, is one of the most dangerously provocative films in defense and praise of imperialist war that has come to the screen in many months. This is one of the most recent of the long string of subtle war propaganda film releases to have the endorsement and assistance of the Roosevelt administration.

This film which uses the amiable comic, Jimmy (Schnozzle) Durante to provide insane laughs in the midst of brutal submarine warfare and employs fantastic heroes and climaxes a la Hollywood, is very sympathetic to U. S. Navy, is called "entertainment" by the MGM producers. That this terrific flag-waving film is entertaining is beyond question. The producers, with the aid of the Government, have so constructed the film that the propaganda for war is hardly detectable at a glance and un-class-conscious workers who see the film remain for the most part unaware that along with the thrilling entertainment,

# An Anaemic Portrait of the Romanovs

THE REAL ROMANOVs, by Gleb Botkin, Fleming H. Revel Co. 330 pp. \$3.

Reviewed by HYMAN BARUFKIN

THE son of the late Czar Nicholas' family physician since 1908, Gleb Botkin grew up close to the czar's palace in Czarskoe Selo, and is presumed to be in an exceptional position to know the "real" Romanovs intimately. And, though writing his book in New York many years after the Czar's family has passed out of existence, he never refers to them by any other name but "His Majesty," Her Majesty, The Grand Duchesses, etc.

Of the workers and peasants who took part in the revolution he speaks as "the most frightful-looking, dirty, ragged, drunken out-throats I have ever seen." In another place he says that: "It is true however, that the vast majority of the so-called commissars who led that anti-religious campaign, were Jews. Among the favorite methods of desecrating the Russian churches was to have prostitutes (and to him all women who took part in the revolution are "prostitutes") sit naked on the Communion tables and stage orgies in the sanctuaries."

Thus, through these vicious slanders, Botkin assures the world that he is still a good monarchist, a hater of Bolshevism, and a staunch anti-semitic. It is this that makes it of particular interest to see his picture of the real Romanovs.

What the author calls a "perverse psychology" we find, showed itself in all his dealings at the Czar's palace. For instance, "Once, in the presence of the emperor, two aristocratic gentlemen were discussing the propriety of eating onions.

"No person of decent birth will eat such an ill-smelling vegetable," said one of them.

"Precisely," the other responded. "To like onions is extremely vulgar; such taste is indeed accepted as an unmistakable proof of a man's low origin."

The emperor winked to my father and turning to the two snobs, said: "I always suspected that I am of a very low origin. I just love onions."

Such profound problems engaged the minds of the rulers of one-sixth of the earth. And hardly anything else could be expected of them, when we see them in Botkin's light. He says that a General Yoyekoff, who held the high position of Palace Commandant, "was an accomplished type of a parvenu" (An upstart), and was mainly interested in making a good impression on people who could help advance his personal fortune.

One very familiar personage whom the author described intimately is Madame Vyrubova. About her he relates that: "Some of her friends laughed themselves to tears when she received her doctor in their presence and insulted on taking off every scrap of clothing for the purpose of having her throat examined! In the Crimea she had a room opposite a sentry post, and the soldiers complained officially to the officers of her audacity; she caused them by constantly appearing at her window in a state of nudity."

Elsewhere he tells about "Mme. Vyrubova, although occupying no official position remained the Emperor's closest friend and constant companion; in consequence, she was one of the most influential personages in the whole Russian Empire. . . . For she it was who worshipped Rasputin as a saint, and who did everything in her power to keep him in the good graces of the Sovereigns. Nor was she merely Rasputin's chief protectress; she was also his obedient tool, fulfilling his every wish and using her influence for the purpose of having men agreeable to him appointed to positions of high responsibility."

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# My Poor Friend

By DANIEL BLOOM (9 years old)

Why is this boy so poorly dressed, And his home smaller than a nest? And other boys always play, And play all the day? All the toys are other boys' And he has not a toy. And my fight will never end Till I know he is my friend Come, my friend, and let us fight, For we know we'll win the right. Let us fight for the right to share, And we will fight like a lion there.

(Reprinted from the August "New Pioneer").

# MOVIE REVIEWS

## HEROES FOR SALE

Reviewed by SAM BRODY.

THERE is being shown at the Strand Theater in New York a tremendously ballyhooed and long-awaited film originally scheduled to be released under the surprising title of "The Breadline." But, incredible as it may seem a good box-office title has been sacrificed to avoid mentioning the unmentionable, and the film has now been released under the innocent alias of "Heroes For Sale."

Shortly before his death Harry Alan Potamkin, made a prediction about the nature of this then forthcoming film in a lecture before the Workers Film and Photo League on "Hollywood and The Social Film."

He stated that judging even from the meager information available to him at the time, it could be safely foretold that "The Breadline" would prove to be one of the most reactionary of the recent wave of so-called "topical story" movies.

Last night we saw the film. Comrade Potamkin's prediction could not have been more exact. "Heroes For Sale" is the most uncompromisingly vicious anti-working class propaganda that Hollywood has ever produced. It is a cynically frank attack on communism and an open threat against the rising discontent and militancy of the American masses against unemployment, wage-cuts and hunger.

The well-known Hollywood stunt of portraying the radical as a hopeless pathetic case of a stammering idiot (Gabriel Over the White House (Front Page, Halle-lujah I'm a Bum) has here been carried to an extreme where the foam of hysteria shows at the producers' mouths. "When you get to be my age you'll have a bomb in every pocket!" Thus the "red" in the story is made to speak to a young worker. This same "red" is later made to become enormously wealthy through some laundry invention and to pace madly about the screen heaping the vilest insults upon the "lazy unemployed."

Moreover, he is a foreigner who speaks with an accent and whose eccentricities are calculated to create a derisive response in the audience. Significantly enough this is the part that was pointed out for special commendation by the New York Times reviewer!

Workers who fight against unemployment are shown as thugs and machine-wreckers. Unemployment and wage-cuts are the result of the introduction of new machinery by heartless bosses. (There is, of course, a boss with a big heart in the film who sees to it that labor-saving machines be used solely to increase the leisure of his workers and make it easier for them while on the job). A prize fairy-tale in the picture is that breadlines and destitution aren't so bad after all, as much as both rich and poor have been persecuted by the depression! Here is a typical utterance by the unemployed hero that should gladden the hearts, if not fill the stomachs, of America's seventeen million jobless: "We may be through, but America isn't. It's just beginning!" And "It takes more than one sock on the jaw to lick 120,000,000 people!" The morale of this is that plenty of socks are yet to come, and the workers had better get ready to take them. There is a reference to Roosevelt's Inaugural Address which inspires

one of the "breadliners" to say that things are not so bad after all.

LIKE its predecessors (Washington Merry-Go-Round, Conquerors, Gabriel Over the White House, etc.) "The new deal" propaganda in "Heroes For Sale" is wound around a scenario so incredibly confused and unreal that it falls short to a great extent of being as effective capitalist propaganda as its producers intended it to be. It reflects all the fears, the confusion, the insanity of a ruling class that is beginning to perceive a rapidly approaching disaster. As a creative work it offers nothing but the most negative qualities, never rising to anything above gloomy cynicism. But it remains uncompromisingly bitter at all times, bitter with the hatred of the class that produced it. Workers! Don't dare fight us! Here is our efficiently organized police force with its sub-machine guns and tear gas bombs ready to annihilate you.

Don't follow the Communists! They are madmen who will desert you after they have themselves become capitalists. Things are tough nowadays, but they might be worse. And so on until the film, the medium employed to tell you these things, degenerates into a loose compilation of poorly related sequences in which the unfortunate actors no longer seem to understand what they themselves are saying, nor the director what he is really after.

Films of the "Heroes For Sale" type act as a sort of bridge in the present period to the eventual complete transition to the outright political newsworld which has been developed on a gigantic scale during the last four years. All of which signifies that the bourgeois film as "entertainment," as "art" has now completely collapsed, even as the mere pretense which it had always been, and that we are now confronted with the open, unrestricted use of the screen as a weapon in the fight of the ruling class against the rising wave of revolutionary struggle against war, hunger and unemployment.

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Don't follow the Communists! They are madmen who will desert you after they have themselves become capitalists. Things are tough nowadays, but they might be worse. And so on until the film, the medium employed to tell you these things, degenerates into a loose compilation of poorly related sequences in which the unfortunate actors no longer seem to understand what they themselves are saying, nor the director what he is really after.

Films of the "Heroes For Sale" type act as a sort of bridge in the present period to the eventual complete transition to the outright political newsworld which has been developed on a gigantic scale during the last four years. All of which signifies that the bourgeois film as "entertainment," as "art" has now completely collapsed, even as the mere pretense which it had always been, and that we are now confronted with the open, unrestricted use of the screen as a weapon in the fight of the ruling class against the rising wave of revolutionary struggle against war, hunger and unemployment.

Moreover, he is a foreigner who speaks with an accent and whose eccentricities are calculated to create a derisive response in the audience. Significantly enough this is the part that was pointed out for special commendation by the New York Times reviewer!

Workers who fight against unemployment are shown as thugs and machine-wreckers. Unemployment and wage-cuts are the result of the introduction of new machinery by heartless bosses. (There is, of course, a boss with a big heart in the film who sees to it that labor-saving machines be used solely to increase the leisure of his workers and make it easier for them while on the job). A prize fairy-tale in the picture is that breadlines and destitution aren't so bad after all, as much as both rich and poor have been persecuted by the depression! Here is a typical utterance by the unemployed hero that should gladden the hearts, if not fill the stomachs, of America's seventeen million jobless: "We may be through, but America isn't. It's just beginning!" And "It takes more than one sock on the jaw to lick 120,000,000 people!" The morale of this is that plenty of socks are yet to come, and the workers had better get ready to take them. There is a reference to Roosevelt's Inaugural Address which inspires

one of the "breadliners" to say that things are not so bad after all.

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"The working class will be in a position to fulfill its role as the most decisive class in the struggle against finance capital, as the leader of the toiling masses, only if it is headed by a Communist Party which is closely bound up with the decisive strata of the workers." -- From The Open Letter

WARRANT OUT FOR DYING EX-SERVICEMAN, VICTIM OF AUGUST 1 SLUGGING

I.L.D. Leads Mass Protest—5,000 Demonstrate in Cleveland—1,000 in Youngstown—Morganstown Speaker Jailed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Near death in Gallinger Municipal hospital from a slugging received for distributing anti-war leaflets in Arlington cemetery on the morning of August 1, William Hockstra, ex-serviceman, is faced with a warrant of arrest for assault.

The International Labor Defense investigation of the police station blotter shows that the assistant superintendent of the cemetery first intended to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Edward Beaver, the guard who slugged him, but decided to ask for the arrest of Hockstra instead when he found out that he was dangerously injured.

Mass indoor and outdoor meetings of protest have been called by the I.L.D. for tomorrow at the Tenants and Unemployed League headquarters. Intense indignation has been aroused among the workers of Washington.

Not only did the cemetery authorities attempt to whitewash Beaver by calling for the arrest of Hockstra instead of him; they have also forced employees at the cemetery to sign affidavits that Hockstra struck Beaver.

The International Labor Defense has eye-witnesses to prove that it was Beaver who struck. The I. L. D. has sent a delegation to the District Attorney demanding Beaver's arrest. The Arlington officials sent Hockstra to hospital without saying what had happened, and he was treated for sunstroke for 24 hours before Dr. Kerr, a private physician, made an examination and found that he had a fractured skull and concussion of the brain. He is not expected to live.

Hockstra was a member of the Unemployed Council, and of the Socialist Party.

He was one of many Washington workers who distributed leaflets calling for an August 1st anti-war demonstration despite the fact that the police had refused a permit.

The permit was granted at the last minute, and several hundred Negro and white workers demonstrated a stone's throw from the Capitol. Many government employees took part in the demonstration. The militancy of the workers prevented the police from carrying through several attempts to disturb the meeting.

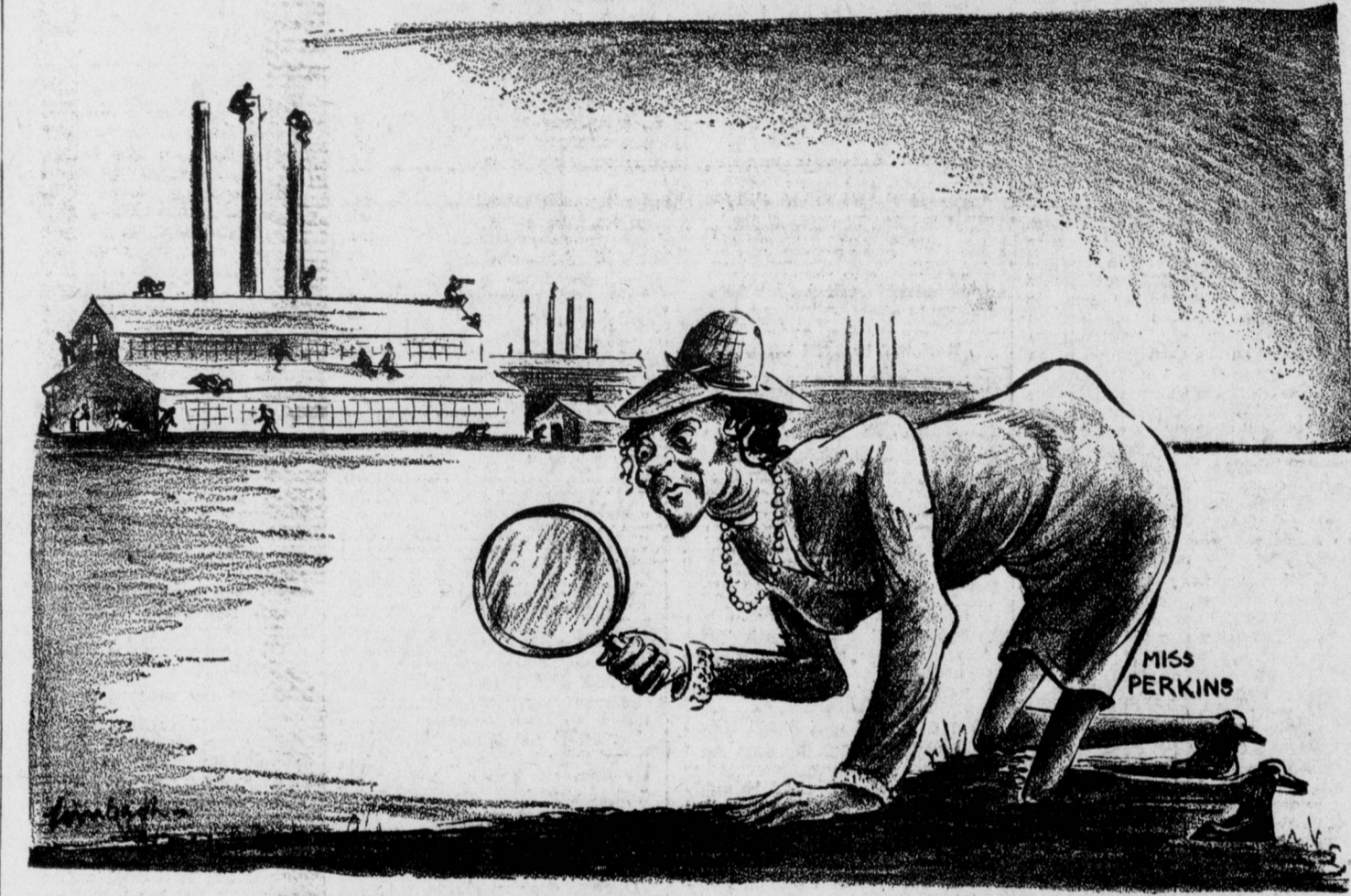
CLEVELAND, O. — Following a "New Deal" parade sponsored by Mayor Miller and the Chamber of Commerce to ballyhoo the National Recovery Act, attended by about 5,000, plus the police and fire departments, 1,500 workers of Cleveland held their own parade and anti-war demonstration.

In sharp contrast to the ballyhoo parade of the bosses, the three columns of the workers' parade, in which many Negroes took part, showed a high enthusiasm, despite the fact that rain began to fall just before the demonstration began.

Speakers exposed the N. R. A., which had been touted so highly a short time before by the mayor and the chamber of commerce.

YOUNGSTOWN, O. — Close to 1,000 steel workers took part in the August First demonstration at Wall and

"IT IS HARD TO FIND EVIDENCE OF SPYING IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY" — Miss Perkins by Limbach



74 ANTI-HITLER STRIKERS JAILED; SEVEN ACQUITTED

Action Against Nazis' Accession Brings Prison Terms

STUTTGART, Aug. 4.—Seventy-four of the 81 Mossingen workers on trial for taking part in the general strike against Hitler's accession to power on January 31 were sentenced to imprisonment for three months to a year. Seven were acquitted.

CHINESE ARMY UNIT GOES RED

Regiment Hoists Red Flag in 2 Towns

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.—A regiment of troops in the Shensi province mutinied yesterday and hoisted the red flag over the towns of Yaohsien and Sansui, against sharp resistance which resulted in many deaths.

N. Y. FINANCIER VISITS HITLER

Bank Director Meets With Dictator

BERCHTESGADEN, Bavaria, Aug. 4.—Sosthenes Behn, a director of the National City Bank of New York, has had a meeting here with Adolf Hitler, who is taking a vacation on the Salzburg.

Red Flag Flies Over Bulgarians at Fair

Anti-Fascist Leaflets Fly as Nationalists Celebrate at "Century of Progress"

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—As the Bulgarian national anthem began to resound in the Hall of Science of the "Century of Progress" fair on Bulgarian Day, an immense red flag with the slogan "Long Live Soviet Bulgaria" was unfurled above the speakers' stand, and thousands of leaflets attacking fascism rained from the highest towers of the exhibition.

French Teachers to Strike Against Plan to Slash Their Pay

PARIS, Aug. 4.—In a hall draped with red flags, the teachers of the French secondary schools meeting in a national congress, decided to carry out a half-hour protest strike on the day that parliament meets.

10,000 DROWN IN CHINESE FLOODS

200 Villages Destroyed As Dykes Break

SHANGHAI, Aug. 4.— Dispatches from Sian, capital of Shensi Province report that 10,000 have been drowned and a like number made homeless by floods along the Chang River, in North Central China.

Build 2 Armories With Relief Funds

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Japanese Firm Claims Islands France Seized

TOKIO, Aug. 3.—Japanese capitalists have demanded that the government file claims with the French government over France's recent seizure of seven groups of islands in the South China Sea, between French Indo-China and the Philippine Islands.

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Socialist Party Withdraws from Anti-War Body

Robert Minor Exposes Reasons for Sudden Attack on U. S. Congress by S. P. Executive Committee Men

NEW YORK.—At last night's meeting of the arrangements committee for the United States Congress Against War, the official representatives of the Socialist Party's National Committee, Edward Levinson and Julius Gerber, announced the withdrawal of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party from the Anti-War Congress.

Without giving the Arrangements Committee advance notice and adequate opportunity to take the issue up, the two members of the Socialist Committee empowered to act for the N.E.C. submitted a document attacking the Congress and urging other organizations to stay away. The ostensible reason given for their withdrawal was the criticism levelled at the Socialist leaders in the Daily Worker for their failure to carry on a struggle against war and specifically for their refusal to cooperate in the demonstrations on August 1st.

Robert Minor, Communist Party representative to the Arrangements Committee, pointed out that the real reasons for the breaking of the united front were not honestly given in the S. P. leader's statement. Minor then read a letter by the Executive Committee of the N. Y. local of the Socialist Party which urged withdrawal from the Congress on July 22 because the Second International had instructed all Socialists to boycott such Congresses Against War. This letter signed by cHa Low, Algernon Lee and Jack Altman, for the Socialist Party also stated that "regardless of whether the conditions laid down for the united front were fulfilled or not we urge immediate withdrawal from the Congress."

It was also pointed out that up to date not one single copy of the call to the Anti-War Congress had been sent out by the National Office of the Socialist Party and nothing had been done in New York City by the Socialist local to support the Congress.

Donald Henderson, Secretary of the Arrangements Committee, reported that in many cities throughout the country Socialist branches were cooperating in support of the Anti-War Congress, though in Washington, Philadelphia, and others, local Socialist leaders had refused to act pending information from their National Office. The Arrangements Committee unanimously adopted a resolution urging all supporters of the Congress and especially Socialists throughout the country to redouble their efforts in support of the Congress and for the election of delegates.

Among the charges France will make is that Premier Hermann Goering of Prussia gave \$12,500,000 to a Bavarian motor factory to manufacture airplane engines. Another factory was subsidized to construct wells in which engines can be secretly stored.

Several chemical firms are constructing laboratories for the manufacture of poison gas, and armament factories in two countries adjacent to Germany are building heavy guns for Germany, according to this report.

BERLIN, August 4.—Workers' correspondence from German factories give precise details of Germany's war preparations.

Tanks are being manufactured by the Vogtlandische Maschinenfabrik in Halle; Vogag in Plauen, Saxony; Lincke Hoffman works in Breslau; Daimlerenz in Mannheim.

Airplane motors are being manufactured in the BMW Works in Bavaria, and by the Siemens works. The SUM factory in Berlin is manufacturing a special carburetor for pursuit planes and has added 80 men for this work.

The Berlin Schwartzkopf Works is manufacturing 12 c.m. shells and the Deutsche Werke in Spandau is manufacturing munitions.

High explosives are being manufactured by the Piesteritz Chemical Works, near Wittenberg, were 4,000 workers are employed.

Poison gas is being manufactured in the Von Heyden chemical works in Radebeul, near Dresden, in the Billwaecker works in Hamburg, in the Schering Kabbaum factory in Billbrook in the Gehe & Co. works in Dresden, and in a number of the large plants of the Dye Trust.

What Can We Do on the Occasion of the Anniversary of the Communist Party?

Open Letter Shows Way to Overcome Weakness and Firmly Establish Party Among Workers in Decisive Industries

By JACK STACHEL. ON September first, the Party will begin its fifteenth year of existence and activity. This is an important event. It is a victory for our Party and the entire working class. During these years our Party went through many trials and hardships. Its very existence was threatened by the enemies both from without and also from within—foreign elements that made their influence felt in the life and work of the Party. During these years our Party went through a period of illegality from which it emerged only because it became better rooted among the masses. Our Party cleansed itself of the opportunist Loreite, Lovestonette and Cannon-Trotskyite elements. Our Party has despite its numerical and political weaknesses already won the right to call itself the vanguard not only because of the fact that it stands on the line of the world vanguard—the Communist International—but also because of its leadership of the struggles of the oppressed toiling masses.

WE ARE ABLE TO GROW INTO A MASS PARTY.

Our Party is still isolated from the large masses of the American working class. Especially is our Party still weak among the workers in the basic industries among the native workers. Our Party is becoming fully conscious of this situation and is taking steps to solve its problems. This becomes a very immediate and pressing task in the light of the developing objective situation, and at the same time this objective situation creates the most favorable conditions for our Party becoming really a mass Party rooted in the basic industries. It was with this purpose in mind that the recent Extraordinary Party Conference discussed these problems and addressed an open letter to the Party. But our Party has confidence in the ability of the membership and the support of the working class in overcoming these weaknesses, and building and strengthening the only Party of the working class, and is not afraid to expose its weaknesses openly before the masses.

PARTY HISTORY.

The Party fully shares the confidence expressed by the General Secretary of our Party, Comrade Browder, who in his report to the Party Conference said: "Has the Party the necessary forces within itself to establish contacts with the masses and transform itself into a Bolshevik mass Party? Of course, we can do it. With all its weaknesses we have a Party which is proletarian in composition, which is composed of the most loyal, devoted, energetic and enthusiastic elements, who are really the vanguard of the American proletariat."

The Open Letter to the membership laid down very definite tasks that we must all bend our energies to carry thus in the coming months. We shall try to involve not only the entire Party but the working class generally in the carrying through of these tasks. We shall continue to expose our weaknesses openly before the workers. We shall also report every step forward that we make.

In the carrying through of these tasks we shall on the one hand do this with pride in the fact that our Party is now entering the fifteenth year of its existence. But at the same time we shall be fully conscious of the age of our Party and try to turn the dissatisfaction we all feel because of the slow progress we are making, into an enthusiastic carrying through of our tasks. And in this connection it is necessary for us to acquaint the membership of our Party, the majority of whom have not gone through the fifteen years of experience of our Party, with the history of our Party. We must also bring the history and traditions of our Party to the non-party masses.

We gain strength and confidence in our ability to solve the difficult problems of our Party at present in the study of the struggles and experiences of our Party. As a result of this study, we shall hold on to the best established traditions of our Party, the loyalty of our membership and the cadres to the Comintern, and at the same time root out all the sectarian social democratic remnants that still press down upon us.

SOME PRELIMINARY BUT BURNING TASKS.

In this short article we do not wish to take up the numerous problems that were raised in the Open Letter. This will be done in separate articles that will appear by the various leading comrades, by the rank and file members and by workers who are also invited to participate in the discussions of these problems. Here we wish to raise some things which can be done IMMEDIATELY and which will be the best way in which to celebrate the Party anniversary both on the part of the membership of the Party, and the non-Party workers who are close to our Party and who follow its work.

We would propose that we undertake in the next few weeks to achieve the following:

- 1. Bring every Party member who is working in the industries, employed or unemployed, into the trade unions.
2. To increase the membership of the Party by immediately bringing in those sympathizers who for one reason or another have thus far not been brought into the Party.
3. To increase the circulation of the Daily Worker.
4. To raise contributions to the Party Fund so that our Party, which is on the one hand faced with increasing tasks and on the other hand with decreasing income, will not be hampered in the carrying through of its tasks.
While these are not the fundamental tasks that are raised in the Open Letter, they are very important tasks that are directly related to these fundamental tasks. They are steps in the direction of establishing our Party among the masses of workers, of strengthening the Party organization and its press, of involving the membership in the basic mass

work—the leadership of the economic struggles and the building of the trade unions.

EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY INTO THE TRADE UNIONS.

Perhaps not more than 40 percent of the membership of the Party is at present in the trade unions, either T.U.U.L. or A.F. of L. or independent unions. And even of this number only a portion are actually devoting their activities to the building of the trade unions and the trade union oppositions.

It should be clear to every Party member that without involving the entire membership of the Party in the work of the trade unions we will not be able to take full advantage of the present rising struggles of the workers, to lead these struggles, to raise them to a higher level, to defeat the strike-breaking activity of the reformist leaders, to defeat the Roosevelt slavery program, to strengthen our unions. All Party organizations, and all Party members if they took this question up with the necessary seriousness could by the time of the Anniversary of the Party, at least double the number of Party members now in the trade unions.

PARTY RECRUITMENT

Our Party membership, at present, is around twenty thousand. But aside from our fundamental task of making contacts with and winning the most advanced workers in the most decisive industries for the Party, there are tens of thousands of workers in our trade unions, fraternal organizations, readers of our press, unemployed organizations, who are ready to become members of our Party. They remain outside because we do not approach them. In some cases we have even created the impression among them, that they are not wanted. In other cases we have allowed false conceptions to prevail as to who can be a member of the Party and what is expected from a Party member. Our Party and these workers can best honor the Party on the occasion of its anniversary, by bringing these workers into our Party.

If each nucleus in every factory, if each unit in every neighborhood and especially each fraction in the trade unions, the unemployed councils, and the workers fraternal organizations, were but to give little attention to this task, we could with ease DOUBLE THE MEMBERSHIP OF OUR PARTY.

What do we find in any of the unions affiliated with the T.U.U.L.? Only a small percentage of the workers belong to the Party. These workers as a rule came to the Party without any assistance of the Party comrades who are active in the trade unions. The Party Committees should at once take steps to organize the meetings of the fractions to take up this question and to arrange for meetings at which leading comrades of the unions and the Party Committees should appear and frankly take up with these workers their membership in the Party.

CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY WORKER

The circulation of the Daily Worker is not much larger than the

Tells Need of All Party Members Joining Trade Unions to Lead Every Day Struggles of Workers; Urges Building Daily Worker

membership of the Party. This is something which should shame every one of us. Can this be changed? Certainly.

We do not deny that the Daily Worker can and must be improved in its contents. But aside from this, the Daily Worker today is a paper that we can be proud to bring to the workers. And furthermore, the very improvement of the contents of the Daily Worker cannot be accomplished without simultaneously increasing its circulation among the various decisive strata of the working class. Without creating a spirit of love and devotion to the Daily Worker we will not pay the necessary attention to its contents.

Steps are now being taken not only to improve the contents of the paper, but also to change to 6 pages daily and 8 pages on Saturday. There are also plans for the building of the circulation. We are for this purpose organizing the DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS so that we can create a body of builders for the Daily Worker. In celebrating the anniversary of the Party we can do a great deal in taking up the building of the circulation of the Daily Worker—the central organ of the Communist Party. We must all bear in mind that only by doubling the circulation will we be able to stand the increasing cost of the 6 and 8 page paper.

PARTY FUND

The Party has seldom appealed to the workers for financial support, except on special occasions, as for instance, the election campaign. The Party tried to live within its means, and to make ends meet thru the membership dues and other small donations from sympathizers and sympathetic organizations. But at present, our dues income is decreasing because of mass unemployment and part time work. Secondly, many of the previous donations are also decreasing in number and in amounts. But at the same time the Party is called upon to assist its weaker organizations in the South, in the mining field, etc.

The Party at the present time is making efforts to penetrate among the steel workers, marine workers, and other basic industries and where some assistance must be given to the young struggling organizations. And finally, we are about to reorganize the dues system whereby the greater portion of the funds will remain with the lower party organizations. This is necessary in order to develop more initiative from below, to build on a more solid foundation. Because of these factors, the Party in reaching out for financial support has only one recourse—to go to the working class. In connection with the Party Anniversary we are organizing meetings and special collections for the Party. We hope that the workers will give their support.