

# DEMONSTRATE AGAINST FASCISM TODAY, 10 A. M. AT SOUTH ST.

# Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Read Bill Dunne's Article On Mine Strike On Page Three

THE WEATHER—Today, probably showers; warmer.

Beginning Monday, August 14, the Daily Worker Will Have 6 Pages Daily, 8 on Saturday!

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(Six Pages)

CITY EDITION

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## The Growing Nazi Terrorism

THE lawless terrorism of Adolf Hitler's murder bands is supplemented now with the cold, judicial terrorism of the murder courts.

Every form of opposition to Fascism is legally punishable with death. And the form in which the penalty is exacted is itself a gruesome method of special terrorism—the execution is carried out with mediaeval barbarity, by a headsman with an axe.

Five Communists have already suffered this judicial murder, in addition to the hundreds who have been murdered out of hand in the streets, in the jails and prisons.

WHAT is the significance of wholesale murder and torture, which becomes more ferocious week by week?

It is the program of a regime facing a powerful, undaunted and growing revolutionary opposition led by the Communist Party—and also losing a great part of its own mass support.

The millions of ruined middle class people who helped Hitler to power are less and less ready to continue as his voluntary supporters. Hitler, the ruthless defender of desperate capitalism, threw overboard the last vestige of the social program by which he won them. That part of the German masses which hoped he would help them out of their misery see clearly now his bald, grim program of violent support of the biggest capitalists, and of no one else.

THIS does not mean that Hitler is ready to go under. It means on the contrary that he will seek to resort to more and more desperate methods of terrorism.

But it also means that the soil is steadily being prepared for the eventual decisive action of the revolutionary workers of Germany, led by the strongly organized Communist Party.

It means that the heroic struggle of the Communist Party, carried out on a mass scale at frightful cost, is slowly beginning to bear its fruits.

AMERICAN workers have a tremendous opportunity and an urgent duty to throw their forces into the balance.

The mass actions of the American workers play a powerful part in giving renewed courage to our German comrades, and in hastening the inner breakdown of the Nazi forces.

The international working class can save Thaelmann, Torgler, and the other Communists who are now in the shadow of death, as the Russian workers saved the life of Tom Mooney, and the German workers played their part in saving the Scottsboro boys from the chair.

Build the anti-Fascist united front in every city. Make the anti-Fascist weeks throughout the country a powerful aid and a thunderous protest!

Four out in mass at 10 a.m. today for the anti-Fascist demonstration at South and Whitehall Streets!

## Navy Yard Workers Strike

A WAVE of workers' protest against the yoke of the NRA codes is sweeping over the big shipbuilding and Navy Yards of the East. In the last five days, practically all the time in which the code has been in operation, strikes and protest meetings have broken out in five separate yards. Seven thousand shipyard workers have risen against the code.

The latest news is from the famous Naval Torpedo Yard at Newport, Rhode Island, where 1,000 workers marched through the streets against the 16 per cent wage cut which the application of the Roosevelt code would inflict upon them. These workers have recently suffered at Roosevelt's hands a 15 per cent "economy" cut.

The workers are feeling the iron teeth that are concealed within the smiling mouth of "NIRA."

At the Sun Shipbuilding Company, the workers have struck against the unbearable speed-up by which the company expects to make up for the shortening of the work-week.

At New York Yards, and the Bethlehem Yards, the workers have refused to accept the 15 per cent wage cut provided by the Code under the guise of a "shorter work week."

AND what really lies behind the glowing promises of Roosevelt about a new jobs, can be seen in the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, Swanson, who has just announced that the hated codes will not apply to the Government yards—at least for a while.

The reason for this statement is that at the Government yards at Charlestown the workers have shown their anger at the codes, which cut the wages of the privately employed workers by 6 per cent, and the government workers by 16 per cent. Swanson is negotiating to make the cut a "just" one—he will make it 18 per cent for both classes of workers.

The shipyard workers, highly skilled and essential for the gigantic war preparations that are going on, are rising against the intensified exploitation that lies behind the elaborate fraud of the NRA codes.

What the shipyard workers and the workers in the Navy Yards have quickly found out, the workers all over the country are finding out for themselves. They are discovering that Roosevelt's NRA codes are a mask for wage-cuts, speed-up, and lay-offs, a mask for increasing the profits of the capitalist class.

## Whalen and Woll Qualify

A GLANCE at the gang that is going to run the NRA in New York should warn and arouse every worker.

The main spoke in the NRA wheel is none other than Grover Whalen, manager of Wanamakers Department Store, but better known for his personal direction of the slugging of unemployed in the Union Square, March 6, 1930 unemployment demonstration, when over 100,000 workers, at the very beginning of the crisis, demanded relief.

Whalen organized stool pigeons against striking workers in New York factories. He is associated with the Czarist scum in New York. He is against unions and strikes. He issued for the Fish Committee forged documents against the Soviet Union. He is for the strong arm, strike breaking tactics in all labor struggles such as he used when commissioner of police.

ASSOCIATED with Whalen, and his king pin, is the infamous Matthew Woll. So open and rotten has Woll's labor record been, that he wasn't even drawn into the federal arbitration board, though he has been groomed as Green's first assistant.

Woll is an officer of the Civic Federation. A roster of the membership of the Civic Federation includes the leading scab bosses. Woll was an officer of the Federation Bank in New York that crashed, wiping out the savings of thousands of workers.

Whalen's first task as NRA general in New York was to "investigate" Communist strike leadership in shops where workers were fighting against wage cuts received under the NRA.

CLUBBER Whalen is well fitted by experience to shoot and club unemployed who demand unemployment relief.

Matthew Woll is a first class scab leader.

Here you have the certificates of character needed for leadership of the NRA.

Roosevelt's New Deal is to be administered by those experienced in the old methods of strikebreaking and brutality against the workers, employed and unemployed.

# CUBAN ARMY REVOLTS; CAPTURES 2 FORTS

## HERRERA, SEC'Y OF WAR, MILITARY DICTATOR; PLANS TO BREAK GENERAL STRIKE

EXPECT U. S. ARMED INTERVENTION MOMENTARILY

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—An official of the Cuban Army declared this afternoon that army units stationed in the Castillo de la Fuerza and at Cabana Fortress, near Havana, had revolted and taken over the two fortifications.

This official, who said he was with the revolting troops, reported also the insurgents were in possession of the Department of Agriculture.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—General Alberto Herrera, Cuban Secretary of War, became military dictator of the island republic today, taking over control of the Government by a military coup, permitting President Machado to remain nominal head of the Government.

General Herrera will remain as military dictator for 72 hours, during which he will attempt to break the general strike paralyzing the country, according to a captain on his staff.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Immediate armed intervention in Cuba is expected to be ordered by President Roosevelt today.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Bloody Machado, with the help of U. S. Ambassador Welles, is now proposing to put in the presidency of Cuba General Alberto Herrera. This would be a continuation of the murderous rule of Machado and Wall Street under the mask of a change of individuals. Herrera is at present Secretary of War, and one of Machado's leading henchmen in attempting to crush the general strike of the Cuban workers.

## PICK DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE ON CUBA AUG. 16

NEW YORK.—Stirred by the general strike of the Cuban workers, many organizations have already chosen delegates to the emergency Cuban Conference, called for Wednesday, August 16, at 8 p.m., Webster Hall, 11th Street near Fourth Ave.

The conference will mobilize action against the threatening shipment of U. S. marines and gunboats to Cuba against the toiling masses, who are fighting the bloody Machado and Wall Street regime.

The conference will concern itself with developing broad action in the United States for the following:

- 1) Fight against American military intervention in Cuba;
- 2) Support of the Cuban workers in their struggle to oust bloody Machado;
- 3) Demand of immediate cessation of Welles' mediation. The bourgeois-landlord opposition in Cuba is negotiating American intervention to rule Cuba for American bankers. Expose the bourgeois-landlord opposition and the A.B.C. 4) Support to the general strike. Against Machado's declaration of martial law;
- 5) Demand nullification of the Platt Amendment and evacuation of the Guantanamo naval base.

The Communist Party of the United States which is supporting the Conference urges all workers to support the Communist Party of Cuba, leader of the struggle for national liberation of Cuba.

The Anti-Imperialist League appeals to all organizations holding meetings and affairs tonight, and the next few evenings to make collections for the support of the Cuban Strikers' Fund to be sent to the Anti-Imperialist League, 90 E. 10th St., one flight up.

## Milk Strike "Head" Plans Sell-Out of New York Farmers

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Now that the milk strike has reached the eleventh day without any weakening on the part of the striking farmers, Albert Woodhead, ex-detective and self-styled "leader" of the strike, is beginning to make open efforts to bring confusion into the ranks of the strikers. He announced yesterday that he is considering a plan whereby the strike can be ended, a plan whereby the farmers will have to restrict their production or sell their "surplus" at ruinous prices.

Woodhead has also urged the farmers to cease picketing the roads, and to stop interfering with the shipment of milk trucks. These activities of Woodhead are evidence that the determined efforts to break the strike are being increased.

Endorsement of the Cleveland Conference by this large hosiery union is a direct slap at reactionary trade union officials who are supporting the NRA slave code for workers. The Cleveland Conference is pledged to arouse the broad masses of American workers to a nationwide opposition to Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act.

The call for the Cleveland Conference which was read before Local

## Demonstration Today Against Fascist Terror

Meet at 10 a.m., Corner Whitehall and South St.

NEW YORK.—Workers of New York will mass at the corner of South and Whitehall Streets at 10 a. m. today to demonstrate against the bloody terror of Fascism in Germany and in Finland.

Revolutionary workers are murdered every day in Germany; thousands are tortured in the prison camps; Ernst Thaelmann, Ernst Torgler, George Dimitroff, Vassil Taneff and Blagol Popoff, Communist leaders, are soon to go on trial for their life, and meanwhile are tortured daily in an effort to drive them to suicide.

The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism issued a special appeal yesterday to all its adherents to take part in this demonstration.

The demonstration will be especially against the judicial murder of Communists in Germany, against Fascism in Finland, where 400 Communists are carrying on a hunger strike in prison against intolerable conditions, and where six of them have already been killed; and for relief of Finnish seamen in New York.

The demonstrators will march to the German and Finnish consulates to present the workers' demands.

## US Bars Tom Mann, British Red, from Anti-War Congress



TOM MANN

## Visa Denied Veteran Revolutionary Leader

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Tom Mann, veteran British revolutionary fighter, has been refused a visa by the U. S. Consulate General in London, to come to the United States to attend the United States Congress Against War, to be held in New York Sept. 2, 3 and 4.

Along with Henri Barbusse, famous French writer, he had been invited to address the Congress.

Donald Henderson, secretary of the Congress, announced that protests had been sent to President Roosevelt and to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, demanding that Tom Mann be allowed to enter the country.

## Philadelphia Full Fashioned Hosiery Local Elects Delegate to Trade Union Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—Local 706, of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union elected at its last meeting Edward Ryan, Jr., a member of the National Committee of the American Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, to represent it at the Trade Union Conference for United Action to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 26 and 27. Local 706 is credited with a membership of 10,000 hosiery workers.

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The call for the Cleveland Conference which was read before Local

## Many Miners Continue Strike, Demand Own Checkweighmen

Coal Operators of South Hit \$5 Wage At Code Hearings

Lewis Gets Excited As His Tactics Are Exposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Most of the hearing today on the coal code was consumed by Southern coal operators, who said they wouldn't even pay the starvation wage of \$5 a day. The National Miners' Union delegates have not yet been given the floor, but are repeatedly assured they will be allowed to speak.

In his speech yesterday John L. Lewis presented the original notice of the United States Coal Company of Logan County, West Virginia, posted at a school house, stating that the school house is private property and no meetings could be held at the school house.

The speakers of the Progressive Miners' Association, particularly Keck, on the other hand presented sworn affidavits that the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America are carrying on the same practices in Illinois.

John L. Lewis got all excited and insisted that Keck should not be permitted to speak any longer.

The representative of the Negro Industrial League presented a strong plea against discrimination against Negroes and for equal wages and other conditions for Negro miners.

Twenty-five Illinois miners arrived here by truck with the intention of seeing Miss Frances Perkins and demanding their constitutional rights to belong to the union of their own choosing. Although Miss Perkins was seen today twice, they were told she was out of town and they would not be able to see her.

Frank Borich is expected to appear at the hearing tomorrow.

## 4,500 Walk Out As General Strike in Shoe Trade Grows

NEW YORK.—A general strike of shoe workers, under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, is drawing in every department in the industry. According to reports from Fred Biedenkamp, secretary of the union, 27 shoe shops employing approximately 2,100 workers have joined the walk-out. Seven of these shops are controlled by the Board of Trade.

The "Forward," a Jewish socialist sheet, reported that the B. and S. Shoe Company strike is led by the A. P. of L. Boot and Shoe Union. This is untrue, as this shop has joined the general strike with all other workers.

The demands of the strikers are: 40-hour week, 30 to 40 per cent increase in wages, and recognition of the union.

A meeting to organize the shoe workers in the trade is called for tomorrow at 10 a.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. Preparations to strike the repair shops in September, when the busy season begins, will be discussed at the meeting.



FRANK BORICH (Secretary National Miners' Union)

## Painters to Hear NRA Mine Strike Breaker

Zausner Calls in McGrady to Put Over Assessment

NEW YORK.—Edward McGrady, chief Roosevelt agent in the breaking of the strike of 60,000 Pennsylvania coal miners, will be one of the main speakers at a special meeting called by the infamous crook, Philip Zausner, president and former secretary of the New York Painters, at a mass meeting on Saturday, noon, Aug. 12, at Mecca Temple.

Zausner has called this special meeting, enlisting besides McGrady, the fusionist candidate for mayor, LaGuardia, to get the painters to support the N. R. A. and to put over a 50-cent daily assessment to go into the pocket of Zausner and his gangsters.

There is a revolt among the men in the local unions against this assessment, which is to be collected by the bosses on the check-off system

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

## Miner Risks Job; "Work or No Work, I Want the Daily"

"I am asking you to send me address of National Miners Union, and information on the Party line on the U. M. W. A. I am sure if this ... Coal Company found out I had been receiving the Daily Worker, I would be without work. But I don't care sometimes—work or no work, I like the Daily Worker."—From a Miner in West Virginia.

## 2nd Wage Cut for Brooklyn Navy Men

NEW YORK.—In addition to Roosevelt's 15 per cent "economy" cut of last April, the Brooklyn Navy Yard workers will get another cut in wages this week when another day is to be taken from their work-week together with another day's wages.

The Brooklyn local of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union held a gate meeting Thursday at the Yard, where G. E. Powers, the Brooklyn organizer, spoke. Gate meetings are now scheduled there each Wednesday noon.

The workers at the Robins Drydock, Erie Basin, are getting the "new deal" with full force.

A week ago, the company put an ad in the Philadelphia papers calling for men at lower wages than now paid at Robins. The result was that hundreds of Philadelphia unemployed were added to the hundreds of Brooklyn workers who gathered in front of Robins in the vain hope of a job, which very few get due to increasing speed-up.

## Miners Ridicule Roosevelt As They Gather in Streets

Many Come to N.M.U. Office for More Leaflets

By BILL DUNNE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 11.—Reports from various coal fields show that the miners are still fighting a number of rearguard actions, mostly on the issue of the refusal of the companies to carry out the agreement and employ elected checkweighmen.

Fifteen mines still remain closed in the Pittsburgh and Fayette County area, including two mines of the Vesta Coal Co. Eighteen hundred miners are still striking in four mines in Cambria County on account of refusal to accept their checkweighmen.

In Fayette County the miners are spreading a new slogan ridiculing the settlement. They say to each other at street corner meetings and at pit heads: "For the sake of the President, give me a cigarette," or "For the sake of the President I want to come over to your house and eat supper."

It is reported that following the distribution of National Miners Union leaflets in the Uniontown area more than 20 miners came during the evening to the room of the local leader asking for more copies of the leaflet.

It becomes clearer every day that the big companies have no intention of abiding by the terms of the formal settlement, but that the whole intervention of the government was for the purpose of breaking the strike and leaving the miners to the mercy of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. and other big operators.

## Hosiery Strikers Get Same Sell-Out Handed to Miners

Bosses Helped by Wm. Green and Rieve Against Union

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the National Labor Board, fresh from breaking the coal strike, stepped into the Reading, Pa. hosiery strike and ordered 14,000 strikers back to work without granting a single one of their demands. The workers were demonstrating mainly for recognition of their union.

Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the arbitration board, led the maneuvers which sent the strikers back.

The hosiery bosses and such union leaders as Emil Rieve, Edward F. Callaghan and William Smith, representatives of the American Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, were called in, and in a secret four-day conference agreed to get the workers to return.

Explaining the betrayal, Green issued a statement, saying: There will be no discrimination because of participation in the strike or because of membership in the union. One week from next Saturday an election will be held under the supervision of the National Labor Board, at which all employees on the payroll on the last day of work will be eligible to vote by secret ballot to elect representatives to negotiate for them with the employers. They will return on the same wage scales as now exist.

"These representatives will negotiate on all questions with the employers. Any question not settled by such negotiation will be referred to the National Labor Board, whose decision will be regarded as final."

Rieve was so anxious to break the strike that he agreed to the bosses' company union plan, giving up the demand for recognition of the union.

With the pressure of 14,000 strikers relieved by having the workers go back, Green, the officials of the hosiery union and the bosses will meet to work out conditions. In order to prevent dissatisfaction from springing up and renewing the strike when the betrayal is clear to the hosiery workers, Green says that the decision of the National Labor Board "will be regarded as final."

# Government Reports Show No Let-Up in the Crisis

### Less Workers Produce More Under Speed-Up; Increased Production Based Mainly On Preparations for War

By MILTON HOWARD

Even a hasty survey of the latest economic data confirm: the "Daily Worker" analysis of Roosevelt's economic program as a complete failure in relieving any of the basic factors of the crisis.

Roosevelt promised more millions of new jobs—6 million by the end of the summer. So far they have not been forthcoming. The following figures of the organ of the American Federation of Labor, the "Federationist," are conclusive proof of it. The following were the increases in employment in the last five months: 0.5 per cent in April, 0.3 per cent for May, 1.3 per cent for June, and 0.7 per cent for July. Unemployment is as great as ever.

Instead of more jobs, the Roosevelt codes have only had the result of increasing the exploitation of the workers. The codes have provided the employers with the means of getting more production out of the individual workers, by speed-up.

The inflationary spurt in production, amounting to a rise of 50 per cent in the steel industry, has been accomplished without any appreciable increase in the number of workers.

It is becoming more and more evident that the rise in steel production is based on war preparations. The leading trade journal, "Steel," admits there is no evidence of any real demand from the main peace-time consumers of steel, the building industry and the railroad industry. The steel employers are open in their acknowledgement that the feverish Naval construction program is mainly responsible for the steel "boom."

This fact of increased exploitation is most glaringly revealed in an examination of the auto industry whose wholly temporary inflationary and seasonal boom has been so proudly greeted by the salesmen of the Roosevelt economic program as the dawn of the returning prosperity.

The facts are these: For the first six months of this year there was an increase in auto production over the same period last year of about 10 per cent. Yet in spite of this increase in auto production, the index of number of auto workers who produced these cars dropped from 59 to 51. While auto production was going up, auto jobs were going down!

And even during the usual seasonal increase in auto jobs from May to June of this year, the auto workers were re-hired on a wage scale lower than the crisis levels of last year. The increase in jobs for the month of June being over 6 per cent, while the payrolls rose only about 5 per cent. Actually, this meant that more wage cuts had taken place.

Increased speed-up and exploitation—and more hunger for the workers, this is the working out of the Roosevelt economic program.

AND as for wages, despite the enthusiastic headlines of the capitalist newspapers, the basic rates of pay for the workers of the country have shown no real improvement from the starvation levels made at the bottom of the crisis.

This is admitted in the latest report of the United States Department of Commerce which states that:

"In June the hourly rates of pay were only slightly changed from the depression lows."

The report continues:

"The average employment during the first half of 1933 was 7.5 per cent lower than in the same period of 1932, while payrolls were 18 per cent lower."

Not only is unemployment still at the 17 million level of the lowest point of the crisis, but the drop in payrolls is maintaining its downward trend even faster than the drop in the number of jobs.

On top of this, the government report reveals that the cost-of-living index moved upward for the second successive month, increasing almost 3 per cent, a sizeable increase in this index.

The conditions of the workers has, thus, been in no way improved by the Roosevelt program. In fact, Roosevelt's program has made life harder for the workers.

AS for the fundamental economic conditions, the Roosevelt program of stimulating production by inflationary pressure, has only resulted in a situation that has made the conditions for another economic collapse that will even overshadow the swift overwhelming economic disasters of the recent past.

Roosevelt's program has failed to solve the fundamental economic cause of the crisis—the lack of markets for manufactured goods. Instead his program has resulted in the piling up of manufactured goods, on top of the already indigestible surpluses of unthought goods. All the economic facts prove this to the hilt.

For example, the figure which shows how much retail goods is being carried by the railroads is being consumption, is lagging far behind the total of railroad shipments. This means that goods are being moved to the dealers, but that is where they stay. They don't get into the hands of consumers, who are too poor to buy. The report of the Department of Commerce admits this when it states:

"Indexes of distribution indicate a continuation of the lag in consumer purchasing. Department store sales in June were off by slightly less than the usual seasonal amount, and the improvement in chainstore sales was not pronounced."

It would be a simple matter to confirm this statement of the government economists by statistics of retail sales. The fact is indisputable that the workers are consuming relatively less than ever, and that more

## NRA ARBITRATION AIMS TO STIFLE STRIKE MOVEMENT

### A. F. of L. Committee Calls Workers to Defy Edict

NEW YORK—Louis Weinstein, national secretary of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief with headquarters at 37 East 13th Street issued a statement condemning the creation of the National Board of Arbitration as an attempt to stifle the growing strike movement. It says in part:

"The A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief representing more than 1,000 local unions calls upon the rank and file in the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods, to take immediate steps to defend basic rights of every worker; to defend the right to strike; the right to organize; and to fight against compulsory arbitration."

"Defy the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. as you defied them in the struggle for unemployment insurance! Adopt immediate protest resolutions against the National Board of Arbitration and repudiate the actions of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L."

"Demand the immediate enactment of the Federal Unemployment Insurance Bill as proposed by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee and endorsed by more than 1,000 local unions in the A. F. of L. local unions, central bodies, state federations of labor. Notify your international and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of your action."

"I read in the New York Journal where this Whelan Committee is going to sign agreements and fail to carry into effect after these people who them through, so I thought I'd go up there."

My people are old New England stock, settled in this country half a dozen generations ago. I had three uncles fighting with the Union army in the Civil War and I'm an ex-serviceman myself.

"I went up to the Pennsylvania Hotel where this committee's got a whole floor and I waited. Waited about two hours. I guess. Then a girl comes and takes my name and a couple of notes and says they'll look into my case. I asked when I'll hear from them and she says, 'Later on, be patient.'"

"I guess NRA business is just another one of those things."

Another girl, a fast worker, received \$3.51 for 11½ days' work. A girl who was a beginner made 19 cents on her first full day, and 22 cents on the second day.

It was to support such wages that the city of Chicago mobilized police and the Red Squad to attack the strikers' mass picket lines. It is to support such wages that the Roosevelt administration has set up the AFL officials have joined to declare a "struc" on workers' struggles. And strikes, says Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, are "inadvisable" at this time.

Could he perhaps write something on that subsidized department store buyer of the World-Telegram, Alice Hughes, who in one column attempts to analyze Russia and in the next column advertises everything from lip-stick to cocktail shakers?

Keep up the good work, and accept my sincere appreciation.

Yours,  
JOSEPH ROBERTS.

## Victims of Tenements, Victims of A Graftor



These children of the tenements were left stranded when a racketeer who received money from their parents left them stranded, hungry and broke in a country camp. Back to the tenements they came, to spend the summer on the hot, congested streets.

## Speed-Up Under NRA Drives Weaver With 22 Years Experience from Job

### Fired When He Kicked At Getting \$4.32

NEW YORK—After a year's relentless siege of unemployment George Carroll got a job weaving rayon for the Mace Manufacturing Co., 15 Lawton Ave., Brooklyn.

"You see, I started work just the day the code went into effect and they announced that anybody who couldn't make the \$13 in 40 hours would have to go. I'm an experienced weaver, worked at it 22 years."

"The first few days we'd stand idle for long stretches to have the looms fixed, then the way they solved that was to give everybody an extra loom."

"And at the end of the two weeks they discharged me, handing me two pay envelopes—\$4.32 for one week's work and \$5.85 for the other."

"It's not a large factory, only 15 or 16 workers, but 5 or 6 have already left since the NRA started. When I kicked they forced me out of the factory."

"I read in the New York Journal where this Whelan Committee is going to sign agreements and fail to carry into effect after these people who them through, so I thought I'd go up there."

My people are old New England stock, settled in this country half a dozen generations ago. I had three uncles fighting with the Union army in the Civil War and I'm an ex-serviceman myself.

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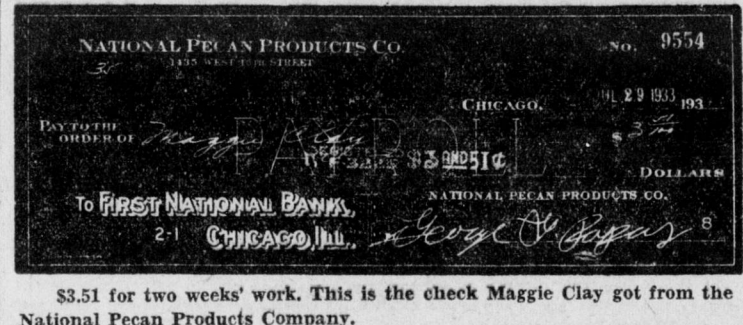
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\$3.51 for two weeks' work. This is the check Maggie Clay got from the National Pecan Products Company.

## \$3.51 Is Girl's Wage for Full Week's Work

CHICAGO, Ill.—What sort of wages the workers of the National Pecan Products Co., 15th and Laflin Sts., are striking against is indicated in a photostatic copy of a check received by the Daily Worker showing wages of \$3.51, received by one worker, Maggie Clay, for two weeks' work.

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Could he perhaps write something on that subsidized department store buyer of the World-Telegram, Alice Hughes, who in one column attempts to analyze Russia and in the next column advertises everything from lip-stick to cocktail shakers?

Keep up the good work, and accept my sincere appreciation.

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## FRAME 3 YOUNG COMMUNISTS FOR PASSING LEAFLETS

### "NIRA Will Take Care of Everybody," Says Judge

NEW YORK—"NIRA will take care of everybody," was the statement issued by Judge Casey as he yesterday announced \$5,000 bail for each of the three Young Communist League members who are being held for "attempts to pass leaflets."

The offense consisted of Charles Williams, New York; Jack Goldberg and Klein, distributing leaflets before a shoe factory at Borarum and Bogart Sts., Brooklyn, where a strike is now in progress.

The arrest is an attempt to frame the boys "for the possession of a razor-blade," which was found in the territory of the strike.

Klein, who is a very sick high school student, is held in jail while he is having hemorrhages.

The International Labor Defense is now suing for a writ of Habeas Corpus in order to reduce the bail. A hearing of the case will take place on Aug. 16 at the Bridge Plaza Court in Williamsburg.

WHAT'S ON  
Saturday (Manhattan)

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMODORE HOTEL STRIKERS, 112 W. 116th St. Many interesting features are promised at this affair. Help the Commodore workers win their strike. All workers are invited to attend. Good music. Adm. 25c. Make this strike victorious.

DANCE & ENTERTAINMENT. National Student League, 583 Sixth Ave. Come and join us in the evening of Aug. 15, 8 p.m. LAWN & CABARET PARTY, Ozone Powell Br. I. L. D., 7th Ave. and 45th St. 9 p.m.

HOUSE PARTY, French Workers' Club, 40 W. 65th St., 8:30 p.m.

TOM MOONEY'S FUND by followers of Nature's Camp. Concert, dance for Saturday night, lecture by prominent speaker for Sunday morning, and many other features. Tickets 10c. West Shore Railroad on 42nd St. to West 100th St., N. Y.

(Bronx)

MEMBERS OF TREMONT WORKERS' CLUB, participate in Emergency dance at Cony Island Garden. Come and spend an evening in the proletarian club.

UNIT PARTY ENTERTAINMENT, refreshments, good music, dancing. Adm. free. At Geroy, 1030 E. 18th St., 10 p.m.

(Brooklyn)

GARDEN PARTY BY JOHN REED BR. I. W. O. No. 134, at 2006-70th St., Adm. free. Good program. Proceeds for the Communist Party.

"MOCK" MARRIAGE, Boro Park Workers' Club, 4214 New Utrecht Ave. Bring your friends to this unusual affair, 8:30 p.m.

Sunday

OPENING—Tibbets Brook Park. Spend day in open. Good program. Open-air sports. Meet 10 a.m. 238th St., White Plains Road, East Side Subway.

PROCEEDS TO OUR MAGAZINE, "Soviet Russia Today," Tibbets Brook Park, Lot No. 7, P. S. U., East Bronx.

OUTING TO CAMP, UNDERLAND by Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1548 Madison Ave. Trucks leave at 7:30 p.m. Round trip \$1.

IMPERIAL VALLEY BR. I. L. D. OUTING TO VAN COURTLAND PARK. This is to be good. Tickets to the Commodore Hotel for Soviet Union. Committee will be at Moshou Parkway Sta. from 11-12 o'clock. In case of rain party at 288 E. 174th St.

W. C. 18 and Ella May Br. I. L. D. giving Beach Party, W. 2nd St. All Beach Comrades urged to participate.

ENGLISH BR. I. W. O. 615 giving 9-ounce dinner from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. 308 E. 3rd St., Brighton Beach Workers' Club. Proceeds to pay dues for those who cannot pay.

GREEN FORUM HARLEM INTERNATIONAL BR. I. W. O. 27 W. 128th St. Dr. Reuben Young, Md. "Soviet Russia." Adm. 5c. Questions and discussions, 8 p.m.

W. V. S. L. C. 615 giving 9-ounce dinner from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. 308 E. 3rd St., Brighton Beach Workers' Club. Proceeds to pay dues for those who cannot pay.

LESSONS OF COAL STRIKE

To put clearly before the American working class the fundamentally important and decisive lessons of the coal strike is a task whose urgency does not allow of delay. To extend the base of the National Miners Union and the rank and file opposition in the UMWA on the basis of a program developed out of the struggle force from their exploiters by their mass power the right to work and live at a minimum standard of decency.

There are of course many illusions as to the recovery program but when operators in Washington are proposing a basic day scale for the North of \$3.49 and \$3.14 for the Southern mines, in the most hazardous industry in the world, miners understand that the question of wages and hours will be settled in their favor only by united front struggle led by workers elected right from their own ranks, the formation of militant mine committees and a mass industrial union.

The coal strike has disclosed the naked truth about the NIRA. It has shown the full force of the government and all the elaborate investigation and conciliation machinery of the recovery act placed at the disposal of a group of the most powerful

## T.U.U.C. Picnic Sunday

NEW YORK—The picnic arranged by the Trade Union Unity League will be held tomorrow, Sunday, in Pleasant Bay Park, (Pelham Bay Park I.R.T. East Side to Zereg Ave. Station.)

All workers are urged to attend, and in that way besides spending an enjoyable day support the militant trade union movement of New York.

Jack Stachel, Clarence Hathaway and Louis Hyman will speak. Dancing and entertainment until 2 a.m.

## Urge Workers to Attend the Fierro Memorial Monday

NEW YORK—The United Front Terzani Defense Committee urges all workers who are concerned with gaining the release of Terzani and aiding in the campaign against fascism to attend the Memorial Meeting in honor of Anthony Fierro, anti-fascist student who was shot and killed on July 14 in Astoria, L. I., which is to take place on Monday, Aug. 14, at 3 p.m. in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York City.

At the meeting the Queens County officials who are prosecuting Terzani, a close friend of the murdered man, and who refuse to divulge the name of the real killer which they have in their possession, will be exposed.

It is only the combined efforts of mass organizations and the aroused rank and file that will prevent this deliberate frame-up of an innocent man from becoming another Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Speakers of the evening will include Frank Spector, International Labor Defense; Carlo Treco, Italian Defense Committee; Roger Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union; Arturo Giovannitti, Italian Labor Poet; Vanni Monari of La Stampa Libera; Herbert Mahler, General Defense Committee of the I. W. O. and Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party.

The Executive Committee of the Volunteers issued an appeal to the trade unions and mass organizations to form Volunteer shock brigades.

The first trade union to do so is the Furriers' Union of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, in which Mary Schneiderman is organizing a Volunteer Corps.

The Volunteers will meet next Friday evening at 8 p.m., on the second floor of the Workers' Center, to hear the report of their Executive Committee and to give a send-off to Sam Silverman, who won the Daily Worker trip to the Soviet Union.

Sam Don, one of the editors of the Daily Worker, will be the chief speaker.

## UNITED STRIKE TO BE PROPOSED AT DRESS MEET

NEW YORK—A huge mass meeting of the dressmakers is called for Tuesday at the Hippodrome, 6th Ave. and 42nd St. Tomorrow afternoon. The workers will gather to discuss the general strike which the Needle Trades Industrial Union is calling in the dress industry.

Considering the fact that the I.L.G.W.U. is contemplating a strike of its own for the dressmakers, the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has sent its proposals to the leaders of the I.L.G.W.U. to unite the present movement into one big strike. The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union said, "We are convinced that one strike would be very effective in weeding out the sweat shops from the dress industry. Therefore we ask to be informed about the date of the I.L.G.W.U. call so that we could time the general strike with the other dressmakers. It is still not too late to unite our forces for one general strike. We are ready to do everything in our power to bring about a united movement. It is the demand of the workers to have one and only one strike in the dress industry. We are still awaiting the answer from the I.L.G.W.U. leaders."

The Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union emphasizes the need that the membership alone and not the leadership of the I.L.G.W.U. be competent to decide on the policies and the question of one and only one strike.

This Saturday at 12 noon there will be a meeting of the active dressmakers, to be held at the Union headquarters, 131 W. 28th St. to make the necessary preparations for the mass meeting at Hippodrome and the forthcoming general strike. All active dressmakers who will be present at the Anti-Fascist demonstration are asked to come to this meeting.

The union will spread the strike call in the dressmaking centers where leaders and their wives. They will particularly concentrate on the Negro dressmakers whose miserable conditions in the sweat shops is summed up in long hours of grinding work in dirty lofts at a pitiful wages of 10, 8 and as low as 6 dollars a week. Militant workers of Harlem, members of the I. L. D. branches of the International Workers' Order and others are asked to cooperate with the union in our strike activity.

# One Battle in the Coal Fields Has Ended, But the War Goes On

### Coal Strike Shows Necessity of Extending the Base of NMU, and Rank and File Opposition in U.M.W.A. for Coming Struggles

By BILL DUNNE

The strike of some sixty or seventy thousand miners, starting three weeks ago in the Frick Company (U. S. Steel subsidiary) coking company, one of the most decisive sections of the bituminous fields, and the most important working class struggles of the crisis period, with the sole exception of the Western Virginia Panhandle strike led by the National Miners Union in 1931, has furnished the factual material with which to make an accurate appraisal of the strategy and tactics of the Industrial Recovery Act, the basic policy of the Roosevelt administration and its collection of volatile college professors, professional labor experts and the copyrighted blow-in-the-bottle reactionaries of the American Federation of Labor.

In Washington there is a great opening of sluggish veins and sclerotic arteries. The Industrial Recovery Act by reason of the miracle working wand of a Hudson River landed proprietor picked to pluck Wall Street's chestnuts out of the fire, has become both the ark of the covenant and the lamb of god. Washed in the blood of the lamb persons like Edward McGrady, professional state's witness against needle trade strikers in New York and paid disrupter of unions, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor and self-confessed pliant of Walter C. Teague, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, the blatant hero of a hundred betrayals of miners, both of them stained to their very marrow with the sweat, blood and tears of miners, their wives and children, sold like chattel slaves to the coal companies, are cleansed of all guilt and appear as shining archangels pointing the way to peace on earth and good will to all men.

This is what American workers, driven during four years of the crisis to the lowest economic and social level in their entire history, are supposed to swallow.

Coal Strike: Decisive Struggle

But the coal strike, because it grew out of the continual class conflict between the most powerful group of American capitalists and decisive sections of the working class—coal, steel and railway capital, and miners employed in a steel company subsidiary—far more even than the same technique, but is of course, much more powerful because of the strictness with which Garlin rips apart this bourgeois system.

Could he perhaps write something on that subsidized department store buyer of the World-Telegram, Alice Hughes, who in one column attempts to analyze Russia and in the next column advertises everything from lip-stick to cocktail shakers?

Keep up the good work, and accept my sincere appreciation.

Yours,  
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labor costs so that the "independents" will have a better chance to invade markets now held by the bigger concerns. Every coal operator figures that if his competitors have to pay higher wages he himself will evade agreements on wage scales and working conditions in one way or another and thus get the jump on his rivals. The operators know that the UMWA officialdom will make no fight for the miners' grievances. At the Washington hearings, Lewis in alliance with the "independent" operators, gets a chance to pose as a fearless champion of the miners and these operators get a chance to pose as philanthropists.

But as the recent strike has shown, this is all stage play. The big coal operators, receiving the support of the Roosevelt administration, the UMWA leaders and the Pinchot state government in breaking the strike, know that nothing is going to happen to them insofar as the NIRA is concerned. These gentlemen are very class conscious. They are also very practical people. They have seen that it was only with the greatest difficulty and with extensive mobilization of the federal forces in support of the UMWA officials; by the use of some 300 armed and deputized Frick company thugs, by the calling out of the national guard and a barrage of Washington inspired propaganda, that the return to work was brought about.

The Frick company superintendents know that the very heart of the strike was rank and file organization built around local leaders and that John L. Lewis has very feeble influence in the coke region. The coking coal operators are not swayed by any demagogic appeals in the name of "right" and "justice." They work on the basis of power and nothing else. They know that the Roosevelt administration dare not and will not proceed against them. They understand that NIRA is a slave pact and they intend to take full advantage of it. Coal companies that have maintained the open shop by murderous terrorism, company towns, company stores and armies of company paid thugs, are willing to use anything that helps to fool the

miners but will not let demagogues develop into anything resembling substantial increases in wages and improvement in working conditions.

How To Force a Change

The only thing that will change this is militant mass organization of the miners and the forcing through of the recognition of elected mine committees and the other points in the program of the rank and file opposition in the UMWA and that of the National Miners Union.

The powerful coal companies are willing to play along with the UMWA and use it to head off the rise of militant unionism. It is on this point in the coal strike that the Roosevelt administration and the U. M. W. A. officials have shown their basic unity with the big operators against the unity and interests of the miners.

No one has convinced the miners that it was wrong to strike. No one convinced the miners, and this is shown by the stubborn manner in which the strikers used every possible pretext to continue the struggle, that the proper thing was to go back to work and await the result of the Washington hearings. Further, it must be remembered that for the most part the miners in other fields were striking in support of the Frick men and paid little attention to demands for themselves. The betrayal of the coking coal miners in 1922 and 1927 by the UMWA officialdom was a living issue. Meeting after meeting voted to stay out for at least "one day after the Frick men settle" in order to prevent another betrayal as far as possible.

Pinchot's "Protection"

Pinchot, sent in the state militia under the pretense of "protecting" the miners. The militia set up their machine guns at all important road intersections in the coking coal fields. The Frick gunmen and the national guardsmen patrolled the roads together. But the miners did not go back to work. John L. Lewis ordered the strikers to return. But they did not go back to work. Pinchot's conciliators called on the miners to return to the pits and Pinchot himself took them to go back. But the strike continued. Indirectly, President Roosevelt called for an end to

## How Roosevelt Used the NIRA to Break the Strike of 60,000 Pennsylvania Coal Miners

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Call all week City Office, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. (store).

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### LICENSE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given that license number NYA 8844 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under Section 75 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 904 Columbus Ave., City and County of New York, not to be consumed upon the said premises. Mervin Bobick, 904 Columbus Ave., New York, N. Y.

## NRA Becomes Crafty Code for Cutting Pay

### Pay "Junior" Wage of \$11 to Workers Who Are Supposed to Get \$18; Add Speed-up, Cut Time Off to 'Fit' 40 Hour Week

NEW YORK.—As Roosevelt's code goes into effect, it reveals itself more and more as an unusual culture. "White collar" workers of New York, whose bosses were the first to flaunt the blue bird signs, are now feeling the clutch of its talons.

Four hundred and fifty workers at the S. Lamport dry goods company at 511 Broadway in New York, have found themselves the victims of the crafty code.

The workers of this firm were given a one dollar a week raise. This was to bring their salary up to the \$11 a week NRA requirements. But the boss "overlooked" the fact that the "requirements" stipulated that amount for juniors, that is, those workers under 18 in the dry goods line. He also "overlooked" the fact that practically all his employees were over 18 years of age, the senior requirement, and therefore supposed to get \$14 a week. In fact, quite a number of the workers are over 60. These workers are still earning less than the \$11 wage. Some get as little as \$7 per week.

"A Good Boss" — But Mr. Lamport is considered a good boss. He cut one hour off each working day with the same pay to meet the code. BUT:

The noon hour has been cut 10 minutes. An hour's salary is deducted for coming in late in the morning. While the workers were formerly able to start after a 15 minute allowance to "straighten out" they must now start on the dot. Time is also taken away from those who wash-up before the closing hour at night.

In this manner the Lamport company has not only replaced the hour cut each day to "meet the code," but has also speeded up the workers under the guise of giving them shorter hours.

Literary Digest Speed-up — A similar craftiness in the wielding of the code can be boasted of by the Literary Digest, America's conservative and impartial weekly, which employs a thousand workers at 354 Fourth Ave.

Before the advent of the slavery act many of the workers, who are mostly girls, worked less than 40 hours per week. They exercised the "privileges" of office workers which are denied factory workers. There was no stringent time-card check-up on the time they came in to work. Oftentimes they left earlier. In fact they managed to get "time off" quite often to go shopping, report sick, etc. Those workers receiving more than \$15 per week before the code were given no increase. Wages under \$15 (the blanket code for office workers) were increased to that amount. BUT:

Forty hours per week now means an increase in working time for many. All extra time has been stopped. The girls must now "toe the mark" on the time they arrive

## N. Y. Nazi Meeting Put Off in Fear of Workers' Opposition

NEW YORK.—Fear of anti-Fascist workers caused the "Friends of New Germany," a New York society supporting German Fascism, to cancel a meeting called for Thursday night in Kreuzer Hall, 233 E. 86th St., New York.

It was to be held last night instead. When the audience began to arrive they were notified that the meeting had been called off, without any reason being given. Members of the society explained privately, however, that so much opposition to the meeting had developed that they had decided to postpone it in the hope of outwitting the anti-Fascists.

## Painters to Hear NRA Mine Scab

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and handed over to Zausner and his pals.

According to the constitution of the painters' union, assessments must be adopted through a referendum in the local unions and through special meetings.

Saturday's meeting is a strong-arm attempt to force through the assessment through the whooping aid of strikebreaker McGrady and windbag LaGuardia. All the Zausner gangsters from New York and Brooklyn are being mobilized for the meeting. There will be no opportunity given to the rank and file to express their opposition to Zausner's plan.

The Rank and File Committee of the union is mobilizing the members to expose the Zausner assessment, and to expose the crooked activities of Zausner.

The demands of the Rank and File Committee are: (1) Reject Zausner's assessment proposal, and if Zausner puts it through, refuse to pay it. (2) Before any organization campaign is adopted, demand the immediate reinstatement of all suspended members. (3) Exemption of dues payments for unemployed, who are to remain in good standing in the organization. (4) An industrial insurance fund to be established similar to that of the furriers and cloakmakers, to be paid by the bosses for the benefit of the unemployed members. (5) The adoption of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Zausner has a long history of crookedness in the painters' union. In 1925 and 1926, as secretary of the Painters' District Council No. 8, with Charles Koenig, treasurer of the District Council, he stole over \$50,000 from initiation fees paid in by new members and deposit bonds paid by the bosses. Zausner and Koenig were caught red-handed stealing the money. Koenig beat it from the city. Zausner was brought before the criminal court, but the district attorney refused to indict him, because he said Koenig was just as responsible and the two must be tried together. Five years later these two birds are

## Philadelphia Radio Workers Greet NRA By Going on Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—Workers in two shops in the city have gone out on strike against the NRA and its terms of the NRA.

A strike affecting 1,500 workers in the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., a radio plant, has begun, for an increase in wages. The plant went under the NRA electrical code.

The bosses admitted that "100 dissatisfied workers" walked out on strike.

The men became dissatisfied and struck when the bosses posted the NRA code. The workers immediately saw that this meant a wage cut for them and a worsening of their conditions.

On Tuesday, Aug. 8th the Puritan Stationery Co. placed the NRA Eagle in their window. The workers in the packing department sent a committee to the boss demanding that he also live up to the so-called labor part of the NRA.

These workers demanded the 40 hour week, instead of the 54 hours, and the increase of their wages from \$6 and \$7 a week to the minimum of \$14. The boss refused and the department walked out on strike.

back, hobnobbing with the strike-breaking McGrady, who told the miners to go back to work while Roosevelt fixed things for them. Zausner holds two offices now, secretary and treasurer. This will simplify his operations.

Zausner was put back into office last June with the aid of the powerful Master Painters' Association, to whom he sold paint and painters in the last few years as a paint salesman. The employers financed his election campaign. He also had the support of gunmen and thugs in non-existent locals which voted for Zausner on election day.

Roosevelt's N. R. A. program put new life into Zausner and his gangsters. They promise the painters that the N. R. A. will employ 90 per cent of the unemployed painters when the fact is that the August issue of the "American Federationist" shows that unemployment among the building trades has increased since the N. R. A. went into effect. According to official figures in June, 1932, there were 62 per cent unemployed in the building trades, in the month the N. R. A. was passed, the number of unemployed in the building trades jumped up to 66 per cent; in July, 1932, there were 64 per cent unemployed. In July, 1933, there were 67 per cent. This is how the N. R. A. "employs" building trades workers and painters. Zausner is ruling through terror and by persecution of militant rank and file workers.

—WANTED— PUPPET MAKERS and SET DESIGNERS to contribute services. Write to Film Collective c. o. Ulmar, 54 Avenue D, New York.

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Those seeking furnished rooms or apartments will find the classified column of the "Daily" of special interest. Classified Ads 5 cents a word.

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FURNISHED ROOM, airy, light, with commodes. Reasonable, 232 E. 19th St., Apt. 15.

FURNISHED ROOM—For rent, facing beach, 310 Parkway, West End Line to Bay Parkway, 223 Bay View Place, Brooklyn.

ROOM—For rent for one or two girls, 310 E. 19th St., Apt. 21.

ELEGANT ROOM—Light and airy. Housekeeping, separate entrance, 240 E. 19th St. Write c-o Daily Worker.

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## 'Too Many Fish in Sea', So Use NRA to Lower Catch, Increase Price

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The Gloucester fishing fleet here will fly the NRA Eagle, it was announced by former Mayor John A. MacInnis, who represents the Master Producers Association.

The first act of the boss fishermen was to curtail the catch by 75 per cent in order to raise prices. There are too many fish in the sea, said MacInnis. Under the NRA less fish will be caught "to fix higher prices."

NOTE TO KAPLAN WORKERS  
The letter the workers from this shop sent us will be published on Wednesday, August 16.

DONATIONS.  
Russian Dist. Comm. of the RNMA 50.00  
Camp Nitgedaiget, Banquet Proceeds 47.50  
Beacon, N. Y. 1.50  
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I. Miller 1.50  
Empres 1.50  
R. Blaumik 1.50  
Fleeder of Women's Auxiliary, United Tolders of A. Hicksville, L. I. 1.00  
Bright 1.00  
M. Brown, Sympathizer 1.00  
Women's Council No. 5 5.00  
S. Popovich, McKeesport, Pa. 2.00  
Fleiss, Uniontown, Pa., and Lithuanian, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00  
Lester Horsi, Cocheaton, Ohio 2.50  
J. Moore and W. Millenbaum, Mich. 4.00  
Jess Levin, Chicago, Ill. 1.00  
Rahnovich, Sioux City, Ia. 1.00  
Comrades of Columbus, Roberts and Red Lodge, Mont. 18.00  
Jussaul Workers Club of Mountain View, Watsonville, San Francisco, Oakland and Richmond, Calif. 20.00  
Russian Mutual Aid Society, Banksville, Conn. 5.00  
C. E. Kumppe, Milwaukee, Wis. 2.50

## WHITEGOODS SHOP WORKERS WIN 75 P. C. WAGE RAISE

NEW YORK.—Whitegoods workers in the Litman & Wolfson shop, 55 Greene Street, won increases in wages from 30 to 75 per cent, recognition of the shop committee, no discrimination or dismissals. All the workers joined the union. This is the fifth shop settled by the Whitegoods department, Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

At a mass meeting held at Irving Plaza Hall last Thursday, the workers pledged themselves to spread the struggle for better conditions in the trade and to drive out the racketeering leaders of Union Local 62 of the A. F. of L. who are forcing the workers into their racket and making "deals" with the bosses, in order to prevent the rising wave of struggle against the slave-like conditions in the whitegoods trade.

J. D. Williams, a fancy fur dressing and dyeing shop, at 2941 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, settled with the union yesterday, giving in to the following demands: 40 hours per week, wage increases from \$3 to \$8, pay for five legal holidays and other demands established with the Dyers Association. J. D. Williams is an independent shop.

## FUR DYERS WIN UNION DEMANDS Maskin and Williams Shops Settle

NEW YORK.—Sixty rabbit dyers and about 35 rabbit dressers of Maskin shop, 469 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, have won their strike. The dyers hours were reduced from 40 to 44, and wages increased from \$3 to \$5 per week. The dressers won the demands of the union as originally put forth.

## AMUSEMENTS

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THE WORKERS ACME THEATRE  
14TH STREET AND UNION SQUARE  
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15c and 25c Sat., Sun. and Holidays

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JOHN BARRYMORE and DIANA WYNDYARD  
in "Reunion in Vienna"  
Also "THE SILK EXPRESS" with  
NEIL HAMILTON and SHEILA TERRY

PARKROW THEA 233 Park Row  
"FIVE YEAR PLAN"  
Soviet Picture  
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ONE DAY ONLY  
Admission 10c 8 A.M. to Midnight

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SUNDAY Aug. 13  
PLEASANT BAY PARK  
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Willam van Hoopstraten, Conductor  
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Aft. Baseball Games and Tennis Tournaments.  
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Organizations Are Urged to Send Delegates to the MASS CONFERENCE  
OF THE DAILY WORKER, MORNING FREIHEIT and YOUNG WORKER  
BAZAAR  
Thursday, August 17, at 7:30 p. m.  
At the WORKERS CENTER  
50 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK — SECOND FLOOR — ROOM 905  
Every mass organization should elect a Bazaar Committee at the next meeting which will represent the organization at the Conference.  
Send in immediately the names and addresses of your Committee to NATIONAL PRESS BAZAAR COMMITTEE—50 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK

## The N. Y. Milk Strike Is A Fight Against the Milk Trust

### Big Dairy Monopolies Grind Farmers and City Consumers

BY DAN LOWELL

More than 15,000 farmers are on strike in New York State today, withholding their milk, picketing the roads and dumping the milk shipped by scabs, fighting off the state troopers. What is the reason for this strike? What are the farmers fighting for? Who are their enemies and what is the possible outcome of the strike?

Last winter, when city workers were paying nine and ten cents a quart for milk, the farmers were getting from one to two and a half cents a quart. At the same time, it cost the farmers at least four and a third cents to produce the milk. The dealers were taking the seven to eight cents for pasteurization, delivery and profits—enough for profits to enable Bordens to pay high salaries to its directors and net \$9,000,000 clear in 1932.

Treachorous Leader — Last spring, the farmers in the northern counties of New York, especially around Rochester, went on strike for higher prices. The strike was led by Albert Woodhead, a former Rochester detective who gained prestige among the farmers because of his attacks on the Dairyman's League. Woodhead sold out the farmers in last spring's strike and he is preparing to do it again. He persuaded the farmers to change the fight from one against the dealers to one for the creation of a Milk Control Board which would regulate prices. The Board was created. Woodhead announced it as a victory and the strike was ended.

This "victory" resulted in just what the Milk Trust intended it to result in. As far as the Milk Board is concerned, the only way to raise prices for the farmer is to raise the price paid by the consumer; there is no thought of cutting down the dealers' profit.

One farmer at Booneville, where troopers attacked the strikers in the first days of the strike, showed this correspondent that he had received 30 cents more for a hundred pounds of milk (or 47 quarts) since the Milk Board rulings took effect while the dealers gained \$1.6 more for the same amount of milk. These prices are only for the "fluid" milk, however. A word of explanation is necessary here.

Milk Board Helps Big Dealers  
Milk in New York State, is paid on the basis of its use, not on

the cost to the farmer. Thus, that portion of milk which is sold for drinking purposes is the class 1, or fluid milk. The Board gives the farmer four cents a quart for this fluid milk. But that milk going for butter, cheese, cream, etc., is sold at much lower prices. So that, where the dealer gains five times more than the farmer on the fluid milk, the farmer gets four cents a quart for only a portion of his milk.

In addition, the Dairyman's League, which supplies through Bordens 50 per cent of New York's milk, pays a pooled price, or an average price to its members, after deducting operating and overhead charges. Thus, the League members got in June \$1.03 a hundred pounds where the other farmers got about \$1.35 to \$1.50. The result of the classification plan of the Milk Board and the pooled price plan of the Dairyman's League with its 48,000 members is to make the average price for milk \$1.28 a hundred pounds or two and seven-tenths cents a quart while the cost of production is \$2.11 or four and one-half cents a quart.

Farmers Fight Big Dealers  
What do the farmers want in this strike? They ask for a decent living wage. They demand 45 per cent of the retail price, or 5 cents to the farmer, 5 cents to the dealer and 1 cent for freight charges. They also ask that the classification plan be done away with, arguing that whether the milk is used for drinking or for manufactured products, it costs the farmer the same to produce. They do not want the retail price raised. They do not want the city workers to carry the extra amount for the dealers. They want the dealers to give up some of their swollen profits.

In the present strike there are three sorts of leaders. There are men like the Piesick Brothers of Herkimer County, or the leaders of the various county organizations, middle farmers and rich farmers (thus, the Piesicks) who are sincere in their demands for higher prices, but who are inclined to weaken in the face of the attacks and provocation of the state troopers; there is Woodhead, baited up by the capitalist press as leader, waiting for the chance to sell out the strike as he did last spring; finally there are the picket captains.

In the actual daily struggle, in the fighting with the troopers and the stopping of scab milk, the pickets are the leaders of the strike. They are mainly the poor farmers together with the farm workers on the poor farmers' farms. The fact that those counties where the strike exists are striking almost 100 per cent is due to the activity of the poor farmers who spread

### Farm Bureau, Grange Leaders Try Open Strikebreaking

the strike. They were the first to hold their milk back; they were the first to dump scab milk and fight back at the troopers.

And every day, these small farmers realize when, after they have been clubbed by troopers their leaders stated "these troopers are mainly fellows only doing their duty." And every day, the farmers realize that when they have any enemies besides the dealers and politicians. In every community, the pickets have pointed out that the scabs are in almost every case, rich farmers, high in church and in township politics.

Old-Line Farm Leaders Are Strike Breakers  
The farmers learned as well what sort of support they could expect from the old line farm organizations. The Farm Bureau and the Grange have both come out against the strike. This does not mean the rank and file Grangers in the most of whom are now striking, but the Grange heads, the professional farm leaders. The Master of the Grange in New York, Freestone, called the meeting at which the heads of the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Dairyman's League came out against the strike.

The Dairyman's League not only announced its opposition to the strike but printed advertisements in the papers of most of the cities and towns in the strike area which were calculated to get the city people against the strike, these advertisements were signed "By the 48,000 farmers who own, operate and control the Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, Inc." despite the fact that more than half the members of the League are now striking and a good portion of the rest are ready to strike.

The farmers strike is receiving increasing support from the workers in the cities. In some cases, city and town workers are on the farmers' picket lines.

The danger to the strike lies in the leadership. Betrayal by Woodhead is a strong possibility. He is now spreading the idea that the main purpose of the strike is to fight, not against the dealers, but only against the Milk Board—the same Board whose creation he hailed as a victory not so long ago.

Woodhead's line is thus playing right into the hands of Governor Lehman, who is calling for an "investigation" of the Milk Board.

# JOIN YOUR PARTY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY!

## What the Fourteenth Party Anniversary Means

By EARL BROWDER.

OUR Party is approaching its 14th anniversary. On this occasion the whole membership should participate in a review of our past development, and get a deeper understanding of the great historic meaning of the emergence, development, and growth of the Communist Party. This is a necessity of a very practical kind. We need it to arm ourselves for the big tasks now facing us.

A Bolshevik Party is not created overnight by the adoption of a resolution. Our Party was born as the child of tremendous mass struggles, out of the world-shaking events of the post-war years, out of the mass struggles of the American workers—and out of the inner-struggles of the Socialist Party, the remnants of which went the path of the Second International, the path of servants of imperialism.

FOURTEEN years ago our Party emerged, no longer only a "tendency" within the reformist S. P. but a revolutionary party, hewing out its own revolutionary line with the help of the world movement, of the Communist International which was born only a few months before our Party.

The first ten years of its existence was a period of gathering experience, of mastering the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist theory of inner-party consolidation, of stabilizing the party's political line. This period closed with the throwing off of the burdens of the Trotskyist elements, and of the right-wing which became renegades under Lovestone. The Open Letter of the Communist International to our Party, of 1929, closed the period of inner struggles and consolidation, and opened, under conditions of the world economic crisis, the new period of Bolshevization of our Party.

Since 1929 our Party has progressed and consolidated itself in many phases of its life. But it still has not made the decisive steps of Bolshevization, which is involved in becoming a real mass party rooted in the most decisive sections of the workingclass, in the basic industries and big factories.

The recent Open Letter to the Party, issued by the Extra-Ordinary Party Conference, marks the determined mobilization of all our forces to really bring this fundamental change.

The Open Letter will be understood much better, especially by the members who have joined since 1929 (these constitute over 15,000 out of a total of 20,000), if they will begin seriously to study all available materials about the history of our Party. The entire history of our Party, and the entire situation in the country and in the world, combine to place on our order of business today the most urgent task of carrying the Party program to the broadest masses and winning them to our support.

Two features of this work, more important at the moment than all others, must be especially emphasized. These are: RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS, AND IMPROVING THE DAILY WORKER AND EXTENDING ITS CIRCULATION.

Without bringing into the Party new thousands and tens of thousands of members, it will be impossible to meet our duties. Thousands of workers are already anxious to join us; but they don't know how, and we do not help them. The first task is to bring into the Party every honest sympathizer and follower, and then to follow that up with systematic recruiting on a planned basis, at the concentration points of Party work. Equally important is the multiplication of the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER. This can no longer be left to the spontaneous and un-



EARL BROWDER

organized attention that now marks this field of work. It must be made the business of every Party unit, every Party Committee and Bureau, every Party fraction.

On the 14th Anniversary of the Party, we must take up a more serious study of our history, precisely in order to give especial stimulus to RECRUITING AND TO WORKER CIRCULATION.

Let these two questions be placed first on the order of business of every group of Party members every time

## Join the Communist Party

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

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... STATE ..... AGE .....

## Our World Leadership

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

THE Communist Party of the United States, in line with its program of class struggle, unites with the revolutionary workers of the world. It is the American section of the Communist International. The Communist International carries out a united revolutionary policy on a world scale, with the necessary adaptations for the special conditions in the various countries.

The Communist International is a disciplined world party, only such a party can defeat world imperialism. Its leading party, by virtue of its great revolutionary experience, is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In its general work it applies the principles of democratic centralism, even as its affiliated parties do in their respective countries. That is, the policies of the International are worked out jointly with the several parties and then applied in the usual disciplined Communist way.

Charges of the Matthew Woll brand that these parties "take orders from Moscow" are ridiculous. The united world revolutionary policy of the Communist International differs fundamentally from that of the Socialist Second International, whose autonomous sections follow the

they come together. Let every question of our daily life be taken up in connection with these two basic tasks, in a planned and systematic way, in the manner of serious revolutionists, of Bolsheviks.

Only a strong Bolshevik party is capable of leading the American workingclass to the revolutionary way out of the crisis. Our party is still much too small, much too weak, to meet the tremendous events which are maturing in America, which will begin to break out on a mass scale with the breakdown of the Roosevelt "New Deal" and the disillusionment of million masses.

We must, therefore, consciously and in a planned way, set ourselves to the task of strengthening our Party.

The Open Letter clearly leads the way for the entire Party.

The tasks of the Open Letter must be stated concretely from day to day, from week to week, for each unit of the Party in terms of small, definite tasks. Chief among these daily tasks are these two points of PARTY RECRUITING and DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION.

LET US MAKE A REAL CONCENTRATION OF OUR EFFORTS TO DOUBLE THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY IN THE FEW MONTHS BEFORE AND AFTER THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

AND LET US ALSO DOUBLE AND TRIPLE THE CIRCULATION OF THE DAILY WORKER.

These things can be easily done with a little Bolshevik determination, with a little of the spirit of the Party of Lenin and Stalin. That will be a worthy manner of celebrating our 14th Anniversary.



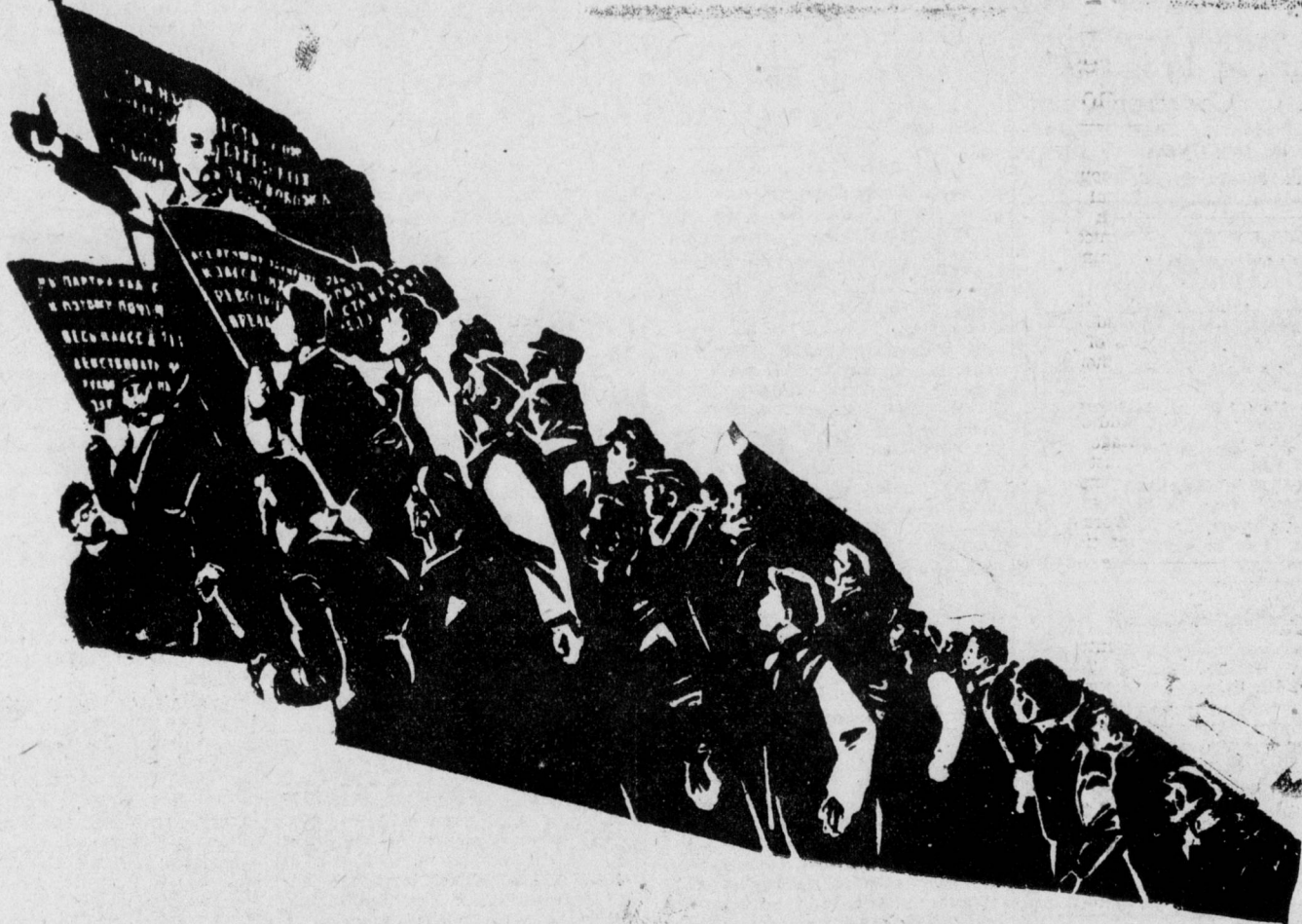
WM. Z. FOSTER

policies of their respective national bourgeoisie.

It is only with the foregoing Communist principles and program of class struggle that the workers can defeat the efforts of the capitalists to find a way out of the crisis through more unemployment, wage-cuts, and mass starvation, more Fascist terrorism and the unleashing of devastating war.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and following out its class struggle policy, the workers can defend their interests here and now and they will ultimately traverse the revolutionary way out of the crisis overthrusting capitalism and establishing a Soviet system.

(From Comrade Foster's book "Toward Soviet America," published in 1932.)



## Letters from Our Readers

Your willingness to receive criticism and suggestions is perhaps the healthiest sign of a revitalization of Party work. It is imperative that this spirit continue.

It appears to me that the primary task of the Daily Worker is distribution on a wider scale. It must be brought to a far greater portion of the masses. A campaign for increased circulation must be initiated on an unprecedented scale. Have unemployed comrades enter working class sections and sell copies personally. Similarly, it would be valuable to hold street corner meetings nightly in as many places as possible. These can be utilized not only for the purpose of bringing current political and economic issues directly to the workers, but also for the purpose of selling copies of "The Worker" at the conclusion of these meetings.

As far as the Daily Worker itself is concerned, I believe you are quite right in relentlessly and consistently exposing the tactics employed by the fathers of the "New Deal." One small suggestion—it might be a good idea to give more daily news of events of importance in the basic industries, reports of the progress made by Communist Party unions, etc. It would be of undoubted value to the Daily Worker to receive more contributions

The Daily Worker is making good advances in getting closer to the workers and presenting revolutionary issues in mass terms. But we all know that there is still lots of dead matter; dull, formal treatment; slowness to react sharply and imaginatively to every turn and development of the situation and its significance for the workers. These are the weaknesses we all need to fight.

All comrades, all sympathizers, all readers of the Daily Worker should combine to help the editorial board. We need more letters from the big industrial centers, letters with a revolutionary proletarian swing, letters that will demand with fierce insistence.

More kick. More life! More fight! And in plain terms that every worker can understand. With all the enemies of the workers . . . confidence and belief in the revolution! Let every line and item breath revolutionary enthusiasm. Mobilize the readers for co-operation.

A. WILLIAMS.

from Michael Gold, Joseph Freeman and others of the New Masses.

Congratulations on your plan to enlarge the Daily Worker.

READER.

## Recruiting of New Members A Major Field of Work

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

Editorial Note: The following excerpts from an article written by comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, in December, 1928, is timely in connection with our Party Anniversary. One of the central tasks in celebrating the 14th Anniversary of



C. E. RUTHENBERG

our Party is the building and strengthening of our Party. Comrade Ruthenberg, the outstanding founder and leader of the American Communist Party, died March 2, 1927. Comrade Ruthenberg was the first secretary of the American Communist Party. Except for the period which he spent in prison, he headed the Party. His last words to the Party just before he died were: "All the comrades to close their ranks, to build the Party. The American workers under the leadership of our Party and the Comintern will win. Let's fight on!" Comrade Ruthenberg's last article, printed below, should be a rallying point for our comrades, new and old today, to march forward to BUILD THE PARTY.

THE recruiting of new members to broaden and strengthen the party organization, becomes one of its major fields of work. The Party must crystallize into organization strength the influence which it has won among the workers.

Our Party has never taken full advantage of its work among the masses to win new members. There still exists among the members of the Party some remnants of the psychology of the days when the Party was obliged in order to live to exist as an underground organization. The members of our Party are hesitant about approaching the workers with whom they come in contact and who are sympathetic to the work of the Party in order to bring them into the Party. There are no persistent and systematic efforts to recruit new members.

If the whole membership of our Party were to throw itself into the work of winning new members, with the same enthusiasm and energetic work which has been developed in some of the Party campaigns, we could quickly double the membership of the reorganized Party.

With double the membership the Party could go forward to greater achievements in the extension of its influence and in mobilizing the working masses for struggle.

The same attitude which is manifested in regard to the recruiting of new members showed itself in the reorganization of the Party. Many members who were in the Party before the reorganization were lost to the Party because of the mechanical attitude manifested toward these members in the reorganization.

In place of considering each worker who had advanced far enough to become a member of the Party as precious material for the building of a powerful Communist Party, which must be kept by the Party at all cost, thousands of members were lightly dropped from the membership rolls because they did not immediately take the necessary steps to affiliate with the shop and street nuclei. In many instances even the lists containing the names of these members have not been kept.

Both the attitude within the Party toward the recruiting of new members and that manifested in the reorganization of the Party constitute a grave danger in relation to the building of a more powerful Party.

We may have the most correct program and the best policies and tactics in carrying on our work, but if we do not couple with these the recruiting of the best elements among the workers who support our Party, our work will not be permanent and we are not taking the fullest advantage of our opportunities.

## Roosevelt, Bankers and Professors Discuss "Purchasing Power"

### Can't Raise Purchasing Power of 90 Per Cent of Population, Says National City Bank, Overlooking Main Obstacles

By H. G.

EVERY time Roosevelt sticks his mouth near a radio microphone he tells the workers that he is going to "raise purchasing power," and increase employment.

All the economists of the leading bankers are discussing this hokey. They tell how impossible it is to raise the purchasing power of the masses. Other economic mouthpieces of the big exploiters admit that Roosevelt's program is designed to raise their profits and to reduce wages, not to raise purchasing power.

The National City Bank Bulletin for August discusses the question of purchasing power. It points out that 10 per cent of the population (those who absorb the profits produced by the workers) live on the fat of the land. The other 90 per cent, the toiling masses, are on the verge of starvation. They ask if it is possible to raise the living standard of the 90 per cent to that of the 10 per cent. They answer:

"The only obstacle to raising the average living standard of the 90 per cent to the present average level of the 10 per cent is that at present it is impossible to produce the increased quantities of all the goods that would be required." They conveniently forget that the 10 per cent, those who own the means of production, the social wealth, live as they do because the 90 per cent starve. The poverty of the many is the source of the wealth of the few. The obstacle is not the supposition that "it is impossible to produce the increased quantities of all the goods that would be required." The main obstacle is the ten per cent themselves. Capitalism slowed down production when thousands were still starving. Its very stoppage of pro-

duction (because profits were dropping) caused more misery and unemployment. Capitalism does not produce to "raise the standard of living."

Capitalism goes even further. Because it has produced more than it can sell at a profit, regardless of the facts that the masses starve, it proceeds to destroy not produce.

With 350,000,000 bushels of wheat in the granaries and millions of bales of cotton in stock, Roosevelt deliberately orders wholesale destruction of wheat and cotton. Is it a question of abil-



employment. The United States is not overpopulated. The country is capable of supporting a still some 60,000,000 more people. Yet under the present chaotic system we would have just as much unemployment with half of our population.

This is somewhat at variance with the economic wisecracks of the National City Bank. They all get themselves entangled in hopeless confusion in trying to explain to the workers why millions starve in the midst of plenty.

PROFESSOR CLARK touches on a point man's clerk by Karl Marx in 1867 in his mastery work on capitalist society, "Capital." At that time the theories of a certain Malthus were very popular, as they still are in some quarters. Malthus said starvation is the lot of humanity and always will be. Why? Because population grows faster than the means of supplying life, food, clothing, etc. Marx smashed this argument to bits, showing that capitalism has its own laws of overpopulation. He said it is true that every time there is a crisis in capitalism there is relative overpopulation—that is more people exist than is needed by capitalism. There are not more people than can be fed. There are more people than the capitalists can put to work profitably. Therefore they, as well as those who do work starve. Overpopulation is not due to the shortage of food or because of the scarcity of goods of any kind. It is not due to the fact that too many people exist in relation to the available food and other means of life (as Prof. Clark in 1933 testifies). But it is due to the fact that capitalism cannot continue production at a profit, and renders 17,000,000 superfluous on the basis of capitalist relations—the ownership of the means of production by the capitalist class, and the existence of a proletariat who can-

not live except by selling its labor power to the bosses.

When Professor Clark speak about "the present chaotic system" he means the anarchy of production. Stating the problem correctly lays the basis for its solution. So long as capitalism exists this anarchy will exist. In fact, it will grow worse. Capitalism as it grows, as long as it lives, produces a relative surplus population that is doomed to starvation and can prevent greater starvation only by struggle. Only the overthrow of capitalist relations, the overthrow of the capitalist state power as a preliminary to wiping out the class basis of capitalism, can solve this contradiction of the anarchy of capitalism producing wealth for the 10 per cent and misery and starvation for the 90 per cent.

THIS situation Roosevelt can never solve as Prof. Clark indicates, even if he shoots half the population. Neither can he solve it by talking about increased purchasing power. He can talk about increasing purchasing power, but his intentions, policies and actions work to the contrary—to reduce wages and increase unemployment.

Proof: Here is some from a very authoritative capitalist source, the *Annalist*, foremost economic organ of Wall Street. In its July 28th issue we read the following:

"The new deal proposes to set prices which will absorb not only the rise in the direct costs of all production but will also assure producers of a profit. Prices construed as 'fair,' in the sense contemplated by the various industries, will put a premium on efforts to lower cost of production for the sake of much larger profits."

Before we go further, let's analyze this. Under the new deal the bosses will increase prices, in order to make a profit. But they will not be satisfied with mere profit but want

### What Overpopulation Means Under Capitalism; Bankers' Sheet Admits Profits to Go Up But Wages and Employment Down

"much larger profits." To attain this they will lower costs of production. Costs of production in the very first instance refer to wages—the greatest single item in the cost of production. In short, to make much larger profits they will lower wages.

THE same article goes further and shows how this lowering of costs of production, under the new deal, will lead to greater unemployment.

"This will be done by investing more capital in order to increase the productivity of labor and may very well result in new and revolutionary

what is going on in the bowls of industry. Production costs (mainly wages) being lowered. Speed-up increased, with "revolutionary" machinery replacing labor, leading to an intensification of the cause of capitalist crisis. For the worker the result will be increased unemployment, lowered purchasing power.

The ultimate result will be the intensification of the crisis, as every effort capitalism makes to get out of the crisis, increases its antagonism. The ultimate cause of capitalist crisis, the poverty of the masses, is increased.

"Their political and intellectual bankruptcy," wrote Engels, in "Socialism Utopian and Scientific," "is scarcely any longer a secret to the bourgeoisie themselves."

Capitalism is foundering in its own contradictions. Engels points out that to do away with these contradictions, to end the misery which capitalism increases: "The proletariat seizes political power and turns the means of production into state property."

The proletariat, through the dictatorship of the proletariat, becomes the ruling class. Then, as Engels, points out:

"Socialized production upon a predetermined plan becomes henceforth possible. The development of production makes the existence of different classes of society therefore an anachronism (a historical inconsistency). The political authority of the state dies out. Man, at last the master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time lord over Nature, his own master—free."

technical developments."

Translated into the language of the shops, the New Deal in practice, as the bosses' organ says, will mean to increase speed-up, getting less workers to do the same amount of work done; increasing the use of machinery, with "new and revolutionary technical developments" driving more workers permanently out of the factories without, at the same time, affecting production.

So, when listening to Roosevelt's lessons on economics, remember



"The Party cannot be the leader of the working class unless it keeps the closest contact with the non-Party masses, unless there is an alliance between the Party and non-Party masses, unless the masses accept the Party leadership, unless the Party possesses both moral and political authority among the masses."---Stalin

# THE SORDID SCENE IN CHICAGO, U. S. A.

## "Century of Progress" Symbolizes Depths of Corruption of Capitalism

By N. O. CONRAD

Of all the gutter sheet accounts used to prove that "national recovery" from the crisis is on the way, the World's Fair in Chicago is used as the most as a shining example.

Originally it was expected that 50,000,000 people would attend the Fair during the five months of its existence. On June 27, one month after the opening date, the capital papers reported an attendance of slightly over 2,000,000 paid admissions. A large percentage of these paid admissions, it must be remembered, are tickets that many workers were forced to buy some two or three years ago. Workers not buying these \$5 books of tickets at that time would have lost their jobs.

### COMMERCIALISM REIGNS

Commercialism rules the Century of Progress World's Fair in Chicago. One enters the grounds with the feeling that plenty of money will be needed before the day is done and you leave the Fair grounds. And to see all at the World's Fair one will have to spend seven or eight days there at an admission price of 50 cents per day. This 50 cents admits you to the Fair grounds only for one day. Press agents praise the number of free exhibits but these free exhibits are outnumbered by the concessions where an admission is charged.

### TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IS THE admission to the Belgian Village.

You pass the gates and find yourself transferred to quaint surroundings with an artificial old-world atmosphere. Every building in the Village is a store or a "shoppe" where dimes, quarters and half dollars or more are necessary to purchase the cheap home-made or manufactured toys, trinkets, jewelry or souvenirs displayed on the counters, most of which can be purchased in any 10-cent store on State St. Cameos of Jesus can be purchased by his faithful followers. In a small temple within the Belgian Village is displayed the European section, a \$250,000 oil painting, in which "Christ" gazes his eyes upon the world for the small sum of 15 cents per person. American-born girls of Semitic origin, who are masqueraded as Flemish maids, spray impregnated perfume over you out of bottles labeled "Made in Germany." This same perfume is sold in "Streets of Paris" concession, the Italian exhibit and several other European states participating at the Century of Progress.

### "LIVING POSING MODELS" VISIONS D'ART SEE PARIS NITE LIFE"

All for 25 cents besides the 25 cents admission you pay to see the Streets of Paris. This is only one of the many concessions within the Streets of Paris.

"Hit the target and roll the girl out of bed" is another at 15 cents a throw. A third reads "Colonie Nudiste"—Prin' D'Etats is a con. On every wall on the buildings within the Streets of Paris is a warning to those who might drink too much of American made beer in "Harry's Place" any of the many sidewalk cafes.

"Defense d'uriner contre les murs" translated—do not urinate against the wall.

We glean this from the Chicago Daily News of June 27, 1933. "Frenchmen visiting the Streets of Paris concession at the World's Fair have informed the French consulate here that they are displeased with this 'nudist' representation of life in the capital of France. The French consul requested that the official insignia of the French Republic be removed from the concession gates."

In the Streets of Paris one would gain the impression that sidewalk cafes, nudist colonies and studios inhabited by licentious artists occupy most of the area of the real Paris. Not represented at the Century of Progress are the innumerable proletarian streets of Paris; the streets where masses of workers demonstrate for better living conditions; the bridges over the Seine River, under which homeless men and women huddle together to keep out the damp, chilly night air; the barricaded streets of Paris of days gone by and days yet to come.

### COLLEGE-TRAINED

Crossing the Midway from one side to the other you dodge the college students dressed in brightly-colored shirts and shorts, who are pulling rickshaws occupied by tired business men and their pudgy wives.

A university education is required to play the part of a cooie in the Century of Progress. Of the 3,000 guides and pushers originally hired for the World's Fair, almost 2,000 have been laid off and others are laid off daily.

Close to the southern entrance to the Fair grounds is the "Days of '33" concession. The bankers here experience some difficulty in retaining customers even at 10 cent admission. Inside, crude wooden buildings of the early mining days

in the West line the L-shaped street and cowboy performers whirl their lassos or shoot at balls in the air for the visitors' amusement. A funeral establishment with a dead dummy lying on the floor, dance halls, bar rooms and a gambling joint occupy these frame buildings.

"Aren't you working here any more?" a cowboy asks a Mexican girl walking the street in the mining village. "No," she answers, "I can't work for nothing." We enter the home industrial arts group, one of the free exhibits at the Fair. At some of these free exhibits, high pressure salesmen are at hand to take orders for the products displayed, or efforts are made to obtain your name and address.

(Millions of unemployed who sleep under bridges, in Hoovervilles, or close to the garbage dumps sleep on piles of filthy rags, old springs and mattresses, stacks of newspapers, and cook out of tin cans or kettles scuttled out of the dumps.)

General Motors, Chrysler and Nash have their own buildings wherein are exhibited the latest types of motor cars and photographic exhibits of the first automotive cars made, showing progress in motor and body construction from earlier days.

(Farmers in Kansas and other states are harnessing teams to their 1923 models, being unable to purchase gasoline.)

In the Travel and Transport Building progress in rail, motor and air transportation form the bulk of the exhibit. (All the railroad workers in the U. S. are facing a 22 per cent reduction in wages. Thousands upon thousands of workers ride freight trains all over the country, seeking employment that does not exist. And almost a million homeless men hitch hike on all the transcontinental highways of the nation unable to find work.)

In the Social Science Building is an artist's interpretation of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

(Seventeen million unemployed walk the streets and highways of America. Numerous strikes of workers against law wages and intolerable working conditions. Rebellion in the labor camps—a part of Roosevelt's New Deal—against poor food, unsanitary conditions and semi-military discipline.)

At the exhibit of the International Harvester Company, the very latest types of moving machines, tractors, combines and other agricultural equipment is on display. (The International Harvester Company, a \$250,000,000 corporation, is located in the 8,500 West section on Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, employees of the Harvester trust and their wives and children work in small patches of garden with their hands, hoes, rakes or hand cultivators.)

In the Electrical Building, the most modern and up-to-the-minute electrical equipment is exhibited for home, office, institution or factory. (Many workers have lost their homes because many factories are closed. In the hardware stores of Chicago kerosene lamps are on display and sold to unemployed or part-time workers who have had their electricity or gas turned off—being unable to pay the high prices charged by the utilities trust.)

Florida, Georgia, Alabama and other states of the Sunny South, located in the Court of States, have exhibit such products of the South as sugar cane, cotton and

manufactured cotton products, fruit and nuts, lumber and other products native to those states. (The chain gang is a common sight along any of the state or county highways in states south of the Mason and Dixon line. The chain gang is just as common as cotton fields, peach groves or pine woods. No chain gangs, however, are exhibited in the Court of States or any other part of the Century of Progress.)

And so on ad nauseum. This is the real World's Fair.

Let him on the road while he is footing it back to Fort Slocum, New York State forced-labor camp. A former cabby, he had been out for a day on a special pass. A short gaunt worker with hollow cheeks and a submissive smile. Forty-five years old. No family. The boss system never gave him a chance to settle down. Talk to him for five minutes and you get a picture of that large section of workers terrorized and crippled by capitalism's club and pistol.

He's been in camp for three weeks. They are going to send the man, all vets, out somewhere west, some say to California. Many of the vets came with feet sticking out of their shoes and clothes a puff of wind could blow off them. They are divided into three classes, according to age.

Some of the men are more than 60. The food ain't so good as what you get at home, poor as that is. It's steamcooked, and the coffee is got a different taste. There's plenty of it. They had a lot of young fellows down in the camp at first. They sure raised the devil, tall a-flying. The guards were called out after them. But the guards couldn't do anything. They tore out the plumbing and the electric wires. They threw the hash all around the mess hall. Why? The cabby hesitates and finally answers. They was young hotboxes, most of them Italian fellows. It doesn't enter his mind it wasn't never devily that was giving these boys off. They were protesting the bad conditions in camp.

"THE ARMY KNOWS HOW" A captain, two lieutenants and two sergeants are in charge of the

## Recent Fiction in the Soviet Union

Reviewed by ALAN CALMER.

SEVERAL years ago, a German critic, in discussing the problems of proletarian literature in his country, remarked: "One important task for us is the creation of a mass literature portraying not only the immediate struggle of the revolutionary proletariat, but also combating the pernicious influence of bourgeois literature. . . . There must be literature of this kind . . . effective in combating the dominant, unwholesome, thrilling fiction turned out by the bourgeois publishers." If this is true of Germany, it applies even more directly to the America scene, where the publication of dime novels and magazine thrillers is still a major industry. Although the economic crisis has reduced the number and the circulation of these periodicals, they still remain the literature of the masses. They are still devoured by factory hands and by the children of the petty-bourgeois masses.

THE bulk of these tales still deal with the old schemes of adventure, mystery, and love. More than ever before these stories serve the function of drug-and-dream literature for the disillusioned masses. In addition, the economic crisis has created a new field of popular fiction, in which unemployed in the breadlines are represented as bums and rascals and in which white-collar heroes and heroines dauntlessly brave and conquer the "depression." Finally, a number of serialized novels, choked with obscene vilifications of the Soviet people, are being fed to the American masses in the cheap magazines.

The American revolutionary literary movement has built up no protection against this gassing of the American masses.

In one field, however, a counter-offensive has been launched. The Cooperative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the U.S.S.R. has started to issue cheap, paperback translations of stories and novels dealing with the struggles and triumphs of the Soviet people. The three booklets under review are examples of this good work.

White Stone is a novelette by a worker correspondent who has developed into a talented fictionist. It is an excellent character sketch of a competent Russian worker, veteran and hero of the Civil War, who is possessed with an individualistic ideology. Under the pressure of responsibilities at "White Stone," a backward region where phosphorites are mined, he realizes that "as time went on, it would be more difficult to go on living as an individual, as a naked man on a barren island."

Commissar of the Gold Express is a novel dealing with the adventurous years of the Civil War. It is a thrilling story of a courageous Bolshevik, Rebrov, who outwits the Social-Revolutionaries and the Czechs in the Urals.

The Ferry is a bookful of stories dealing with the struggles of the Oyrats in the Altai Mountains, near Mongolia. In it we witness episodes of the rise of a backward nomadic people to the stage of the building of socialism. One of the most interesting sketches is The Grave of Urmat, a story of how a native Komsomolets defies the superstition of generations to build a collective farm at the foot of the hill on which Urmat, the sorcerer, is buried. In another, Den the Komsomolets, we are given a fine psychological picture of the clash between individual antagonism and social duty.

HOWEVER, these booklets represent only the beginning of an attempt to counteract the vile stories about the Soviet Union. Many more of these stories must be made available to English readers. Moreover, their circulation must be extended. Ways and means must be devised to make them reach as many people as the capitalist mass publications, which are sold in millions of newsstands, drugstores, and confectionary shops on every Main Street and Back Street in America.

### HISTORY OF RUSSIA OUT

WHEN M. N. Pokrovsky's Brief History of Russia was first published in the Soviet Union, Lenin wrote the author:

"I congratulate you very heartily on your success. I like your new book 'Brief History of Russia' immensely. The construction and the narrative are original."

International Publishers has just issued the English translation of the first volume of this important work.

The book is issued in two editions. The regular cloth edition sells at \$2.50 a copy; the Marxist Library edition, at \$2; obtainable at bookshops or direct from International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## A Strange American Funeral in Braddock

By MICHAEL GOLD

Listen to the mournful drums of a strange funeral. Listen to the story of a strange American funeral.

In the town of Braddock, Pennsylvania. Where steel-mills live like foul dragons burning, devouring man and earth and sky.

It is spring. Now the spring has wandered in, a frightened child in the land of the steel ogres, And Jan Clepak, the great grinning Bohemian on his way to work at six in the morning.

Sees buttons of bright grass on the hills across the river, and plum trees hung with wild, white blossoms. And as he sweats half-naked at his puddling trough, a fiend by the lake of brimstone.

The plum-trees soften his heart. The green grass-memories return and soften his heart. And he forgets to be hard as steel and remembers only his wife's breasts, his baby's little laughs and the way men sing when they are drunk and happy.

He remembers cows and sheep, and the grinning peasants, and the villages and fields of sunny Bohemia.

Listen to the mournful drums of a strange funeral. Listen to the story of a strange American funeral.

Wake up, wake up! Jan Clepak, the furnaces are roaring like tigers, The flames are flinging themselves at the high roof, like mad, yellow tigers at their cage.

Wake up! It is ten o'clock, and the next batch of mad, flowing steel is to be poured into your puddling trough. Wake up! wake up! for a flawed lever is cracking in one of these fiendish cauldrons.

Wake up! and wake up! for now the lever has cracked, and the steel is raging and running down the floor like an escaped madman.

Wake up! O, the dream is ended, and the steel has swallowed you forever, Jan Clepak!

Listen to the mournful drums of a strange funeral. Listen to the story of a strange American funeral.

Now three tons of hard steel hold at their heart, the bones, flesh, nerves, the muscles, brains and heart of Jan Clepak.

They hold the memories of green grass and sheep, the plum-trees, the baby-laughters, and the sunny Bohemian villages.

And the directors of the steel-mill present the great coffin of steel and man-memories to the widow of Jan Clepak.

And on the great truck it is borne now to the great trench in the graveyard.

And Jan Clepak's widow and two friends ride in a carriage behind the block of steel that holds Jan Clepak, and they weep behind the carriage-blinds, and mourn the soft man who was killed by hard steel.

Listen to the mournful drums of a strange funeral. Listen to the story of a strange American funeral.

Now three thinkers are thinking strange thoughts in the graveyard.

"O, I'll get drunk and stay drunk forever, I'll never marry woman, or father laughing children. I'll forget everything, I'll be nothing from now on. Life is a dirty joke, like Jan's funeral!"

One of the friends is thinking in the sweet-smelling graveyard.

As a derrick lowers the three tons of steel that held Jan Clepak.

"I'll wash clothes, I'll scrub floors, I'll be a fifty-cent whore, but my children will never work in the steel-mill!"

Jan Clepak's wife is thinking as earth is shovelled over the great steel coffin.

In the spring sunlight, in the soft April air. (LISTEN TO THE DRUMS OF THE STRANGE AMERICAN FUNERAL!)

"I'll make myself hard as steel, harder. I'll come some day and make bullets out of Jan's body, and shoot them into a tyrant's heart!"

The other friend is thinking, the listener. He, who listened to the mournful drums of the strange funeral.

And turned as mad as a fiendish cauldron with cracked level.

LISTEN TO THE MOURNFUL DRUMS OF A STRANGE FUNERAL. LISTEN TO THE STORY OF A STRANGE AMERICAN FUNERAL.

(From "May Days," An Anthology of Masses-Liberator verse)

## Minute Movie Reviews

**Song of the Eagle** Prohibition is responsible for the depression in this one. Reopen the breweries and prosperity will come pouring out of beer bottles from around all corners. A strong appeal to the war veterans to organize themselves into fascist gangs!

**Elmer the Great** Joe E. Brown in Ring Lardner's famous baseball story. And what baseball! In a pouring rain, with the score even in the last half of the last inning and the bases loaded and even with the pitcher throwing crooked balls, "Babe Ruth" Joe Brown does the expected—knocks out a home run, wins the game, the world series, the money and the girl. Nuff sed.

**Hell's Holiday** The accompanying monologue introduced between the scenes of this official world war documentary by a slick to-gued orator turns this film that reveals the brutality and horror of imperialist war more vividly than any studio film, into actual propaganda FOR war.

**Heroes for Sale** The central theme in this "New Deal" movie is that breadlines are not so bad and that workers are unemployed because of laziness and the introduction of improved machinery by heartless bosses, to say nothing of the red menace. The most demagogic of recent Hollywood movies.

**Honor Potamkin** PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The children and councilors of the Workers' International Relief Camp at Lumberville have arranged a series of entertainments in honor of the memory of Harry Alan Potamkin, who was so well loved by the children of the working class.

Saturday, August 12, on the camp grounds a play by Potamkin will be acted by the children, a chalk carved on every pie and a present by the children will be presented.

NEWARK, N. J.—The Jack London Club has joined with other working class organizations in honoring Harry Alan Potamkin.

## On Operating Table



ANDREW MELLON, who is dissected by Harvey O'Connor in his book, "Mellon's Millions: The Biography of a Fortune."

## Fighting Songs for Workers' Children

PIONEER SONG BOOK, Published by the New Pioneer Publishing Company, 32 pp. Price \$0.10. Written and edited by Harry Alan Potamkin. Music by Gertrude Rody. Decorations by D. Marya. Reviewed by SASHA SMALL.

CHILDREN marching through the streets, male and maybe hungry, their shoes are kind of torn and their skinny elbows stick out of torn sweaters—but they are marching and the sun is shining and they want to sing—

"Empty is the cupboard, no pillow for the head

We are the hunger children who fight for milk and bread We are the hunger children who fight for milk and bread We are the workers' children, who must Who must be fed."

Children sitting around a camp fire, happy tanned faces, glistening black ones that reflect the glow of the fire—they want to sing—

"Hiking, swimming, camping, ball We want these for children all Workers' children come with us, We're the sons of Spartacus."

Children, tired and worn, walking beside their tired and worn parents on the picket line, staring back defiantly at the cops, needing something to show their defiance, want to sing—

"The kids are having a peach of a time, parley vous The kids are having a peach of a time, parley vous The kids are having a peach of a time, parley vous"

"The engine of state power," says O'Connor, "stood at the Mellons' command, not merely to wring petroleum concessions from semi-colonial governments, to bless the acquisition of monopoly privileges and to shift tax burdens, but for the everyday protection of the family's property. A formidable army of the Pittsburgh district alone—state troopers, city police, coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs, spies—was hired to guarantee the Mellons and fellow employers against the success of movements aimed at better wages and living conditions."

It is this power the miners in Pennsylvania now feel in their strike for higher wages, and for union recognition. O'Connor, however, doesn't add that John L. Lewis and William Green are just as much a tool of the Mellons and Morgans as the capitalist state and the spies and deputy sheriffs.

No was can be fought without placing hundreds of millions into the Mellons' pockets. Every battle-shed and bombing plane that is built sends dollars rolling into the pockets of the Mellons. Poison gas turns into money for the Mellons.

O'Connor traces the story of the rise of the Mellons from the founding of the fortune up to the present day.

ANDREW MELLON was born to a wealth. The story of the growth of the Mellon billions is the history of the rise of capitalism in the United States, and peculiarly enough traces the rise of capitalism generally as described by Marx in "Imperialism" and later by Lenin in "Imperialism."

Thomas Mellon, the father of Andy, was a money-lender and usurer. Like a buzzard he fed on the corpses of financial failures. He amassed his fortune on the misfortunes of small mechanics and home owners. Thomas, like Andy, blessed and grew fat on crime.

At the end of the Civil War he was already a powerful financier, laying the foundation for the Mellon billions that the first imperialist war, the Spanish-American war, gave a powerful impetus, and that the last World War launched in its full glory.

A FORMULA FOR PATRIOTS Speaking of war, old Thomas Mellon gave his sons some advice, "In time you will come to understand," he told his offspring, "and believe that a man may be a patriot without risking his own life or sacrificing his health."

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plying aluminum for airplanes, the aluminum trusts manufacture time fuses, air cooled machine guns, ammuns, composed of powdered aluminum and ammonium nitrate, a powerful explosive.

Through his billion dollar corporations, Mellon can chisel profits in a thousand ways. Not only does he get them through exploiting the tens of thousands of workers in his most powerful companies such as the Aluminum Company of America with its 57 subsidiaries, the Koppers Co., with its 66 subsidiaries, the Pittsburgh Coal Co., with its 22 affiliate companies, or the Gulf Oil Corporation, with its 21 subsidiaries. But he gets it in the banks, through tax evasions, through renting company houses to miners, through charging higher prices at his company stores, through graft and corruption of every kind, through speculatively made tariffs and monopoly prices.

TOWARDS labor, the Mellon policy is expressed by his brother, Richard B. Mellon. "You could not run a coal company without machine guns," he said.

Every Pennsylvania miner has looked into the muzzle of a Mellon machine gun.

O'Connor gives the history of scrip, another method that Mellon has of chiseling profits, taking it out of the hide of the starved miners.

The 1873 crisis broke, H. C. Frick, an assiduous Mellon, found himself hard up. "What more practical than to pay his men off in scrip redeemable at the (company) store? It worked so well that when good times returned, Frick continued the scrip and it became a fixed custom in the western Pennsylvania coal and coke regions."

NOT AFFECTED BY CRISIS In this day of the "New Deal," when Green and Lewis never tire of telling the workers that labor, capital and the government are really a cooperative society, we see how little different their ideology is from that of Andrew Mellon. In 1931 Mellon said: "Both labor and capital are beginning to realize that they have common interests. . . . Labor as well as capital must think in constant terms and must act in harmony with and not in antagonism to those great economic laws. . . . Green and Lewis used almost these very words to drive the 60,000 Pennsylvania miners back into the Mellon and Morgan mines."

When the crisis came, Mellon said prosperity would return immediately but fired over half his workers. But his profits stayed up in the tens of millions. The Mellon family's profits during the crisis, not to count the hundreds of millions in reserve funds in his many mighty corporations, is a gigantic reservoir for unemployment insurance—Gulf Oil in 1931 made \$2,743,000 with a surplus fund at hand of \$178,420,000; Aluminum's profits was \$10,867,000 in 1930; \$4,595,000 in 1931, and \$4,411,000 paid out in 1932. Koppers, another Mellon treasure, saw its assets leap in the crisis years of 1931 and 1932 from \$16,000,000, to \$186,079,000. Space does not permit listing the other tens of millions except to mention that the Mellon financial structure paid a dividend of 200 per cent in 1933, when the First National Bank of New York, premier dividend-paying bank, paid a mere 100 per cent.

"MELLON'S MILLIONS" leaves no secret about one of the greatest sources for the payment of unemployment insurance if the workers can rally their forces to demand and get it.

O'Connor's book is a thorough piece of work on the Mellon family, which is a good slice of present day capitalism. It is excellently written, easy to read.

While effectively presenting all the available facts of the Mellon millions, O'Connor draws no theoretical conclusions about the development of American imperialism. We just learn that capitalism is morally bad but get no historical reasons, and no way out is indicated.

The mere presentation of facts in this manner—without drawing the inevitable political conclusions—limits the value of this otherwise excellent book.

Pennsylvania workers who want to know their main boss should read all who want to study present-day capitalism should read it.

International Publishers is going to make its main facts available to a larger group of workers who cannot afford to buy the book by issuing a popular pamphlet by O'Connor on "How the Mellons Got Rich."

A special feature is the announcement of a playwriting contest (for short plays) for the purpose of selecting suitable repertory for the workers' theatres throughout the United States. The contest closes September 30, 1933. "Workers Theatre" sells for 10 cents a copy, subscription \$1. Yearly Address: 42 East 12th St., New York City.

## MELLON: THE STORY OF U.S. CAPITALISM

Miners and Steel Workers Face Ruthless and Bloody Foe in Mellon Oligarchy

"MELLON'S MILLIONS: THE BIOGRAPHY OF A FORTUNE," by Harvey O'Connor. John Day Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by HARRY GANNES.

IN Pittsburgh lives a cadaverous old man whose family controls corporations of a total value of \$6,091,000,000. His name is Andrew Mellon. Of the 59 men who rule America, according to former ambassador Gerard, Andrew Mellon is listed second only to John D. Rockefeller and precedes Morgan.

The life story of this skinny sponge who can suck so much wealth from the American workers is told in "Mellon's Millions," by Harvey O'Connor, a labor journalist and formerly head of the Eastern Bureau of the Federated Press.

Do you want to know what imperialism is? O'Connor has written its meaning in the life of this single individual. Do you want an example of monopoly capitalism? Mellon has created the most complete monopoly in the United States, the Aluminum Company of America, with 40 subsidiaries in Canada, Norway, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and India.

What is fusion of finance and industrial capital, creating a finance oligarchy? The Mellon family, with Andrew Mellon at its head, controls the Mellon National Bank, the Union Trust Co. and 22 other banks with resources of over \$2,000,000,000, linked by a thousand threads to the mightiest corporations in Pennsylvania, and throughout the country, with total assets of nearly \$10,500,000,000.

Do you want an example, in the living flesh, of what Lenin means when he speaks of the fusion of the finance oligarchy and the capitalist state power?

Andrew Mellon was secretary of the treasury under three presidents, dishing out \$1,271,000,000 in tax refunds to the biggest corporations, not forgetting himself to the extent of \$7,000,000.

"The engine of state power," says O'Connor, "stood at the Mellons' command, not merely to wring petroleum concessions from semi-colonial governments, to bless the acquisition of monopoly privileges and to shift tax burdens, but for the everyday protection of the family's property. A formidable army of the Pittsburgh district alone—state troopers, city police, coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs, spies—was hired to guarantee the Mellons and fellow employers against the success of movements aimed at better wages and living conditions."

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# DELEGATION WILL OFFER MILITANT PROGRAM TO N.Y. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

### Will Call on Socialist-Led Meeting to Endorse U. S. Anti-War Congress, and to Unite on Plan of Militant Action

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—When the New York State Continental Congress (Socialist-led) meets in Odd Fellows Hall here Sunday morning, a committee representing the militant workers' organizations which were excluded from the Congress by its Socialist leaders, will ask for the floor to present their program for united working class action.

They will especially urge the delegates to follow the example of the Massachusetts State Continental Congress by endorsing the United States Congress Against War, which meets in New York September 2, 3 and 4, to elect delegates to it.

On the committee will be Carl Winter, of the Unemployed Councils; Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for mayor of New York; William Burroughs, Negro candidate of the Communist Party for comptroller of New York, and representatives of the Needle Trade Workers Industrial Union, the Food Workers Industrial Union, and other militant workers' organizations.

They will present to the delegates an appeal for united action, and will offer a program under which to carry it out. The program is as follows: Against the National Industrial Recovery Act; for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; immediate launching of a \$1,000,000,000 state public works program of housing, school, hospital, and road building; against the regimenting of labor in the forced labor camps; for immediate cash relief for all farmers in need, against foreclosures, for free milk to children of the unemployed; for restoration of all wage-cuts to state civil employees; against discrimination; against segregation of Negroes; against all forms of terror against the workers; against imperialist war and all war preparations; for defense of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese people; for setting up local machinery to carry out these united actions.

The appeal to the delegates is signed by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity Council, the Unemployed Councils, the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, the International Workers Order, the Council of Workers Clubs, the City Clubs Committee, the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism and other workers anti-fascist organizations. Metal Workers, Marine Workers and other unions affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

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## 468 YEARS FOR 39 SPANISH STRIKERS

### Savage Sentences in Social Democratic Country

BARCELONA, Aug. 11.—For taking part in the general strikes which broke out all over Spain in February of last year, 39 Spanish workers have been sentenced to prison terms of six to twenty years by a special court in Barcelona.

## Veteran Revolutionist Dies of Hunger Strike in Rumanian Dungeon

PARIS, Aug. 11.—"Humanite" reports the death in Rumania of Jascha Bergman, an old Bessarabian revolutionist, during a hunger strike after 13 years in a Rumanian prison. He maintained his strike for 36 days before succumbing.

## Soviet Offers Low Price Rest Service to American Workers

NEW YORK.—The Soviet Government has arranged that limited number of workers sent to the Soviet Union by American workers' organizations will be able to spend 30 days in a Soviet rest home of sanitarium for \$30 to \$35.

## Chinese Universities Raided, Students Held

PEIPING, Aug. 11.—Police arrested seven students, and reported finding large quantities of Communist literature, in raids on the dormitories of Tsinghua and Yenching universities. The university is supported by the American Boxer Fund, the second is an American mission institution.

## Weimar Anniversary Is First "National Fish Day" in Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—By edict of the Nazi Party, today is the first "national fish day," which now becomes a weekly institution. All Germans are called on to eat only fish on Friday.

## MANY CITIES SET TO BEGIN DRIVE AGAINST FASCISM

### Broad United Front in Minneapolis Has Big Program

NEW YORK.—The following dates for the intensive drives being prepared by the Committees for Aid to Victims of German Fascism were announced today:

MINNEAPOLIS... Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Rochester, San Francisco, will hold their drive the week of August 14 to 21. Cincinnati will have a special tag-day August 20. St. Louis, August 13; Chicago, which held its drive August 7 to 14, will have a special intensive tag-day August 26.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Under the leadership of the Chicago Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, Chicago workers' organizations have pledged to raise at least \$2,000 in the month of August in their anti-fascist campaign.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 11.—A complete program of activities by the Minneapolis Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, in carrying out of the week of defense and relief to the victims of German Fascism, was announced today.

The anti-fascist week will open with nine open-air meetings at which collections will be taken up for aid to the victims of Hitler's Brown Terror, Monday, August 14. On Tuesday, there will be a leaflet distribution in all the large factories of Minneapolis, to be followed up Wednesday by collections in the factories and at factory gates.

Thursday, Friday the International Labor Defense and other organizations affiliated to the united front against Fascism will hold meetings to discuss the struggle against Fascism, at which collections will be taken up.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—The Philadelphia drive for aid to victims of German Fascism has been extended to August 21, in order to reach larger masses of workers willing to extend moral and material aid to Hitler's victims, it was announced today.

A mass memorial meeting for the four workers recently beheaded in Hitler's Alcazar will be held August 17 at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust Ave., it was announced by the I.L.D., Alfred Wagenknecht, secretary of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, will speak.

"NOW—!"



## AUSTRIA TO BE ALLOWED 8,000 MORE SOLDIERS

### Increase Permitted to Combat Nazi Inroads

PARIS, Aug. 11.—An increase of 8,000 in the army allowed by the peace treaties, for defense against the propaganda campaign of the Nazis, is to be allowed Austria by the former Allies, it was reported today.

The report said that Poland and the Little Entente nations, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia had agreed, and that France and Great Britain were prepared to agree.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The contradictions between the major European powers, which all wish to keep Germany out of Austria, but also wish to keep each other from gaining prestige in the process, stood out sharply today as the newspapers took up the aftermath of the protests of England, France and Germany against Nazi propaganda in Austria.

The protests were to be made under the Four Power Pact, which calls for close consultation of the various powers. But it now appears that England as well as Italy withheld its written note.

The Italian ambassador in Berlin had a private conversation with the German Foreign office, and received a promise that the Nazi actions would cease. The British ambassador thereupon made only an oral protest, but France was not advised of this, and Andre Francois-Poncet, the French ambassador, was the only one to submit a written note, and received a reply.

MEANWHILE, German radio attacks on Chancellor Dollfus of Austria became even sharper. Conservative French newspapers are demanding that France now withdraw from the Four-Power pact.

## EXPECT POOR CANADIAN CROP

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The Canadian field crops will be 16 to 57 per cent below average this year, according to the forecast of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Heat and drought are chiefly responsible. Flax will be only 43 per cent of average, and wheat only 57 per cent; potatoes will be 84 per cent.

## Main Link Is Carrying Out of Correct Policy

Every Party member must now understand that it depends on correct policy and above all, the execution of the correct policy whether we will be able to mobilize the masses of workers for struggle and whether our Party, in this historically favorable situation will become the decisive mass Party of the American proletariat, or whether the bourgeoisie with the help of its social-fascist and fascist agents will succeed in disorganizing the mass movement and keeping it down.

Never before was the situation in the country so favorable for the development of the Communist Party into a real revolutionary mass Party. But from this it follows also that failure of the Party to understand its chief task—namely, to become rooted in the decisive industrial centers, in the important big factories—never before represented such great danger for the fulfillment of our revolutionary tasks as a whole.—(From the "Open Letter.")

## Nazi Edict Hits At Foreign Ship Lines

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Practically a deathblow to the German trade of non-German passenger steamship lines is dealt by a Nazi decree which forbids exportation of more than 200 marks by any individual.

Almost all ship passages out of Germany cost more than 200 marks, so that it is almost impossible for non-German lines to sell any in Germany.

## Police and Socialists Try to Disrupt Riga Anti-Fascist Congress

RIGA, Aug. 11.—Despite police provocation and the opposition of the Social Democratic press, 100 delegates of 40 organizations held an anti-fascist conference here.

The Latvian Association of Demobilized Soldiers took a leading part in calling the conference. Roman Rolland and Henri Barbusse were elected to the honorary presidency.

The police disturbed the conference several times, cleared all the visitors' seats, and prohibited any discussion of the leading address, made by Berg, leader of the workers and peasants' fraction in the Latvian parliament.

## German Book Calling for Pogroms Sold by Fascists in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Thousands of copies of a book named "The International Pest," written by Marianne Obuchow, a Russian White Guard woman, are being peddled all over Berlin.

The book is a direct appeal for pogroms. It declares that the Jews are guilty of every crime against humanity committed in the last 2,000 years. It declares that there is a Jewish plot to destroy all other peoples.

There is an anti-semitism which means that the Jews are slain by the Gentiles, who have come to the end of their endurance," the book says. "This anti-semitism is terrible but its results are beneficent. It solves the Jewish problem by destroying the Jews. This anti-semitism comes from God himself."

The Social Democratic press devoted a great deal of space to attempts to discredit the conference.

## PAYROLLS FALL 25-P.C. AS NAZIS CLAIM JOB GAIN

### Forced Labor Reduces Official Jobless Totals

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The German newspapers announce with glaring headlines that unemployment has been reduced 25 per cent from January to the last half of July. The official figures of the National Insurance Institute are 4,488,000 unemployed in July, as against 6,041,000 in January.

But the Reich Statistical Office reports at the same time that the receipts from the 10 per cent wage tax on all wages of 100 marks (about \$32) a month have fallen off by 25 per cent.

Whether the number of officially unemployed has decreased or not, the payrolls have decreased by at least 25 per cent since Hitler came to power.

The decrease in unemployment actually represents the increase in forced labor. The unemployed are made to work at "wages" which are no higher than their previous unemployment benefits, or for food alone, as in the case of the 150,000 men and women in the "labor service army."

Announcing a new "drive against unemployment" in September, Adolf Hitler in his speech at Berchtesgaden last Saturday said it was merely intended to "hold the gains obtained during the summer." No effort to increase employment is even projected until next Spring.

## No Smoking or Rouge Allowed Nazi Women

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Rouge, lipstick, or public smoking are forbidden for women members of the Nazi cells in Lower Franconia. Rouge and lipstick are also forbidden them in Breslau. Any woman found breaking the rule is to be expelled, which means she will lose the few benefits any worker can still get under German Fascism.

MORE than 40,000 workers are active as voluntary labor inspectors, to see to the improvement of labor protection in the factories, and there are 50,000 elected insurance delegates, charged with checking and supervising the insurance institutions. By the initiative of the trade unions 3,500 social insurance pay offices have recently been organized, in addition to special "branch insurance institutions" for special branches of industry. Now these numbers will need to be increased immensely.

The labor unions take over 311 recreation homes with annual accommodation for nearly a million and a half workers, and 97 sanatoria which can accommodate 141,000 workers at one time. They are also building 62 new sanatoria and recreation homes this year. They now have creches to accommodate 350,000 children.

# Communists Lead Mass Resistance to German Fascists

### Win Over Social-Democrats—Win Strike for Pay Raise—Demonstrate at Factory Gates; Expose Nazis in Shops

NEW YORK.—In its confidential, high-priced news letter to industrial workers the Whaley-Eaton Foreign Service reports that only the Communists are fighting Hitler in Germany.

## Exhausted Refugees from Fascist Italy Reach African Coast

TUNIS, Algeria, Aug. 11.—Completely exhausted after drifting in the Mediterranean for many days, 18 Italian refugees landed here from Sicily.

They declared they could no longer live in Sicily, where they could find neither work nor food. One of them is a man 87 years old. He and two others were so exhausted they had to be taken to a hospital.

## JOHN REED CLUBS SHAPE PROGRAM IN CONFERENCES

### Eastern Groups Propose Broad Basis of Membership

By CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

The two-day session of the Eastern Regional Conference of John Reed Clubs and allied cultural organizations at the end of July brought sharply to the fore the revolutionary upsurge of the masses, the leftward drift of professionals, intellectuals and other sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, and the growing but uncoordinated activities of workers and intellectuals toward the complete exposure of the bankruptcy of capitalist culture and the building of a proletarian culture.

At this conference which is followed this week-end by the Middle-Western Conference at Chicago and by the Western Conference some time later, delegates of the John Reed Clubs of Boston, New Haven, Hartford, New York, Paterson, Philadelphia, of the Jack London Clubs of Newark and Kearney, of the Workers' Cultural Clubs of Norwich, Bridgeport, and New London recorded a series of achievements of undoubted importance, but at the same time noted failings and weaknesses to be overcome in the struggle toward a real mass base for our cultural movement and the building of a proletarian culture.

The programs adopted internationally at the Kharkov Conference in 1921 and by the Chicago Conference of John Reed Clubs last year were reaffirmed.

In discussing these programs, the work accomplished, and our shortcomings, the delegates pledged a sharp break with all tendencies toward sectarianism and isolation, to win over intellectuals and to develop working-class cadres in the cultural fields, and to establish a broad mass base as the prerequisite for the creation of a genuine proletarian culture.

Several very difficult organizational problems arose, but these were resolved by the adoption of a resolution which, while keeping the specialized organizational forms developed in the larger cities (such as the John Reed Clubs), sought to have a strong club composed solely of artists and writers), also make provision for specifically local organizational forms needed in the smaller cities (such as Paterson, for example, where there is only one organization active on the cultural front). The John Reed Clubs represent the one national English-speaking cultural organization, and we believe it our duty to give leadership and to show initiative. The resolution points out the transitional form of organization proposed, stating that such an organizational form is made necessary by the conditions.

It is our intention that the work of the John Reed Clubs should be developed in such a way that all available forces in any locality will be organized into various craft cultural organizations in the end, although for this transitional period of early development these cultural forces may be organized into the local John Reed Clubs.

The goal of this procedure is the organization of a National Revolutionary Cultural Federation, through the building of city and state federations. In this Federation, the John Reed Clubs would represent the writers' and artists' craft groups, along with the other craft groupings.

But until this goal is a little nearer realization, the John Reed Clubs propose to act as an initiator and organizer of the English-speaking cultural front wherever possible and wherever conditions make it necessary.

The conference commemorated the life and revolutionary work of Harry Alan Potamkin by a resolution and by standing in silence for one minute. The conference also passed resolutions demanding the release of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, demanding the release of other class war prisoners, and of the Scottish boys, and protesting against the reign of brutal terror launched against the revolutionary masses and writers of China by the lackey of imperialism, the Kuomintang.

## German Socialists Join Reds

SAARBRUCK, Aug. 11.—The Fascist dictatorship has entirely failed to stop the activities of the Communist Party in Baden-Palatinate, despite numerous arrests. The "Arbeiter Zeitung," an illegal paper, is regularly published, and two pamphlets, "The Truth About the Burning of the Reichstag," and "Swastika Germany—Land of Judgment and Executioner," have been widely sold. Multigraphed local papers are regularly issued in Mannheim-Waldhof, Karlsruhe, Karlsruhe, Lorrach and other centers.

Communists in the labor camps a Kaffert and Gemersheim-Rhine organized demonstrations against the food and other conditions, and issued a leaflet in Gemersheim.

In Ludwigshafen, 25 social democratic workers have joined the Communist Party. The 50 members of the Ludwigshafen Young Socialist League have joined the Young Communist League; in Mannheim, 20 social democratic workers, including a leading functional worker in a large factory, have gone over to the Communist Party.

Other social democrats and Reichsbanner men have joined the Party in Freiburg, Karlsruhe, Singen, and elsewhere. Other Social Democratic workers have joined the Communists in distributing the "Arbeiter Zeitung." In Mannheim, a "Rote Volkstimme" has appeared in place of the former Social Democratic newspaper, but its line has completely changed, and it advocates the united front with the Communists.

Four Months for Singing

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—For buying the illegal Communist "Volkzeitung," Hamburg worker, was sentenced to three months in jail.

A 60-year old Berlin shoemaker was sentenced to four months in jail for humming the "International" on the street.

For chopping down an oak dedicated to Chancellor Hitler, two Goerlitz workers were sentenced to one year in prison, and deprived of citizenship rights for three years.

SPUTTGART, Aug. 11.—Fearing that the workers would turn the Stuttgart Athletic Festival into an anti-fascist demonstration, the police arrested more than 500 persons, holding them as hostages until after the festival.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—When the National Socialist Shop Council in the Berlin Oberspreewald Cable Works called a workers' meeting, a Communist worker took the floor, and despite frantic efforts of the Nazi leaders to stop him, spoke for 30 minutes, exposing the Nazi attacks on the workers' living standards and conditions of work. When the Nazi leaders tried to stop him, the whole audience of workers, including the Storm Troop members, insisted on his being allowed to continue. He was dismissed the following day.

Demonstrate at Factory Gates

HANOVER, Aug. 11.—Workers who struck at the Oberhausen Glass Works against ill-treatment of an apprentice by a foreman, advanced wage demands and won a two per cent increase after a two-day strike. Five hundred young workers in Hagenburg, on their way to the station to be transported to farms in Pomerania, sang the International and shouted "Down With Fascism!" Their guards did not dare interfere.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—As the workers of the General Electric Co., Brunnenstrasse, were leaving work, 50 workers stood at the gates, shouted Communist slogans, and distributed hundreds of leaflets, under the eyes of the fascist factory guards.

At a signal, hundreds of leaflets were dropped over a large group of apprentices of the A.E.G. Turbine Works in Hollander Strasse, who had been assembled in the factory sport grounds. The leaflets attacked the fascist functionary Weiz, who had dismissed an apprentice found with a copy of "Rote Fahne," and caused the arrest of another.

"Fear of America" Was Inukai Killing Motive

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—"Fear of American domination in the East" was given as the reason for the assassination last year of Premier Inukai, by Lieutenant Horiki Yamagishi, leader of the naval officers who are on trial at the Yokosuka naval base for the killing.

Yamagishi said he and his co-defendants believed that the Japanese officials who signed the naval treaties had betrayed the nation and played into American hands.

Who soon after made these statements about America, the naval court ordered all visitors excluded, and continued the trial in secret.

Soviet Engages 3,500 Canadian Lumber Men

GENEVA, Aug. 11.—The International Labor Office reports that 3,500 Canadian lumber workers have found work in Soviet Karelia and Kola peninsula. Several hundred have already arrived in Leningrad and have begun their work. The others are on their way.