

FREEDOM OF ANTI-FASCIST WORKER WILL BE DEMANDED BY UNITED FRONT GROUP

Memorial Meeting for Slain Italian Youth Authorizes Action Against Real Slayer

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Six prominent spokesmen will be chosen tomorrow to carry to District Attorney Matthew Sullivan of Queens County a demand by 1,000 protesting workers that Sullivan drop a murder indictment pending against Alton Terzani, young anti-fascist accused of killing his comrade, Anthony Fierro, and proceed against "the actual killer, a member of the fascist Khaki Shirts of America."

This action was authorized last night at a memorial meeting in honor of Fierro held in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St. Speakers there charged that the Queens County authorities had framed up Terzani and were shielding the real slayer.

Real Murderer Known. Fierro, a graduate of DeWitt Clinton High School, was killed while defending a friend who was being ejected from a meeting of the Khaki Shirts in Columbus Hall, Astoria, on July 14. Carlo Tresca, chairman of the memorial meeting, declared that two reputable eye-witnesses had identified the Khaki Shirts member as the actual murderer, but that Assistant District Attorney Joseph Loscalzo chose to accept a contradictory story by "General" Art Smith, national commander of the Khaki Shirts, and caused Terzani to be indicted for the crime.

"Workers do not come to memorial meetings to cry over their dead," declared Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the I. L. D. "They come to mobilize themselves to beat back against the capitalist forces which lie behind the fascist terror."

At Art Smith's suggestion a resolution was passed unanimously calling on the Governor Miller of Alabama to bring to justice the lynchers of the two Tuscaloosa Negroes slain on Sunday, and the officials which, he charged, conspired with the lynchers, and to safeguard the other three Negro boys in that case against violence.

Build United Front. "We are going to avenge Fierro by freeing Terzani, by freeing Money and Billings, and by building a powerful united front to act in every case of a frame-up by the boss class. We will combine in such a mighty alliance that the capitalists will not dare use any more terror against the workers."

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Five Other Speakers. Other speakers were Arturo Giovannitti, Italian labor poet, who was tried for murder in 1912 in Salem, Mass.; Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Norman Thomas, socialist leader; Vanni Montana of the Italian daily newspaper, La Stampa Libera, and Herbert Mahler, of the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W.

Further information can be gotten from the United Front Relief Committee, 111-8 1/2 St. So., Virginia, Minn.

Map Campaign for Shorter Hours at Fur Mass Meet Thursday

NEW YORK.—Furriers are called to a mass meeting at Cooper Union on Thursday immediately after work by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. The meeting is to ratify the unanimous decision made by the fur shop chairmen last week to start a campaign to establish the 35 hour week not later than September 1 in all fur shops. While the bosses are flying the Blue Eagle in their shops indicating that they have accepted the Blanket code which calls for a 35 hour week, they are taking no steps to establish the shorter hour week.

Fur workers are urged to attend this important meeting to map plans to enforce the 35 hour week in the industry.

Unemployed Council Demands Removal of the School Director

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Unemployed Council of Chalfant Borough adopted a resolution demanding the removal of School Director Milewski, who compels the children to come for milk in the evening though it could very well be distributed in the morning. The resolution points out that "the children were waiting for the milk delivery to the school building during a heavy rain on Thursday, Aug. 3. He was told that his action might result in the children catching colds and developing dangerous illness, and he replied: 'I can't help it if the children die; they must die sometime.'"

3,000 at Court House in County March At Roswell, N. M.

ROSSELL, N. M.—Three thousand people were at Court House Square in the Chaves County Hunger March. Their demands were: \$3 cash relief weekly for two and 75 cents additional for each dependent; stopping evictions, milk and shoes for school children; and keeping the relief stations open each day.

The demands were presented to the County Welfare Board and sent by them to the governor. The governor took no action on these needs of the jobless.

Despite the mobilization of strong-arm forces, a mass meeting was held the same evening, Aug. 9. There they had a display of 50 deputized and machine guns. One of the speakers at the meeting was arrested and later released.

Although the demands were not granted the effects are already felt by the increase in relief which was given following the march.

NOTICE UNITS AND MASS ORGANIZATIONS: Please make arrangements to have the edition (which comes off the press at 3:30 p. m.) of the Daily Worker sold at your open-air meetings. Call every night with money for your bundles at 35 E. 12th St. (store)

Banquet Saturday to Greet Ford, New C. P. Organizer in Harlem

NEW YORK.—A banquet to welcome James W. Ford, Communist Party candidate for vice-president at the last national elections, as section organizer of the Communist Party in Harlem will be held next Saturday, August 19, at 7:30 p. m., at the Spanish Workers' Center, 1413 Fifth Avenue.

The banquet will also be a farewell to Steve Kingston, who preceded Ford as organizer of Section 4.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, Charles Krumbine, organizer of the New York district, Robert Minor, Jack Stachel and other Party leaders will be among the speakers. The Liberator Chorus, the Red Dancers, and Girty Turner of the Duncan Dancers will entertain.

BAIL REDUCED FOR 3 HELD ON LEAFLET CHARGE

LABOR DEFENSE FREES YOUNG WORKERS ON HABEAS CORPUS

NEW YORK.—Writs of habeas corpus have been obtained by the International Labor Defense in the cases of Ben Klein, Jack Goldberg and Charles Williams, young workers framed for passing out leaflets before a shoe factory at Boerum Place and Bogart Street, Brooklyn, where a strike is in progress, denouncing the NRA slave code.

Trial for the three, framed for "attempted felonious assault" based on "possession of a razor blade" will be held next Wednesday, August 15, at 9 a. m. at Bridge Plaza Magistrate's Court.

The I.L.D. urges workers to pack the court and smash this attempted frame-up.

Caves in from Hunger; Boss Says He Is Intoxicated

JAMAICA, L. I.—At the Morris Park, L. I., Railroad oil house a worker collapsed from hunger while working. The men picked him up and laid him on some cotton waste. His boss came over and, after going through the motions like a doctor, by feeling his pulse and so on, said to another boss: "The man was drunk. The other boss said, 'It's indigestion.' But the worker told another worker that he hadn't eaten that whole day."

Due to the starvation wages paid to labor under the New Deal and through the NRA on the railroads in this country, a man with a family cannot hold skin and bones together.

While in Cleveland the well-fed and overpaid Railroad Brotherhoods chiefs are whittling away time whether we need or don't need a Code, the unity movement is preparing the workers for the stand which we will have to take.

Workers Adopt Demands for Pipe Trade

NEW YORK.—Five hundred workers of the smoking pipe industry adopted a code which was forwarded to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Hugh Johnson, NIRA administrator in Washington.

The chief demands in the code are for a maximum work week of 30 hours; a maximum of 60 hours overtime per man per year and no more than five hours per week; a minimum wage of \$20 for the unskilled and \$35 for the skilled; time and a half for overtime; time equal pay to women and youth; wages to be adjusted to meet the rising cost of living; unemployment insurance to be paid out of a national fund created by the employers and the government and recognition of the union and the right to strike.

Philadelphia Sheet Metal Workers Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—A meeting of all the sheet metal workers and cornice makers and roofers will be held on Thursday, August 17, 8 p. m. at 1527 S. 6th St. This meeting is being called by the Metal Cornice and Roofers Union which was reorganized last Thursday, August 10th. Many workers have already joined the union and are prepared for the organization of the entire trade, including sheet metal workers in the trade. We call upon all workers in our trade, employed and unemployed, to come to the meeting.

While this dirty deal was being put over the Columbia brain trust Moley and Tugwell were busy in Washington ballyhooing the N.R.A. and promising the workers their right to organize.

The attitude of the administration to students and faculty members who fight for their interests is just as "liberal" as the treatment given the workers. The cases of Reed Harris, expelled Spectator editor, and

Donald Henderson, dismissed instructor, are known well enough. But more has happened since.

The discrimination against the Negroes is a burning grievance on the campus. The Daily Worker has not adequately handled this in its Aug. 10 issue, in the report of the World Problems Club.

These conditions smell much worse than the I. R. T. latrines which the previous correspondent mentioned. But more and more workers, student workers, and students express their determination to fight the administration and its repressive policies.

The workers and student workers are learning to organize in spite of the administration spies. The Campus Workers' Group, affiliated with the Food Workers Industrial Union, at 4 W. 18th St., is continually gaining new members. The workers and students are on the way toward throwing the Columbia brain trust's hypocritical promises back in their teeth and building powerful organization in spite of the N.R.A. and its

Get in touch with the group and act organizationally, the only effective way, to get concessions from any boss, including the "Liberal" University.

Editor's Note: We are always glad when readers point out mistakes we may have made, but we ask this writer on what authority he contradicts us when it is the women's toilets that the correspondent wrote about? The woman student who wrote the original item, lists three buildings in which the toilets exactly fit the description sent in. They are East Hall, the Central Library Building, and the School of Business.

Now if there are any other exceptions to be taken on this subject, we offer to send two investigators to the campus, a man and a woman, to get the low-down on the subject first-hand.

Canned Food Kills Boy in Forced Labor Camp

Report Leaves Officials Blameless in This Killing and the De Noia Death

NEW YORK.—Dominick Molletto, 21, went to one of Roosevelt's Forced Labor camps a tall strong and healthy boy. He was brought back to his mother at 133 First Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, dead.

Official indifference and negligence was the cause of his death just as in the case of Benjamin De Noia, the boy killed by a falling tree. But in both cases the official report whitewashed the camp authorities.

The employed Council yesterday received a letter from Robert Fechner, National Director of the camps, stating that "no blame could be attached to anyone connected with the camps."

The official report of Molletto's death gives the cause as "pneumonia." They didn't say that the boy had been in the hospital with swollen ankles from July 8 to July 22.

And certainly they omitted the fact that right after his hospital experience, he was set to work in the kitchen from 6:30 to 10:30 p. m. at night. Eleven and a half hours of work a boy who could hardly stand on his feet.

Made to peel potatoes, wash pots in sloppy water, in a hot smelly kitchen of a camp outfit. As he said in a letter to his mother on July 20, "I can't talk, I can't talk," she went to work right after I got out of the hospital," he wrote. "They didn't give me a day's rest and that made my legs worse. They won't give you the right kind of medical treatment."

Neither will the official report say that there was a food riot in the Port Elizabeth camp. The boys complained they were getting too much canned stuff to eat. Dr. Paul Luttinger, Medical Expert of the Daily Worker, pointed out that there was a definite connection between the constant use of canned food and swollen ankles. During the war, whole ships were fed on a constant diet of canned food on the account of swollen ankles. Officers on the ship, fed on fresh vegetables and fruits suffered no ailments. This is part of the official record.

For the camp officials it is enough to say he died from pneumonia. But this peculiar case of swollen ankles lowers the natural resistance of the body to the point where an ordinary cold can lead to death. And the direct cause of death was the cheap grade of canned food served.

550 MORE JOIN SLIPPER STRIKE

Mass Meeting Hears Union Organizer

NEW YORK.—At an overflow meeting of slipper workers which was held yesterday afternoon at Manhattan Lyceum, a report that an additional 500 workers have joined the strikers' ranks was received with joyous cheering. The strike is conducted under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union. Speakers at the mass meeting were the organizer, Rosenberg, Fred Biedenapp, organizer of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, the Italian organizer, and workers representing the shops on strike. It was brought out that not alone the bosses, but even the workers are amazed at the rapid growth of the strikers' ranks. The names of 36 shops that are on strike were read, at the conclusion the workers from the floor called attention to new shops having joined the slipper workers' union yesterday. "The strike has captured the workers' imagination," Rosenberg said, "and our picket line is a guarantee for victory."

Biedenapp's speech was also received with great enthusiasm. It was brought out that out of town shops were neglected by the old unions. The industrial union hopes to bring these unorganized workers into the organization of the slipper workers.

N. Y. Party District Invites All Workers to Italian Picnic

NEW YORK.—The New York District of the Communist Party issued a call inviting the workers to come out en-masse to the picnic Sunday, August 20th at Brandt Farm, for the benefit of the only Italian paper which leads the struggle of the Italian workers against fascism.

The picnic committee has announced an unusual program. Among the features there will be fireworks, Venetian illumination, sport contest, dancing, etc. Spagnetti will be served at depression prices.

WHAT'S ON—

Wednesday
ATTENTION Delegates to the Brownsville Daily Worker Committee. Meeting at 1815 Pitkin Ave. Very important. All delegates be on time at 8 p. m.
LECTURE ON NRA by J. Schuder, French Workers Club, 40 W. 66th St., 8:30 p. m. Adm. free.
OPEN AIR MEETING at E. 14th Street, Kings Highway, by Flatbush Workers Club.
SECTION COUNCIL LEAGUE of Workers Theaters.

Tel: Fordham 7-4011 BRONX WORKERS! PATRONIZE Columbus Steam Laundry Service, Inc.

2157 PROSPECT AVENUE BRONX, N. Y.
A Laundry Workers Industrial Union Shop

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Grand Opening Wednesday, August 16th
APEX CAFETERIA—Bar and Grill
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Eat Quality Food in Comfort
SOUVENIRS TO ALL
A FOOD WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION SHOP
All Comrades Meet at the

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
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JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY—ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. New York

Williamsburgh Comrades Welcome De Luxe Cafeteria
94 Graham Ave., Cor. Siegel St.
EVERY BITE A DELIGHT

Farmer Kills Himself: Has No Means of Feeding 10 Children

CHISHOLM, Minn.—John Tanka, a farmer of Balkan township, committed suicide, as he could not see his family starving any longer. Tanka leaves 10 children. The county board has been cutting relief because the metal mining companies controlled by the U. S. Steel corporation are not paying their taxes.

Gonshak Sentence Reduced to Eight Months by Board

Arrested for Leading Relief Demonstration

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The sentence of Sam Gonshak, unemployed worker arrested for leading a demonstration before the Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Sts., was changed from two years to eight months in the work house. Gonshak was originally sentenced by the labor-hating Judge Thomas Aurelio, who invoked for this purpose the long unused Section 4 of the Parole Law.

Over 100,000 signatures have already been collected by the International Labor Defense on a petition demanding that Governor Lehman pardon Gonshak at once and remove Judge Aurelio.

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Gene, Joe and Helen Make the Headlines

Genial Gene Sarazen, inheritor of the Jones Imperial Mantle has the \$1500 Professional Golfers' Association cup all polished and tucked away. The tournament netted him an extra \$1000 in cash and many intangible thousands in publicity. In the light of our deplorable lack of a suitable financial column, we register this entry.

Gene didn't want to enter the tournament. He was scheduled for an exhibition tour with Joe Kirkwood, the trick shooter, and the P. G. A. meet interfered with his plans. Also, he had little prestige to gain—competition was hot and the inheritor of the Mantle off his game. He demurred, balked, squawked, to be precise. He issued an ultimatum.

George Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers Association, countered with an ultimatum of his own. "You compete," he said, "or your expense allowance for the next Ryder Cup match will be cut to the bone." The appeal was strong, Gene acquiesced.

He acquiesced and breezed through the opposition like Dudley, Farrell and Goggin. His statement, "Pretty good for an old man supposed to be all washed up," made the sports pages.

And now you and you will be buying popular brands of cigarettes, shoes and sweaters because Sarazen happened to sink a putt on the thirty-second green and qualified to endorse them.

Voice from the Depths
"What we lost in a week, we can win back in a week," states Joe McCarthy, the Yankee boss. "We were only a game behind a week ago tonight and the big part of the Washington lead has been picked up since then. Why can't we win it back?"

Why? Because Gomez, Ruffing and Allen can't finish games, Ruth, Combs, Lazzeri and Gehrig are tired, and of the younger men only Chapman, Dickey and Van Atta are coming through with championship stuff.

Etiquette
While golfing, baseball and boxing run along their worn and well-established grooves, tennis is the one major sport registering progressive tendencies. Two years ago Helen Wills Moody blazed the trail by appearing without stockings at Forest Hills and last season Bunny Austin stalked out his pioneer's claim by wearing shorts on court.

Although the Deliberating Body of the West Side Tennis Club deliberated mildly against the principle of shorts, mass pressure by lady players with presentable stems caused a reversal of decision.

Miss Helen Jacobs, the femininely amazonian defending champion blushed and smiled graciously as she made her statement: "I talked to mother over the long distance phone to the Coast and she said it would be all right, but of course, I'll be a bit nervous at first. I think shorts look so nice. Don't you?"

A LETTER
(By a Labor Sports Correspondent)
FREE ACRES, N. J., Aug. 15.—More than 500 men, women, and children met Sunday at Camp Elmire, near Elizabeth, to attend opening exercises for the new swimming pool of the Workers' Gymnasium and Sport Alliance of America.

The pool is situated in the midst of beautiful woods and is splendidly built complete of concrete. All labor put into it from the digging to the casting of concrete was done by the worker sportsmen themselves. 14,000 hours of voluntary labor was put into the building of the pool, which has 72x30 foot swimming space and all appliances for conducting swimming contests and water sports games.

Opening ceremonies were conducted by Comrade Fritz Schade, chairman of the New York district. In his speech he strongly stressed the need for working class solidarity and

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Newark 000 020 000-2 6 0
Toronto 140 200 000-4 13 1
Babonowski and Kies; Birkoff and Riving.
Jersey city 200 300 000-5 9 1
Philadelphia 200 107 015-9 10
Casarella and Rens; Lindsay and Florence.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Washington 000 003 020-5 9 9
Chicago 010 000 000-1 9 1
Crowder and Sewell; Jones and Berry.
Philadelphia 200 100 020-5 14 4
Cleveland 002 100 002-7 9 0
Groves and Cochrane; Ferrell and Spence.
Boston 001 000 031-5 9 1
Detroit 101 001 000-3 9 3
H. Johnson and Ferrell; Marberry and Rayworth.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 000 100 000-0 10 6
Boston 010 000 001-2 5 3
Rush and Hartnett; Cantwell and Spohn.
St. Louis 100 002 003-5 11 1
Philadelphia 000 100 000-1 6 2
Hallahan and Wilson; Hansen and Davis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Newark 000 020 000-2 6 0
Toronto 140 200 000-4 13 1
Babonowski and Kies; Birkoff and Riving.
Jersey city 200 300 000-5 9 1
Philadelphia 200 107 015-9 10
Casarella and Rens; Lindsay and Florence.

Don't forget the International Labor Defense Executive, "All day on the Hudson," on September 3rd. Be there with all your friends!

Carriers Wanted for the Bronx, West Side down town New York and other parts of the city. Call all week City Office, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St. (store).

Intern'l Workers Order
DENTAL DEPARTMENT
80 FIFTH AVENUE
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Seamen and Dockers Mobilize Forces for Code Hearings

Delegates from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to Go to Washington to Present Workers' Own Demands

The delegation will carry the "code" or demands of the marine workers directly to the NRA officials and the Shipping Board, which will probably be handed authority over the marine industry by the NRA bosses.

The demands of the marine workers are not being presented as a "code" but as the minimum wages and working conditions which the workers will accept, and for which they are prepared to fight against every opponent.

Because of the wide differences between the various crafts in the marine industry, the "codes" have been drawn up separately for longshoremen, seamen and harborcraft workers. The fundamental demands of the "codes" are all much the same however. All demand the 8 hour day, and 40 hour week, with a guaranteed living for the workers in the industry to be supplied out of government and employers funds if the industry does not provide the guaranteed forty weeks work a year.

The demands of the longshoremen call for a return of the wage cut put through by the I.L.A. last fall, and a guarantee of 40 weeks at a minimum of 30 hours a week, with \$30 a weekly minimum. The de-

mands also call for an increased scale for handling war munitions, dangerous and noxious cargo. They demand that a "reserve" tax of one cent on every hundred pounds of cargo be set aside to pay unemployment insurance.

The Harborworkers' code, governing waterfront workers, also calls for the 8 hour day which will be a big reduction of their hours. The tow-boatmen now are working a ten hour day, and seldom get paid for any overtime at all.

The seamen's code calls for three watches on all ships, for a strict eight hour day and 40 hour week for day workers aboard the ships. This applies especially to the stewards who often work sixteen or eighteen hours a day.

Larger crews are demanded to make the eight hour day possible without speed up, and the wage scale of 1929 is demanded.

Dressmakers Demand United Strike to Smash Sweat Shops

General Strike Begins At 10 a. m. Today

By CARL PRICE

The general strike of New York City's dressmakers, beginning this morning at 10 o'clock at the call of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, is aimed against the most miserable sweatshop conditions and starvation wages. The 60,000 dressmakers of the Metropolitan New York area, scattered throughout many hundreds of shops, have suffered continuously worsened conditions since the betrayal of their February, 1932, strike by the officials of the I.L.G.W.U.

Today, in spite of the short season in the dressmakers' trade, the operators, who form the most numerous craft in the trade, average only \$12 to \$20 a week during the season. The dressmakers' busy season lasts no more than 6-8 weeks. The finishers, mostly girls, make as low as \$5 a week up to \$12 a week. It is exceptional for a finisher to make \$15. The present on the average get \$3 or \$4 a day. The floor girls and shipping boys, the trades where the young workers are sweated, get \$6 to \$8 a week. These are the wages in the garment center in New York City. In the outlying sections wages are unbelievably lower, with workers getting in many cases \$2 and \$3 a week. The trade is unorganized. The piece work system is in effect in all shops. The contractors get lower wages. The contracting system, one of the worst evils in the industry, is used by the manufacturers and jobbers to divide the workers up into smaller producing units, which increases the competition between one group of workers and another.

At the present time, the dressmakers are working at less wages than in the blanket code of minimum wages of the N. R. A.

The dressmakers, this morning, in laying down their tools and stretching their picket lines, are putting into effect the slogan "ONE UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE BOSSES". "ONE UNITED GENERAL STRIKE TO WIPE OUT THE SWEATSHOP CONDITIONS." The final preparations for the struggle have shown how the battle lines will be drawn. The strike against the sweatshop conditions and starvation wages, launched and led by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, demands that "the members of the I.L.G.W.U. must stand with us and will stop hunger wages. The jobbers and manufacturers must feel our organized power." The I.L.G.W.U. has already made efforts to break the unity of the workers and make the general strike impotent. In doing this they have pushed their "honest face" Charles Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., to the front, feeling that he is less discredited in the eyes of the workers than Dubinsky. Zimmerman repeatedly refused to consider the proposals of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union that one unified general strike of all the dressmakers shall be carried on. The N.T.W.I.U. proposed that representatives from all dress shops, whether the workers belong to the I.L.G.W.U. or the N.T.W.I.U., be elected together and the workers decide on the proposals for one union and one strike. Zimmerman again branded himself as a splitter by rejecting this proposal. Instead Zimmerman told the workers to join the I.L.G.W.U., and thus tried to put them at the mercy of the union of Dubinsky.

As late as August 12 the N.T.W.I.U. addressed a letter to Zimmerman which stated, "Our members have no quarrel with the members of the I.L.G.W.U. The dressmakers who will respond to our call (the general strike call) will have no quarrels with those who will respond to your call. Both are oppressed and exploited by the same dress bosses. We will therefore encourage and urge them to unite on the picket line, to present one solid front against the bosses and fight shoulder to shoulder until they really compel the dress bosses to listen to our demands." Zimmerman ignored this demand for unity against the bosses. Zimmerman now repeats his betrayal of 1932 when he prevented a united struggle which the dressmakers wanted and spread illusions of an "honest strike" of the I.L.G.W.U.

The leadership of the I.L.G.W.U. praises the National Recovery (Slavery) Act enthusiastically. It is not accidental that the NRA hearing on the code for the dressmaking industry in Washington was postponed from August 10 to August 22. The stage is being set in the dress industry for the same sell-out by the I.L.G.W.U. leadership as was put over by John L. Lewis among the soft coal miners. The strikers will be told, "Go back to work, wait for the hearing on the code, end your strike, and then later we will discuss wages and working conditions." In the dress industry, just as in the mining field, the bosses are mobilizing their forces to keep the workers in starvation. The government, and its NRA, the I.L.G.W.U. leadership, including the splitter Zimmerman, are working along the same lines—to spread illusions among the dressmakers that with the aid of the government they will get better conditions.

The New York Times and the capitalist press are giving fullest publicity to the strike call of the I.L.G.W.U. and are enlisted in the attempt to draw the workers into the International Union of the dressmakers, which is in a position to enforce the slave conditions in the code.

But the striking dressmakers will become aware of this danger. The solidarity of all dressmakers on the picket line and the building of their own union will defeat the splitters. The N.T.W.I.U. "calls upon all dressmakers, regardless of union affiliation or political belief, regardless of nationality or race, young and adult, to unite in their shops and immediately strike for the same sell-out by the higher wages and better working conditions." For one united general strike to wipe out the sweat shop conditions in the dress industry.

Roosevelt Takes Hand in Drawing Up Coal Slave Code

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Roosevelt, who personally directed the breaking of the Pennsylvania coal strike has stepped into the code manuevers for the soft coal fields.

After the hearings, in which the National Miners Union, through its secretary, Frank Borah, and other delegates, blasted the cost operators' starvation code and the strike breaking activities of John L. Lewis and Co., presenting a code for a betterment of the conditions of the miners, with the right to organize and strike, NRA officials have been making gloomy forecasts about the situation in the coal fields.

One NRA administrator said: "The coal situation is as dangerous as dynamite, and holds grave potentialities."

Floods of complaints are coming into Washington from the miners who find that the promises of Roosevelt turned out to be a lot of hooey when they got back to the pits. The main grievance is that the miners are not being permitted to elect their own checkweighmen, as Roosevelt promised. In West Virginia and Pennsylvania miners are being evicted from company houses for refusing to comply with the companies' demands.

The National Miners Union delegates who took part in the hearings, have issued the following statement showing the miners what they can expect from the coal hearings, and what the coal hearings actually showed up:

The hearings on the bituminous coal mining code, lasting four days, ended without any agreement being reached on the wages, organization or any other problem facing the mining industry.

"There is not even a prospect that

Map United Fight On NRA At Meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

500 Hear Hathaway Speak on What NRA Means to All Workers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—Five hundred leaders and active members of workingclass organizations here on Friday heard Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, speak on the NRA and how it will effect the employed and unemployed.

Hathaway particularly dealt on the necessity of the workers organizing to fight against it. A plan of action was unanimously adopted by the meeting for a broad campaign against the NRA. The organizations have pledged to mobilize their entire membership in this campaign to organize the workers in the shops and factories, and to especially help in the points of concentration—Kensington, textile center; the Philadelphia waterfront; and Budd's automobile factory.

As the beginning of this campaign, a city-wide Tag Day will take place on Saturday and Sunday, August 26 and 27, to collect funds and at the same time carry thru a general agitation against the NRA. The organizations are being mobilized to come out 100 per cent.

Hand in hand with the campaign against the NRA will go the building of militant trade unions of the workers and the Trade Union Unity League.

A broad committee of 25 was elected at the meeting which will handle the details of the campaign, to be called the Anti-NRA Campaign Committee, with headquarters at 1225 Germantown Avenue.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Don't forget the International Labor Defense Escursion, "All Day on the Hudson," on September 3rd. Be there with all your friends!

"Socialist" Patent Medicine Scheme of Barter and Exchange Collapses

Hailed by Hoan and Company As Aid to Jobless It Actually Helped to Cut Wages

By H. YARIS. The other day, tucked away in the columns of one of the Milwaukee papers, was printed a notice about the collapse of the Barter and Exchange organization. Without much ado it has passed away, unnoticed, unmentioned. Yet only a short time ago this was on the lips of everyone in this city.

Some five or six months ago, the entire press in the city of Milwaukee, and the radio, heralded the Barter and Exchange as a new organization for relieving the unemployment so widespread here. This remedy, called the Barter and Exchange Plan—a "Self-Help" patent medicine remedy for all that ails us—promised to open the factories, solve unemployment, and give jobs to all. For weeks and even months, the newspapers were filled, actually pages full every day, with the merit of this scheme, urging the unemployed, over 150,000 of whom in Milwaukee county were on the relief lists, to regain their self-respect by joining the organization formed to advance this Plan.

The plan even received semi-official recognition and status from the city and the county. The city council voted \$500 as a donation to further the work of this Plan and alement and give jobs to all. For weeks and even months, the newspapers were filled, actually pages full every day, with the merit of this scheme, urging the unemployed, over 150,000 of whom in Milwaukee county were on the relief lists, to regain their self-respect by joining the organization formed to advance this Plan.

any agreement will be reached. In fact, it seems that the hearings have widened and deepened all the conflicts within the industry itself as well as with the competing industries such as gas, electricity, oil, etc. "Twenty-three codes were presented by various coal operators associations. The National Miners Union presented its own code which was the only one representing the vital interests of the miners.

U.M.W.A. Code "The next highest wage scale was contained in the code presented jointly by the U.M.W.A. and the operators having agreements with them. This code makes no other provision for the miners and in reality cuts their wages in view of the rising cost of standard of living. The Progressive Miners of America presented similar code to that of the U.M.W.A. being for the entire industry of the coal fields, and the operators having an agreement with the P.M.A. "All the other codes, particularly one submitted by the largest group of operators, representing about 70 per cent of coal production, demand low wages, company union, long hours of labor, etc.

"The coal operators dealing with the U.M.W.A. praised the U.M.W.A. officials to high heaven for their cooperation and insisted on one general code for the entire industry of the coal fields, and the operators demanding recognition of the U.M.W.A. woman, operating 6 mines in Colorado, stated that her mines were saved from bankruptcy due only to the wonderful cooperation of the U.M.W.A. officials. She substantiated these statements by actual figures, proving the intensified rationalization, reduced cost of production, etc.

The U.M.W.A. and the P.M.A. leaders made repeated pledges to support the NRA in every respect. The only difference existing between these leaders was as to who will collect the miners dues.

"The NRA was very careful in permitting the National Miners Union to appear on the platform. "First, despite the earlier request of the N.M.U. to participate in the hearings, the representatives of the N.M.U. were not on the speakers list. Only after determined fight were they put on the list. Second, the N.M.U. representatives were required to turn in their statements to the NRA counsel, Mr. Richberg, so that he could examine them. Third, the N.M.U. representatives were kept from the platform until the very end. The very last two speakers were F. Borah and Agnes Snear, representing the N.M.U.

"The coal operators, the U.M.W.A. and P.M.A. leaders and the entire administration listened with their mouths wide open to the arguments of the N.M.U. representatives.

Put To August 22 "Due to the fact that the coal operators were not able to reach any agreement, the administration postponed the hearings until August 22. The coal operators have pledged to present a code "agreeable" to all.

"In the course of the hearings the severe crisis in the coal industry was revealed clearer than ever before.

"A professor presented the figures revealing that in 1923, 9,330 mines were in operation, employing 780,000 miners, while in 1932 only 3,940 mines were in operation, employing 346,000 miners, all on part time basis, with the mines operating only 146 days in the year. He also pointed out that if the operating mines would go on 30-hour weekly basis, with the demand for coal as it is now, the mines would be able to employ only 385,000.

"Hearings like this will not solve the problems of the miners. In fact they are not being held to discuss the problems of the miners. They are being held to discuss the problems of the operators. The problems of the miners can be solved only by the miners themselves. The miners of western and central Pennsylvania, who attempted to solve their problems by coming out on strike and who were betrayed and driven back to work without winning a single demand, will understand this and will once more, together with the rest of the miners, undertake to solve their own problems."

working class point. But this is not an "ordinary" Barter and Exchange proposal. To make it acceptable to the mass of unemployed they dressed it up and paraded it as Socialism. The preamble of the Peoples Production and Exchange League, organized by Hoan and his Socialist committee, stated that the league intends to provide for:

"a peaceful transition from the competitive system of economic management to the cooperative system—(now read the real purpose)—in order to render unnecessary a violent revolution in the U. S.

The League set for itself the task of replacing the present social system. Quite an ambitious task! The S. P. leaders went at their job with a vim and vigor seldom seen from them in these parts. Loudest of all, as usual, was the former socialist sheriff of Milwaukee, Al (riot gun) Benson, (who claims he brought the machine guns while in office to protect the people from burglars and the workers from themselves).

For the unemployed, they opened up a sort of "second-hand goods" store, the possibilities of full life, etc., etc., if only they joined in this "self-help" scheme, (at \$5 a join). They would not be satisfied any longer with the miserable hand-outs of the relief system (handed out by the Glassberg, Socialist and Communist relief, with the struggle for a little more food to eat. No, nothing short of the factories would satisfy the temerous Benson. "Let

Stephen Graham Exposed Speed-Up Which Killed Him

Leaflet of Electrocuted Worker Refutes Denial of Vita-Bran Head That Speed-Up Does Not Exist

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Two days ago, exhausted by speed-up, Stephen Graham, 24, member of the Communist Party and the Food Workers Industrial Union, was killed by an electric shock while cleaning a machine at the Vita-Bran Corporation, 841 Tiffany Avenue, Bronx.

Yesterday, the "Daily Worker" received a telephone call from an executive of the factory, Mr. Leon, declaring that no speed-up existed in the factory.

The "Daily Worker" knows that speed-up exists in the factory of the Vita-Bran. It knows this from the fact that Stephen Graham himself, before he was killed, had written a leaflet exposing and denouncing the speed-up in the factory.

"We print excerpts from this leaflet, written by the worker whose death was caused by the conditions which he exposed. Before he was killed, Comrade Graham wrote: "We workers of Vita-Bran Corp., 841 Tiffany Street, work under the most terrible conditions. We must punch our time cards for changing our clothes, and unless we are on our jobs 5 to 10 minutes before 8 a. m., the boss gives us a mean look and sometimes gives us hell. Even though we work extra time, our pay is not increased. We work from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. and then we work until 7, 8 and often as late as 10 p. m. When we start working, we receive two aprons, which we wash ourselves. Besides, we pay 15c for white caps.

"Working on the conveyors in the hot and cold rooms, ovens and pickling, our hands and clothes get very sticky—and to top it all, we have to work in very stuffy rooms with the temperature from 90 degrees upward.

The funeral of Stephen Graham was postponed from yesterday to today. It will be held today at the Workers Jugo-Slav Hall, 108 West 24th St., N. Y. City, at 2 o'clock.

Rich Farmers Broke New York Milk Strike

Discussed Arbitration While Small Farmers Fought Against State Police and Troopers on New York State Roads

By DAN LOWELL. ("Daily" Correspondent in the Milk Strike.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The milk strike in N. Y. State has been sold out. Albert Woodhead, who was given leadership in the strike by the capitalist press and who betrayed the strike last spring has betrayed the farmers again. Woodhead called off the strike immediately after Lehman's radio speech in which he promised the farmers a hearing, although the hearings of the Milk Control Board have always resulted in aid to the dealers.

The leaders of the various county organizations have weakened and called a "truce", although they know that a truce means defeat. The pickets, the poor farmers and farm workers who led the strike in the day to day struggle are left in an impossible position and are being forced to give in.

But Woodhead would not have been able to betray the strike, nor would the leaders have weakened if the farmers had been organized properly. If the organization and conducting of the strike had been in the hands of the poor and small farmers. In every case, the strike was sabotaged in its last days by the middle farmers, those with quite large farms.

In Montgomery county, for instance, where the strike had been most successfully carried on, the picketing during the two weeks of hard work keeping milk from the plants, called for aid from the middle farmers whose manner of striking was to hold their milk at home and let the poor farmers picket and fight off the troopers. The pickets called on these farmers to do actual strike duty, but got no help. Instead, the middle farmers were the first to start talking of a truce, the first to raise the slogan: If the small dealers will give 4 1/2 cents a quart, the big dealers will have to follow suit. This means a dropping of the price for 45 per cent of the retail price and no classifications.

In Fulton county, the middle farmers successfully resisted the setting up of a county organization. "What is true of Fulton and Montgomery counties is true elsewhere in the strike area. When Woodhead announced the end of the strike, the middle farmers rushed to the dealers with their milk.

The leaders who weakened a beginning to say that they made a mistake in striking against the Milk

Board and not against the dealers. This is true enough—but now the middle farmers are saying: "We cannot strike against the state authority" and they are ready to go once more to the board and beg for a higher price.

But the board has, in all its orders, tried not to touch the dealers' profits. Whenever it gave the farmer a cent more, it gave the dealer two cents more. In January, the farmer got 37 cents a hundred for his milk. The board raised this to \$1.88 for 3.5% or \$1.98 for 3% milk. But the board raised the retail price for the same milk from \$4.70 to \$5.64. The dealer thus got 13 cents more a hundred pounds than the farmer did. In addition, the farmer got this gain for only half his milk and the price of the board gave for the total volume of milk was less than half the cost of production.

It is necessary to point out the connection that Roosevelt had in breaking the strike—he conferred with Lehman on the proper tactics. The next time the small farmers and farm workers must have the leadership in their own hands, and not submit to any "truces".

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

CHICAGO, Ill.—Union officials who have been indicted for racketeering activities are being exposed by the rank and file of the Laundry Drivers Union Local 712 for the first time in the history of the Local. These gangsters take \$100 to \$200 a week for posing as labor leaders. But at a meeting held recently the workers kept hammering away at them so persistently that these misleaders begged for another chance and faked a vote of confidence.

Lowering Wage Standard Employed workers, getting paid for their labor, were forced to compete with labor supplied free of charge or for surplus and damaged stock the boss was willing to give away. Often after finishing a job, a worker would find that the

Publicity Stunts of Whalen Prove "Recovery" Fraud

Will Give "Jobs" to 50,000 Firing Furnaces

NEW YORK.—Wanamaker's dapper floor walker and former clubber of New York's jobless, Grover Whalen, has begun an intense drive to advertise his new merchandise as chairman of the city NRA campaign committee. Whalen discovered that relief needs are declining and the number of jobs are on the rise. To prove his point he quotes the report of Tammany's Public Welfare Commissioner, Frank J. Taylor.

"Of the million and a half unemployed in New York City many have been placed on jobs according to Taylor. To be exact 267 were given jobs in the last week in July, thru Taylor's department. The following week it rose to 324 and for last week the figures soared to 841. How ridiculous these figures are is further shown by the estimate made of the increased employment among the office workers. He reports a 44 per cent rise in May over April and a 63 per cent increase the following month. But the actual number of people who have received jobs are not quoted.

The floor walker is "decidedly optimistic." He even expects that if it gets cold enough between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 then 50,000 will be given jobs to fire furnaces in New York buildings. But every one is aware that these jobs are usually done by the janitors and regular help employed in the buildings.

Probably Whalen forgot to add the jobs which will be provided cleaning up discarded straw hats at the end of the summer.

According to Taylor, applications for relief have declined since there has been an increase of 10 per cent in the number of families needing relief, while funds for relief have dropped 13.1 per cent. Therefore there has been a drop in relief funds but actually the number of families needing aid have increased. The federal relief fund is a minimum of \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a month is needed for city relief.

These advertising stunts may aid in creating a big bubble, but in so far as the unemployed are concerned even cold government figures show an increase in suffering among the jobless.

150 on Strike at Eagle Axle Co. in Cleveland, Ohio

Call All Eaton Plants to Join in Win Higher Wages

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14.—More than 150 workers, including those in the key departments of the spring and bumper division of the Eaton Axle Co., 6th Street and Central Avenue, struck today.

All signed up in the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union. The rest of the workers are expected out on strike by tonight. The plant employs four hundred.

The demands of the strikers include a 50 per cent increase in piece work rates and 60 cents an hour for day laborers. Previously piece work pay was spread over two weeks, reducing the average pay to \$2 or \$3 a day and \$10 the next day. The laborers were getting 50 cents per hour.

The company claims to be applying the code and Mr. Eaton is on the N. R. A. board.

Following the lead in the coal strike, the company officials are calling in the A. F. of L. leaders in order to break the strike and smash the militancy of the strikers. There are many Negro workers in the shop as well as skilled mechanics, formerly belonging to the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. officials helped the bosses break the strike in Murray.

Unemployed Councils Exposed Fraud and Led Struggles for Immediate Relief

credit of the Milwaukee unemployed, that they saw through the entire scheme, and very few of them joined up. The Unemployed Councils on their part carried on a very good campaign of exposure and thus helped to prevent the spread of this organization.

After a short life, it has now breathed its last. Discredited among the workers, faced with many a law suit by workers demanding something in return for the scrip issued to them for their work, its officers fired by the District Court for its illegal practices, the Barter and Exchange organization is now in a state of complete collapse. The tens of thousands who were supposed to have joined, by their own admission actually totalling only 150, the stock of the very few remnants which no one can use or wants.

Thus do the very highly vaunted schemes of the Milwaukee brand of Socialism crash one by one. The workers in Milwaukee, still live under a system which is very much capitalist, their conditions steadily getting worse. Today, however, in the columns of the Milwaukee Leader, the Blue Eagle has replaced the Barter and Exchange as the road to Socialism. One fraud follows another.

"We will cooperate with Benjamin Glassberg of the relief department regarding taking some members off relief."

It must, however, be said to the

Failure to Hire N.M.U. Men Causes Utah Strike

Mutual Mine Had Agreement With NMU After Last Strike Had Been Won; Second Strike in Week Under NMU Leadership

HELPER, Utah.—Failure to employ members of the National Miners Union, resulted in a strike at the Mutual mines here. This is the second strike within a week, under the leadership of the N.M.U.

Taylor, general manager of the company, had declared in the written agreement that Mutual miners now unemployed would be given preference in future employment. The company, however, brought in five non-union men from the outside for work while dozens of miners in camp remained without work. This evidently was the beginning of a move to replace members of the National Miners Union.

The mine is completely shut down, with hundreds of members of the N. M. U. and the Women's Auxiliary, on the picket lines. Preparations are being made to raise relief and carry on the strike as long as may be necessary.

Another strike under the leadership of the National Miners' Union has been declared at the Peacock mine, where the company has also violated its agreement with the miners following a recent strike victory there. The company refused to pay the wage scale agreed upon and also refused to establish weight on cars and pay for dead work as provided in the agreement.

Among the demands won at Mutual as a result of the strike last week were recognition of the National Miners' Union Committee, regular pay days, right of miners to elect doctors, pay for doctors by the company, reinstatement of discharged miners and a checkweighman elected by the miners. The Mutual miners have just been paid in full for the month of July—the first regular pay-day in two years.

10,000 Pack Shoe Meet in Brockton; Learn of Betrayal

Lawyer Tells Workers Who Want Strike to "Obey President"

BROCKTON, Mass.—Such an outpouring of shoe packers as was never seen in Brockton packed City Theatre on August 13. This monster mass meeting of 10,000 militant shoe workers called by the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Crafts learned the true character of their betraying leaders.

The Brockton Shoe Workers, betrayed and sold out by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union (of the A.F.L.) organized the Brotherhood and with a fighting spirit were ready to struggle, to firstly throw over the Boot and Shoe and then to fight for better conditions in the factories.

The manufacturers who have kept the Boot and Shoe Union alive, set August 14, as the date in which shoe workers must be paid up in their Boot and Shoe Union dues or be fired. But seeing the mass of workers and fearing their militancy, manufacturers sent word in thru Attorney Derosier of the Brotherhood that no one would be fired on the 14th for not paying dues to Boot and Shoe. And here the Brotherhood leadership completely showed its true hypocritical colors. The workers learned what it means to engage lawyers as leaders in a workers struggle.

Attorneys Derosier and Goodwin (the latter a noted politician and fascist) after giving lip service to fighting phrases against the Boss and Shoe officials concluded with a patriotic harangue to support NIRA and "our" President Roosevelt. That the workers should wait and not act and no matter what the decision on the code for the shoe industry, the workers must accept it.

This changed the workers from a cheering, shouting, fighting crowd to a surprised and betrayed meeting. Quickly the meeting was adjourned.

DETROIT, Mich.—Protesting against the Recovery Act and the use of the Army to gas and club striking miners, the American Cultural Club sent a letter to President Roosevelt on Aug. 5, questioning the New Deal he has handed to American workers.

The letter further protested against the refusal of the administration to hear the workers' delegates when the steel code was being argued; the terrific increase in the price of living necessities and clothing; against the forced destruction of the farmers' crop, and against Detroit manufacturers lying the NRA eagle and firing workers every day. The letter demanded prompt attention to these evils.

To keep up a six-page "Daily Worker," the circulation must be doubled. Do your share by getting new subscribers.

Ohio. The Eaton Axle Co. is connected with the Cyrus Eaton Steel interests and other plants in the city. The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union has issued an appeal to all workers employed in Eaton plants immediately to take up the question of joining this strike, for mutuality of their demands, and fighting against the rotten conditions which they suffer in common with the men now out on strike.

I handed myself a job with the Luckenbach line but when the delegates saw that I had gone to work there, they were down at the docks when the next ship came in to see who went to work. It happened to be the ship I was told to come to work on. It was the same.

They made a grand rush at me to know if I was lined up in the I.L.A. Naturally I said I was not, but I was sure I would be given a job. At least I wanted to be called to work on the ships when they were in port. I said I had a withdrawn card from the I.L.A., Seattle, Wash. and I thought that I would be recognized according to the rules of the A. F. of L. to transfer from one local to another, if the local was willing to take me in.

I told him I had left my books and papers out on the West Coast and would send for them if I was sure of work.

He couldn't see it that way and wanted me to pay down money the first time I drew. Of course I did not like it a bit when he wouldn't let me have a chance to work a ship or two till I could get on my feet, but wanted it right away.

I gave him an argument on those grounds but I found he had the whip hand over me. He sure fixed that with the boss, so I was not picked for that ship.

This proved to me that there is something wrong with the A. F. of L. if they could use the union any way they find it. They told me they could give me a job, but after I got one they can pull me off.

Some of the members themselves paid \$25, \$10, \$5, anything, the way

Lumber Workers Win Higher Pay Through Striking

42 State Police Try to Break Strike; I.L.D. Defends Arrested

ABERDEEN, Wash. (By Mail).—The bitterly fought strike in the Grays Harbor Logging camps and mills ended today (August 7). A mass meeting of strikers in Workers' Hall decided to accept gains granted them and go back to work.

Some of the mills are now on the six hour basis and the minimum wages in the camps have been forced from 25 cents an hour to 42 1/2 cents. Bushel workers get 9 cents more a bushel in the same camps.

Eight pickets had been arrested. About 150 workers drove from Aberdeen to Montesano, 11 miles away to attend the trial. They were defended by Irving Goodman, of the International Labor Defense, who showed that the men were attacked by the state police.

All the defendants were old residents of Grays Harbor county. Goodman bitterly assailed the 42 members of the state police who tried to break the strike. "You cannot stop the labor movement by convicting the defendants," Goodman told the jury.

When the jury returned after one hour and a half, they acquitted three of the strikers, and convicted three.

Pay for the Privilege of Working, Says AFL

By a Marine Worker Correspondent NEW YORK.—I have been here on the Atlantic Coast for five months. When I was in Philadelphia, I went up to see the secretary of Local No. 1291 of the International Longshoremen's Association, to see if I could go to work on the waterfront there.

Although I did not get any encouragement from the secretary there I wanted to know if they were hiring any more divers. I knew that Luckenbach is the only steamship company on this coast that uses one man for driving the gear (one man to two winches). I thought I might get a job, as I know there are ships coming in from the West Coast once in a while that need a friction winch driver (steam schooners and the like).

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Johnson Tries to Sell NRA Codes to Working Women

Also Appeals to Housewives, Forgetting Rise in Cost of Milk and Bread Caused by Roosevelt Program

By LOUISE BROWN

ON SUNDAY General Johnson flew to St. Louis to talk about the National Recovery Act. One-third of his speech was an appeal to the women of the community. He tells them that the final success of the Act will be determined by their cooperation. He urges the women to organize into committees to see that the tradespeople and factory owners in their towns sign up under this Act. Also, that they should buy nothing from dealers who do not display the Blue Eagle, and that they should see that the food and goods that come into their homes should be 100 per cent Blue Eagle material.

Why does Johnson pick St. Louis for such a speech? Why does he appeal especially to the women of St. Louis? For the simple reason that the working women of St. Louis have just proved by a successful strike that the best way to improve their standard of living, the best way to have their wages raised, is not by having the boss sign up under the National Recovery Act, but by a real fight against him. They did this with a good strong picket line and active work in their neighborhood to get support for their struggle from their families and neighbors.

There is no mention in Johnson's speech that there are working women in St. Louis. There is no mention of the heroic strike of the Negro nut-pickers who fought heroically for ten days before the boss agreed to their demands.

And why does the General try so hard to whip up a patriotic hysteria among the working class women in the homes? It is because he is trying to divide the working women in the kitchens from their husbands who are feeling the effects of the rises in the factories, who are preparing to fight against them.

IN HIS speech there is only talk about patriotism and getting behind the government; he calls it following "blindly" the demand of the President for a blanket starvation wage. He says that there can be a decent standard of living for the "people" only if they back up this Act. Aren't the workers "people"? If the Act benefits them, why are they beginning to rise all over the country against it? Because under the new wage scale, even with an increase, the wage does not keep up with the rising cost of living. There is not enough money to provide milk for the workers' children, to pay higher rents, and buy clothing for their families.

General Johnson was very careful not to mention that the very cost for which he asks the support of the women are causing a rise in the cost of living. These codes have already caused the price of milk to rise 4 cents a quart in Chicago. And the price of bread has risen from 1 to 3 cents a pound all over the country because of the Roosevelt codes.

It is not the duty of working women or wives of workers to follow "blindly" behind a President to put over the National Recovery Act. It is their duty to their homes and to their children to fight with their menfolk for a decent living wage for the employed, and for Unemployment Insurance at the expense of the government and the bosses for those who cannot find work.

ALL working class women should learn how the working women of St. Louis made the boss "cough up" in the August issue of The Working Woman is a complete first-hand account by the strike leaders, Carrie Smith and Cora Lewis, of how the women of St. Louis did it.

\$3 a Week for 12 Hr. Day in Rag Firm

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENVER, Colo.—A bag and rag firm by the name of J. Sheffield & Co., pays its workers a wage of only \$3 a week for twelve hours a day.

It is evident that Denver is ruled by slave-masters, while the widows and children are crying for bread. Conditions like this cannot exist much longer.

Let's wake up, workers, and fight to the finish to end the rotten conditions now existing here.

C.C.C. Cuts Wages of Woodsmen

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOYD, Wash.—The Citizens' Conservation Corps from the East are getting established in their camps with a lot of cheering and hand-waving on the C. C. C. side. If they are all like those I saw disembark here, the local woodmen will be wretches for the next 4 or 5 months for these youngsters who have never been off the paved streets.

This C. C. C. project automatically cuts the wages here for local woodsmen to \$1 a day and board.

A Pictorial History of the Great Steel Strike of 1919

(Based on Wm. Z. Foster's book, "The Great Steel Strike")



No. 1.—Unfortunately, the old Amalgamated Association took too much in its organization work at the conference table and not enough at the mill gates. Consequently, more than once it found itself in deadly quarrels with the employers, when a live organizer working among the non-union men would have solved the problem in a few weeks.

No. 2.—It was plain, therefore, that the proposed campaign would have to affect all mills simultaneously. It would have to be national in scope, and encompass every worker in the mill, in every steel district in the United States. The essence of the plan was quick, energetic action. Great mass meetings would be held everywhere at the same time throughout the steel industry.

No. 3.—The year before the campaign began, 1917, when the country was straining every nerve, the United States Steel Corporation alone, not to mention the many independents, after paying Federal taxes, and leaving out the vast sums that disappeared in the obscure and mysterious company funds, unblushingly pocketed the fabulous profit of \$253,608,000.

No. 4.—It remained to be seen how far the masses would sustain such a winter-1919 emergency campaign. The fateful conference met at Chicago, Aug. 1-2, 1918. Representatives of 15 international unions were present. No trade felt able to cope with the Steel Trust single-handed. Joint action was decided upon. The National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers was organized.

Alarm Clocks to Time Speed-Up at Kaplan's

FROM A GROUP OF WORKER CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY.—I wish to bring to the attention of the readers of the Daily Worker the unbelievable and inhumane conditions that exist in the shops of Kaplan Brothers, Artificial Flowers and Decorations, 6th Ave. and 18th Street.

From the very day the Kaplan firm heard of the NIRA Code, they advanced their season of three months. The lowest possible wages and made them work at the highest possible speed. Now they have a stock at hand that will last well into the next year. A stock produced at slave wages and that will now be sold at \$0 to the worker, they send for the famous price-raising Code. The day the Code comes into effect the people that created that stock will be kicked into the street.

The speed-up in the shops is so terrible that every day girls are fainting from exhaustion. Kaplan, out of kindness of heart, has provided a camp cot for the fainting ones, but the penalty he exacts for fainting is that he docks you every minute you lie unconscious on the camp cot. So when you drop under the killing pace they don't send for the doctor, they send for a time-keeper, to time the minutes you spend on the cot.

The terrific speed-up is worked this way: On each table is placed an alarm clock. So many pieces of work have to be produced in an hour, that if all they must make you work, but the standard for an hour's work is set so high that it is unattainable. After the fifth or eighth hour you must produce as much as the first hour. Pity to the girl that falls behind a half dozen or so!

The girls, out of that nerve-racking speed-up you see the forewoman (I couldn't say forelady), the picture incarnate of the Roman slave driver, jumping from one table to the other, urging, pushing, crying or clamoring for more speed and speed. The language she uses would put "tough" to shame; "bastards," "Bitches," and "brats," are her favorite appellations.

It is forbidden to go to the washrooms during working hours. Here you see women working under the most inhuman conditions, and on top of it all they must suffer from not being allowed to attend natural functions. And all this, so that production shouldn't drop!

Everybody is paid somewhere from \$5 to \$10 a week. Every week on each pay envelope the shortage is marked in red ink, to make you believe that you have been loafing half of the week. If you make \$8 a week you can expect to find marked on your envelope an average of \$2 to \$3 shortage.

As we firmly believe you will print this letter, don't let us know when you get it, but we can tell the hundreds of girls to buy the Daily Worker and

General helpers are getting \$10, and packers are getting \$12.

Editor's Note: For certain reasons we are withholding the name of this shop. The Pocket-Book Workers Rank and File Committee at 35 E. 19th St., New York City will be glad to advise these workers.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are members of the International Pocket-Book Workers' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Our place has been on strike for 7 weeks. Our so-called union has come to a settlement with the bosses.

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Their meeting Sunday, August 6 was a complete failure. Only about 36 steel workers were present. To make their meeting look somewhat impressive, they had a number of A. F. of L. members from the carpenters, bricklayers and other A. F. of L. locals present. Otherwise the hall would have been almost empty.

Most of their speeches were devoted to praise of Roosevelt and the NRA. At the close of the meeting a worker wanted to know if they intended to run away with the workers' money like they did a few years ago. Another worker wanted to give his experience as a member of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union. But the chairman refused to allow him to finish. Before the meeting adjourned the workers started walking out. Not a single worker signed an application card.

The Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union is holding meetings here. We appeal to the workers to join the only union that fights for the interests of the workers.

Revolutionary greetings.

I. SIROKY.

Tonganoxie, Kansas.

Editor of Daily Worker.

Dear Comrade:

Enclosed find money order for \$5.50 which please put in the Daily Worker fund. Will make it more if I can dig it up. \$2.50 of this is contributed

Men Hurt Thru Lack of Safety Devices and Speedup on Canal Locks

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MINNETONKA CITY, Minn.—I want to tell you of the conditions here on the building of the locks for the nine-foot channel.

My friend is a carpenter that worked on the job. They work six shifts of four hours each. Carpenters receive 50 cents per hour; laborers 35 cents an hour; 7-day week workers pay \$5.50 per week for board.

On July 31 three men were brought up hurt because of the speed-up and lack of safety measures. The speed-up is to the limit of the men's endurance.

(By a White Collar Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—I am one of several hundred girls laid off four weeks ago at Macy's, for the slack summer season. I worked in the Department. Some weeks ago I got a letter to report to the employment office. Most of the other girls also. We were told to report next day for a half day's temporary work, and to start at 10:15 and work till 4:45.

We are told nightly to return for another half day's work. We lose our one per cent on sales that we formerly got as staff employees. In this way Macy's save hundreds of dollars by using its hard-worked girls during the rush hours and calling it "a half day." They steal the extra few cents we made daily on the sales percentages by the trick of re-employing us under the head of "temporary."

The girls all feel the injustice of it and are realizing they are giving five working days and only getting five half days pay and no commission. Some of us get \$6 to \$10 weekly by this method. I told them we are helping one of the owners to pay his income tax.

Perhaps some girl in another department may write you. I hope so. There is a rumor being spread, perhaps to quiet the girls, that everyone's pay is going to be raised. I really think it is high time we Macy Department Store girls should do something. We work harder and longer hours and have more expenses in clothes and laundry than girls working in the needle trades and factories and shops, but what do we get? Our pay and hours are set out to help J. P. Morgan make profits and help his lawyers to evade his income tax.

I do hope some other girls will follow this letter. Most of them must be thinking or resenting the raw deal Macy's is giving us.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American Stores Company, next to the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., is the largest chain grocery, meat provision and delicatessen store system in Philadelphia and all its environs, including virtually all of Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It has adopted the Retail Stores Code. As a result the heavy talons of the Blue Bird of Prey have dug deeper into the pocketbooks of the workers, the eagle's neck is bending over to give the bank a chance to die down even into emaciated workers' bodies for further drainage.

NIRA has in the cases of some products doubled the cost of many things since June 1.

Can a worker get a job at any American Stores, Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., or any other stores? No, no jobs available. NIRA does not mean that.

As for the smaller chains and "independent" stores, they are counting through most of them have signed up and put up a NIRA emblem on the front window. Just the same their days are numbered. In one block on Richmond Street in Philadelphia, where nearly all the store windows are trimmed a la NIRA, one store instead, honestly enough, admits in huge letters: "Retail crisis! Selling out!"

On the other hand, American Stores reports sales of \$6,615,951 for the four weeks period ended July 1, 1933. The report says that 1933 is the first time since December 1930 that sales have been higher than those of the same month of the previous year.

Where did this increase of \$767,036 come from? It came from out of the mouths not figuratively but actually of the working class and the children of the working class. It was in June that the American Stores started to raise the price of all commodities. Especially heavy were the raises in the most essential of staples such as bread, milk, potatoes, eggs, etc.

Write to the Daily Worker about every event of interest to workers which occurs in your factory, trade union, workers' organization or locality. BECOME A WORKER CORRESPONDENT!

Daily here right long. The workers are glad to see the Daily to come out a larger paper. The subs are rather hard to get, but we are increasing our bundle sales and have the bundles paid for.

Comradely yours

T. N. CARLSON.

It is my opinion that now, when the Daily becomes a large paper that we should have more articles on different fields. For instance in Chicago, we have been neglecting the teachers mass movement almost entirely, and same holds true in regard to the "wrecking" of the schools. Hundreds of thousands of people are interested on these matters but we don't take advantage of them.

Maybe you could drop a line or two to our comrades here instructing them to take up some of these problems.

We are improving the sal

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White Chauvinism—What It Is and How to Fight Against It

An Answer to a Worker Who Asks Origin of Word Chauvinism; What It Means in Present-Day Conditions; Is There 'Negro Chauvinism'?

Question: What is chauvinism? What is the origin of the word, and does it apply to race, nation and group, or just to one of these? Understanding fairly well what white chauvinism is, we would like to ask: does Negro chauvinism exist anywhere in the world, U.S.A. in particular? Can we speak of yellow chauvinism as for example with the Japanese ruling class? Is there Negro chauvinism in Abyssinia, for example?

Answer: The word chauvinism is taken from the name of Nicholas Chauvin, French soldier in the army of Napoleon. Chauvin was a rabid enthusiast for all of Napoleon's deeds, especially his military aggression. For this he was ridiculed by his fellow soldiers. The word has gotten to mean generally exaggerated, or super-patriotism, great military chauvinism, or extreme support to the national aims of the big bosses.

The ruling class in the leading big nations, the bankers, the industrialists, and their professors and press, in order to support their policies of enslaving colonies, have developed chauvinism, or extreme support to the national aims of the big bosses. It is based on the policies of the leading imperialists to justify their enslavement of other nations.

Because of the fact that most colonial peoples are either Negro or colored, this white chauvinism becomes a justification for this enslavement of the colored races. To get the workers in their own country, themselves enslaved, to support their imperialist policies, the ruling class stir up hatred against the colored races.

At the same time the various imperialists spread their own particular brands of chauvinism against each other.

The American imperialists try to work up a hatred against the Japanese people by the cry of "yellow peril" by Hearst. They do this in order to intensify the white chauvinist spirit in the United States.

Japan, just as the other imperialists, follows a policy of stirring up chauvinist feelings in order to justify its plunder of Manchuria and China, as well as to stir up a war spirit for the contest with Wall Street for Pacific colonial robbery. Like the white rulers in the other imperialist countries, the Japanese bosses tell their workers that the Japanese are a superior race. They tell them that the Yamamoto race is destined to rule the world.

This again proves that white chauvinism is really imperialist chauvinism. It is twisted to suit the needs of each imperialist power. In the case of Japan the main object of robbery, plunder, murder and enslavement are the Chinese people, themselves of the yellow race.

In Japan, as in the United States, England, France, and other imperialist countries, the scientists try to help their imperialists by writing "scientific" works to whip up chauvinist feelings.

The Negro and other colored races are expressed as a people by the imperialists: nations throughout the world. This applies not only to the Negro masses in the United States. The Negroes are oppressed in Haiti, in all the island colonies, in all of the colonies of British, French, Dutch and English exploiters in Africa. The same is true of Abyssinia. Wherever you find the Negro people, you

and them enslaved by imperialism. Abyssinia is surrounded by British, Italian and French imperialism. The main gateway to Abyssinia is controlled by French imperialism. The Negro people have no imperialist aims, and we can in no way speak of chauvinism in Abyssinia or other Negro countries.

The capitalists in all countries advance chauvinism by every means. They create suspicion against the colored races. Write lurid articles about them. Slander them in the movies. They do all this to continue their oppression of the colonial peoples. They do it to justify new wars for colonial thievery. At the same time where a people has been enslaved, even within the territory of the imperialist country, as the Negroes in the United States, and the national minorities in other countries, the same chauvinist spirit is spread to keep up the subjection.

The Negro masses in the United States, struggling against this oppression, develop a national consciousness. The proper approach on the part of all workers to this national consciousness, and struggle for national liberation and self-determination is important for the general attack on the oppressors of all toilers.

The Negro masses, struggling for national liberation and self-determination in the Black Belt, are an ally of the proletariat, struggling for proletarian revolution. They are both fighting against the same imperialism. The Negroes are struggling for their liberation as a nation. The proletariat, for their liberation as a class. Both are directed against the same enslavers, and the struggle of both can be united for the mutual success of both.

It can be seen from what we have said that the expression "Negro chauvinism" is incorrect. The Negro people do not aim to enslave other nations. They are struggling for their own national liberation.

The accepted leadership of the Negroes, those who are wined and dined by the white ruling class, help in spreading this view. This Negro leadership, in the main, is sold out bag and baggage to the white imperialists. For measly concessions for themselves, they sell out their people. They attempt to use the growing mass consciousness to develop, not a struggle against the white ruling class, but to bring about division of the Negro people from the toiling masses. They try to break the alliance with the revolutionary workers which would guarantee the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the Negroes.

Thus it is not a question of "Negro chauvinism," but that of a struggle against the distorted nationalism of the Negro bourgeois leaders which they use to justify their support to the white ruling class.

For example, Du Bois, of the N.A.A.C.P., and others like him, declare that the white proletariat is the enemy of the Negro people. They do this on every occasion to keep the Negro masses, in their struggle for national liberation, from becoming the ally of the proletariat. But this does not prevent Du Bois and his ilk from acting with the white exploiters against the Negro and white revolutionists.

The white workers must wage a relentless struggle against chauvinism and strive by all means to establish the unity in struggle of all toilers.



In the Home

Today's Menu

- BREAKFAST
- 1—Fruit or fruit juice.
 - 2—Rice and milk.
 - 3—Coffee for the adults. Milk for children.

LUNCH

- 1—Celery salad.
- 2—Corn beef hash.
- 3—Brown Betty.
- 4—Coffee or tea.

Celery salad requires 2 heads of celery, 3 hard-boiled eggs (or 1 cup of English walnuts), one-half cup very stiff mayonnaise. Wash, wipe and cut the celery into pieces as large as the first joint of your little finger, and then rub it in a clean towel until it is as dry as can be. Cut up the eggs, sprinkle all with salt and add the mayonnaise and lay on lettuce. Or mix the celery and the walnuts and mayonnaise.

For corn beef hash take 1 pint of chopped corn beef, 1 pint of cold, boiled potatoes, 1 cup of clear soup or cold water, 1 tablespoonful of finely minced onion, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 3 shakes of pepper. Mix all together. Have a hot frying pan ready and put in a tablespoonful of butter or fat and when it bubbles shake it all around the pan. Put in the hash and cook till dry, stirring it often, scraping from bottom of pan. When none of the liquid runs out when you lift a spoonful it is steaming hot and ready to be served. Or you can let it brown without stirring when you turn it as an omelette. You may add poached eggs if desired.

SUPPER

- 1—Cheese fondue.
- 2—Stuffed tomato salad.
- 3—Coffee for adults—milk for children.

Take one cup of bread crumbs, 2 cups of grated cheese, 1 cup of milk, 1 bit of soda as big as a pea, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 1 pinch of red pepper, 1 tablespoonful of butter and 2 eggs.

Put the butter in a saucepan to heat while you beat the eggs very light, let it stand while you stir everything else into the pan, beginning with the milk, cook five minutes, stir all the time, put in the eggs, cook 3 minutes more. Place 6 ounce crackers on a hot platter and pour the whole over them. Serve hot or toast instead of crackers if desired.

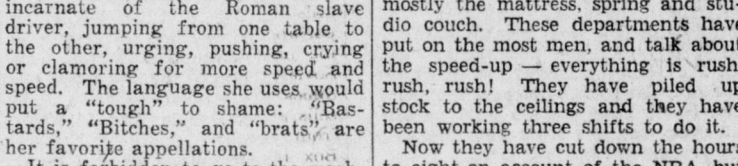
Pattern 1579 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included with pattern.

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

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 11th St., New York City

1579

Anne Adams



Walk Out of A. F. of L. Chicago Heights Meet

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—The rejection of the company union by the steel workers of Chicago Heights has resulted in the reappearance of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliated to the A. F. of L. These fakers are badly discredited here because of their betrayal of the workers a few years ago.

Their meeting Sunday, August 6 was a complete failure. Only about 36 steel workers were present. To make their meeting look somewhat impressive, they had a number of A. F. of L. members from the carpenters, bricklayers and other A. F. of L. locals present. Otherwise the hall would have been almost empty.

Most of their speeches were devoted to praise of Roosevelt and the NRA. At the close of the meeting a worker wanted to know if they intended to run away with the workers' money like they did a few years ago. Another worker wanted to give his experience as a member of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union. But the chairman refused to allow him to finish. Before the meeting adjourned the workers started walking out. Not a single worker signed an application card.

General helpers are getting \$10, and packers are getting \$12.

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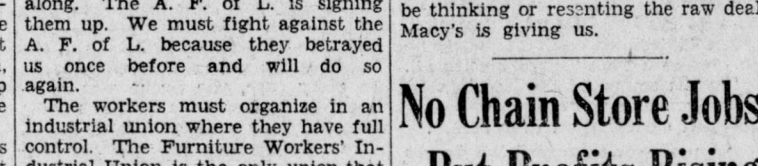
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S.S. UTAH

A novel by an American Seaman
MICHAEL PELL

Illustrations by PHILIP WOLFE

THE STORY SO FAR: Slim, a member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, signs on for a job on the S.S. Utah, going to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad and Gdynia. A typical sailor discussion about "good and bad girls" leads into something more serious. Now read on:

Defend the Soviet Union?

What For?

ONE NIGHT as Slim came off watch he found Bobbie the fireman waiting for him. "Laying" for him would be a better word, for as soon as Slim came through the alleyway he hollored: "Hey, Bolsheviki, come here a minute!" There were five or six fellows sitting around the messroom. Gunnar and Stanley were playing snooker for cigarettes.

"Well, what's on your mind?" inquired Slim, peeling off his oilskins.



"Hey, Bolsheviki! Come here a minute!"

"This windy paper" hollored Bob, shaking the Daily Worker at Slim. "Every time I read it, it makes me madder than hell!"

"That's all right, a little excitement is good for the blood."

"Yeah, but what's all this belly-aching about defending the Soviet Union? What the hell should we defend the Soviet Union for? What we gotta do is defend the United States against the Soviet Union. Hey, Gunnar, didn't you say them Russians have the biggest army in the world?"

Gunnar looked up from his cards and answered gruffly. "You're damn right, and they got women in their army, too. And every factory worker there is as good as a soldier. He's got his rifle right with him in the factory, all set to go at the first whistle."

Slim noticed the sly grin on Gunnar's face, and saw that he had been steaming Bob up. But what surprised Slim was the reaction which Bob got from this: that because the Soviet Union had a big army the American workers had to defend the U. S. against the Soviet Union.

"There, you see," repeated Bob. "And then you want US to defend THEM! Believe me, Bo, put me behind a machine gun against them Rooshians, and I'll make plenty of their skins leak!"

"Ain't you?" laughed Gunnar. Blackie, the wispy-faced type, he had been in the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and the National Guard, and believed in the Bible and the S. Spangled Banner just as smugly as he believed in himself and family. Francis Xavier Cavanaugh, son of a "self-made" plumbing contractor who owned a Chrysler and two-family house in Bay Ridge. But while this kid was just milk-fed and dumb, Bob was different. His people were Slovaks who came over and settled in the coal fields of West Virginia. Bob had worked in the mines when he was 12 years old, and his lined and pock-marked face showed evidences of the capitalist mill.

"In the first place, Bob, when you talk about the Soviet Union, you have to look at it from a different angle: the Soviet country against the capitalists." The Soviet Union has a standing army of about 550,000, whereas all the capitalist armies have over 3,000,000. But that's not the main thing, which is, that the army of the Soviet Union is purely a defense army."

Bob shook his head sarcastically. "That's what they all say. Ain't ours a defense army, too?"

"Defense of what, defense of whom?" demanded Slim.

Bob shook his head again, this time at Slim's stupid questions.

"Of all us and our families, of course."

"That's funny," exclaimed Slim. "My family is in Maryland and the army is in Panama defending them, hey? Your family is in West Virginia and the marines are in Hawaii defending them, eh? Blackie's family is in Brooklyn, and our jobs are in Chinese waters, defending them, hey?"

Blackie mialed like a cat rubbed the wrong way. "Yes, and where the hell is your Russian army?"

"Within the borders of the Soviet Union, defending the workers there against any capitalist invasion. And to prove that their army is only for this purpose, the Russians have offered at each disarmament conference to completely abolish their army, and navy, too, if the capitalists would go likewise."

fact, way back in the 1870's New York was the world headquarters of the First Communist International."

"This was brand new news to Bob. "And the first Communist revolution was in Paris in 1871, but that was a flop. Then after the World War, there were plenty of other Communist revolutions besides the one in Russia—in Germany, Hungary, Austria, Italy, and—"

"I was only a kid, but I remember the fighting that took place in the streets. My father fought against the White Guards himself, and was shot in the thigh. You can see the scar to this day."

Bobby glanced from Gunnar to Slim, to reassure himself whether they weren't kidding him. Where had he heard all these things, not to have known about these things? How was it that he didn't know about these happenings back in the mining fields?"

Blackie turned to Slim: "Well, how come that only Russia is Red, then?"

"Because that's the only place where the workers—under the leadership of the Bolsheviks—managed to hold onto the power. And what Gunnar told you about the Russian workers having rifles in their hands is proof that they still have the power. In the other countries, like Germany, the socialist leaders sold out to the capitalists and made a capitalist republic after the workers kicked the kaiser out. And in Italy, Mussolini, who used to be a socialist leader, too, sold the workers' revolution out, and set up a fascist capitalist government."

"The boss strolled into the messroom in his wooden slippers, a cup of coffee and sat down. He said nothing."

"Well, what's all that got to do with US?" demanded Bobbie. He seemed sore about something.

"Well, the working class of every country is out to seize the power. That's the first necessary step in order to successfully overthrow the capitalist system and set up a dictatorship of the proletariat. You see, Bob, you got to think of all those workers' revolutions and rebellions which failed, either because we weren't strong enough, or because we didn't have the right leadership, or because the time wasn't ripe for it. In the Russian revolution of 1917, where the workers had all of these things in their favor, we have proven that we can successfully hold onto the power, that we can successfully get along without capitalists and parasites, that we can successfully build up a new and better society. It is necessary for every worker to realize that our Russian brothers are proving these things for all of us, and that this Soviet Union is our country, our real fatherland, and that we defend it to the last ditch."

Bobbie still looked skeptical. "Our fatherland? Where do you get that stuff?"

"I see you still believe that dope they taught you in the capitalist schools, that a man's fatherland is the place where he was born. Well, if that's so, Bob, your own father is treated as a foreigner in your fatherland. He together with the millions of other foreign-born workers who put in their best years building up the United States, are today being thrown out of jobs, finger-printed, blackballed and deported. Don't you realize, Bob, that no worker can call a capitalist country his fatherland? Look at the way every capitalist country today is deporting and keeping workers out! But did you ever hear of the Soviet Union deporting a single worker?"

"I did," interrupted Blackie. "How about that engineer they kicked out some time ago?"

"You mean those American kid kluxers who hit a Negro worker in a but who pockets the kale? When it comes to sing sweet songs of liberty we're all Americans, but who rides first-class, eats turkey dinners, and sleeps in the Waldorf-Astoria? We're all Americans according to the movies in the home of the brave, but who gets sent off to the trenches to make the world safe for democracy? And now that the war is over, with millions of the world's workers dead and wounded, what does the land of the free give us? Free wage cuts, and they're still freely cutting them, and if you don't like it, you're free to starve. Over 30,000 seamen are enjoying sweet liberty on the beach in the States today. They're free to jump into any American river they wish, while the war-made millionaires take winter vacations in Florida and Cuba."

"Aw, that's the regular red bull," argued Bob, but the crowd didn't support him much. Blackie jumped in to add something, but Slim followed up, pointing to the Daily Worker in Bob's hand:

"And when this paper says 'Defend the Soviet Union' they're not just appealing to you as an American, as an exploited American worker, you, all of us here, together with the workers all over the world, will take the rifles that the boss-class shoves into our hands and use them not against our Russian fellow workers, but to set up in our own countries Soviet governments of our own."

Gunnar jumped up. "Hooray! Lights out! Knives out!"

"Aw, he's just like the rest of them reds," sniffed Blackie.

Bobbie didn't say much, but Slim noticed that he held on to the Daily Worker and took it with him to his bunk.

Soviet factory? Well, jumping faced Jesus, I wish to hell you'd show me a single case where the United States or any other capitalist government defends the oppressed races like the Soviet Union does!"

Bob pushed Blackie aside. He didn't want Slim to get off the subject.

"Alright, Bob. You said WE Americans have to protect OUR country against the Soviet Union. OUR country? Do the factories and railroads, the ships and warehouses, the stores and buildings in the U. S. belong to us?"

"Sure they do," butted in Blackie again. "I don't give a damn what you say! We're all Americans."

This was greeted by snorts from all sides. By now there were about a dozen men in the messroom listening.

"Americans! We're all Americans when it comes to saluting the flag,



Still At It

QUIRT: Listen, if we don't hit on some sort of idea for a comic strip by Monday, it'll be the last of you and me on this sheet.

NEWHOUSE: How's this for a start—A poor but honest female is led astray by a senator who wears a Gold Chain Across His Vest. With her head completely turned, she

QUIRT: No, that's been done before.

NEWHOUSE: You don't say! Where?

QUIRT: Dreiser did that. But here's something: Two young people are in love with each other, a boy and a girl, most likely. Their families are at feud. They hamper the course of true love. They

NEWHOUSE: No, that sounds vaguely familiar, too. Shakespeare did something along those lines, I think.

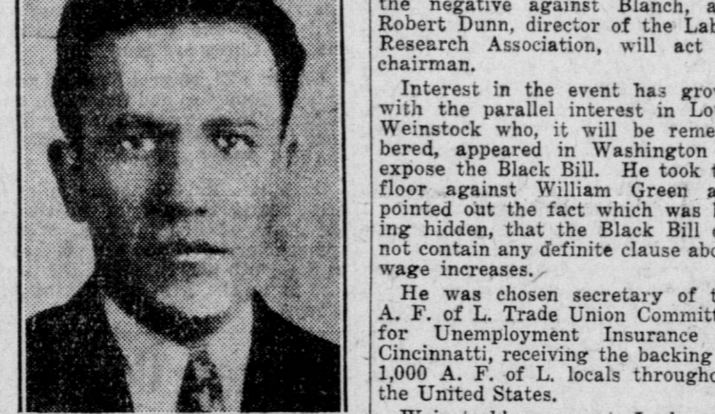
QUIRT: He did? Well, the handling would probably be different, but there's no point in becoming involved in literary squabbles. Can't you think of anything?

NEWHOUSE: I'm thinking.

Debate on NRA Tomorrow Night Arouses Wide Interest

NEW YORK.—Workers here will be given an opportunity of hearing a straightforward working class exposure of the National Recovery Act.

Debates Tomorrow



Louis Weinstock, secretary of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance, who will expose the N. R. A. at Irving Plaza debate tomorrow night.

Worker Radio Fans to Hold First Meeting in New York Aug. 23rd

A meeting of New York workers interested in getting Soviet programs on short-wave radio sets will be held on Wednesday, August 23, 8:30 p. m., at the home of L. S. Milman, 1395 Bristol Street, Apartment 20, the Bronx.

Plans will be drawn up at this meeting for the establishment of the "Short-Wave Fan Club," announced in the Daily Worker recently.

Worker radio enthusiasts outside of New York are urged to get in touch with the New York radio fans by writing to the Daily Worker.

but who pockets the kale? When it comes to sing sweet songs of liberty we're all Americans, but who rides first-class, eats turkey dinners, and sleeps in the Waldorf-Astoria? We're all Americans according to the movies in the home of the brave, but who gets sent off to the trenches to make the world safe for democracy? And now that the war is over, with millions of the world's workers dead and wounded, what does the land of the free give us? Free wage cuts, and they're still freely cutting them, and if you don't like it, you're free to starve. Over 30,000 seamen are enjoying sweet liberty on the beach in the States today. They're free to jump into any American river they wish, while the war-made millionaires take winter vacations in Florida and Cuba."

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"Aw, he's just like the rest of them reds," sniffed Blackie.

Bobbie didn't say much, but Slim noticed that he held on to the Daily Worker and took it with him to his bunk.

And Slim noticed also that the boss hadn't said a single word during the whole argument.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

FLASHES and CLOSE-UPS

By LENS

The few Hollywood studios still in production despite the technicians strike have sent out confidential appeals to the press not to publicize the films they are now making. They fear audience reprisals when the scam films are finally released. . . . Incidentally, the strike of 5,000 technicians in what was once known as America's "depression-proof industry" is something to write home about. . . . An AP dispatch reports "the walkout in full force and effect," despite reports that strikers are returning to their jobs. . . . It is further reported that the fraternization of high-salaried stars (Mae West, Wally Beery, etc.) with the strikers is being impeded by tyrannical contract clauses.

The Sol Lesser outfit is still trying to find a buyer for its vandalized version of Eisenstein's "Que Viva Mexico!" . . . Wait for a review in these columns of Fox's "The Power and The Glory," a film ballyhooed as embodying "a new revolutionary technique" called "NARRATAGE" . . . We smell a rat. . . .

Symptom of Hollywood's growing popularity with the masses: A theatre in a Tennessee town carries a large sign with the inscription: "VAUDEVILLE NO PICTURES!" The Los Angeles Times states that a movie producer has issued an edict to his writers arbitrarily limiting them in writing dialogue to the use of words on a list that he had compiled. The list contained 850 words! . . . And some of his thoughts: "Once in a Lifetime" gross exaggeration. . . .

Welford Beaton remarks that it would not surprise him greatly to learn that Wallace Beery has been picked by Paramount to play the role of Alice in its forthcoming film, "Alice in Wonderland" . . . Prize piece of idiocy for the month ending August 31 appears in the latest issue of "Hollywood Speculator": "Intelligent people know that the general business depression had very little to do with the motion picture depression"

While millions starve—the Chase National Bank has paid Lillian Harvey \$3,500 weekly for eleven months for appearing in a single picture! . . . Hollywood's high-powered blowing about exploiting Jews forced out of German studios is just a lot of cheap publicity—for Hollywood. . . .

The American film industry spends \$135,000,000 a year on production. Out of that \$35,000,000 is spent in buying and preparing story material. . . . Motion pictures may be included in the Pulitzer Prizes and Hollywood is in turmoil whether the director, original author, adapter, dialogue writer, cameramen or cutter will be entitled to the award. Why not give \$500 to Will Hays and divide up the other \$500 among Roosevelt and his Cabinet? If the prize is being awarded to one of the "New Deal" films, that is. . . .

One of our highly social-minded critics, commenting on Henry Forman's "Our Movie-Made Children," wherein it is statistically shown that workers' children are maimed and degraded by Hollywood films, casually remarks: "I have no solution to offer, and very little interest in the matter"

Vanity Fair says Norma Shearer is the world's worst actress. . . . Send in your nominations, giving reasons. . . . Attractive rewards for information regarding an organization calling itself the Film Collective, whose whereabouts, activities and intentions have been floating around town in secretive whispers.

The Workers Film and Photo League's class in motion picture technique, direction and criticism opens October 1. Registration now open. . . . The following gem from an editorial in the July 22 issue of Film Spectator: "The manner in which the House of Morgan conducts its business might seem to us unreasonable, if such were our view of it (sic), but by no possibility could it make any appeal to our emotions; and a picture that lacks emotional appeal lacks an element without which it cannot be a success."

The Spectator is naive enough to fear that "Bucker List," a film inspired by the recent Morgan revelations and now being made in Hollywood, might reveal more unpleasant tidings. . . .

NOTICE FROM EDITORS: All announcements regarding the "What's On" column must be in the office of the Daily Worker before 12 o'clock noon the day preceding publication.

taken by every nation in the World War and are authentic. "Moscow May Day Celebration" will be shown on the same program as an added feature.

To Clara Zetkin

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

Red star of labor, proudly we saw you
Gleaming so brightly over the fray;
Red star of labor, proudly we owned you
Our comrade and leader pointing the way.

Now you have fallen asleep in the battle,
Sadly we mourn you at rest on your bier,
But over the trenches where workers still battle,
Your red courage hovers, your star is still there.

Comrade of Engels, of Marx and of Lenin,
Bitter your wrathful rage smote down the foe
Who misled the workers, betrayed the rebellion
And dare now to praise when your brave head is low.

Lightning of labor, your force is not spent,
Comrades are charged with the zeal that you knew:
Sleep in the shade of the Kremlin forever
With the Red Guard of Workers on watch over you.

Sleep, comrade, sleep, Hitler is passing,
Soviet Germany comes with the dawn,
Comrades are marching, your deeds have inspired—
Sleep, comrade, sleep, the workers fight on!

Frank Moulan



In "The Yeoman of the Guard," Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta at the Majestic Theatre.

Volunteers

By MARTHA MILLET

Whizz! Bang! Turn about! What is all this noise? The six-page "Daily" is coming out. Come on, get busy, boys!

Sign your pledge and send it in. Roll your sleeves up, then begin into the drive to plunge. With both hands, forward lunge.

Get subscriptions from your shop-mates. Give the "Daily" to your friends. Go around from door to door. Tell the workers what it's for.

Tell the parts the "Daily" plays in the struggles of these days. Come on, comrades, show us how you can help—we need you now!

It matters not your race or age, Help us build the new six-page DAILY WORKER! Three cheers To the foremost volunteers!

STALIN TO COLLECTIVE SHOCK BRIGADE WORKERS

"THE destinies of nations and of states are now determined not only by leaders, but primarily and mainly by the millions of toilers," declared Joseph Stalin in a speech before the first All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shock Brigade Workers, recently held in Moscow.

"The workers and peasants who without fuss and noise," he continued, "built factories and works, sank mines, lay railroads, build collective farms and Soviet farms, who create all the benefits of life, who feed and clothe the whole world—these are the real heroes and the creators of a new life."

It was in words such as these that Stalin imbued the delegates at the conference with a consciousness of the importance of their work and clarified them on their next tasks and the winning over of all the peasants to the collectives.

This speech is now issued in pamphlet form and is of the greatest importance in gaining an understanding of the present going on in the Soviet fields. To the Collective Farm Shock Brigade Workers, by J. Stalin, sells at 5 cents and may be obtained from Workers Library Publishers, Box 148, Station D, or at the book-shops.

Cultural Groups Will Take Part in Relief Picnic Next Saturday

NEW YORK.—In order better to prepare for the coming strike struggles in New York and to raise funds for the relief of the victims of German fascism, the New York District of the Workers International Relief of the Workers International Relief will hold a Midsummer Carnival in the open-air arena of Golden Gate Park in Brooklyn, Saturday, August 19, at 8 p. m.

MEMORIES of LENIN

By His Wife and Co-Worker for Thirty Years
N. K. KRUPSKAYA

(2 VOLUMES) — AND —
Daily Worker Central Organ of the Party U.S.A. for a whole year

BOTH for \$.700

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Enclose \$7 for the DAILY WORKER for a year and the two volumes, MEMORIES OF LENIN. Please send them to:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____

STAGE AND SCREEN

Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta Is Revived at Majestic Theatre

The Yeoman of the Guard. An Operetta in two acts by Gilbert and Sullivan. Staged by Milton Aborn at the Majestic Theatre.

MONDAY night at the Majestic, Milton Aborn revived the romantic and humorous ghosts of the 15th century England in a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeoman of the Guard," one of the more infrequently performed of the Gilbert and Sullivan galaxy of light operas.

It is a charmingly obvious story of a noble young captain unjustly sentenced to die, and the pretty wench who is enamoured of him, and the strolling players, and the escape from the axe of the executioner, etc.

Not as rich in song hits as the more famous of the Gilbert and Sullivan productions, the "Yeoman" has, nevertheless, at least one lovely song that arouses sweet, romantic pleasure at the singing, the "I Have A Song to Sing, Oh!" And last night it was sung by Mr. Frank Moulan and Ruth Altman with the proper spirit, despite the fact that Miss Altman was not altogether happy in the upper registers.

Very competent also was the performance of William Danforth as the scowling and ridiculous jailer and "assistant tormentor." He provides some very good mimic during the evening.

Of course, the story has all the old stuff about the brave English lords, the patriotic exultation about the brave men of England, and the glory of the London Tower. There is advice to men who would marry, and to maids who would too.

The scoring of the music has some pretty touches in it, some effective arpeggio work for the strings during one of the songs.

It is easy, light entertainment but you will enjoy it much more if you have a good income and nothing to worry about. Otherwise, it may seem like the trifling amusement for well-fed ladies and gentlemen of the upper middle classes. Which is what it was intended to be.

AMUSEMENTS

ACTUAL SCENES THAT MAKE YOU GASP!
STARTING TODAY—FOR ONE WEEK
THRILLING! AUTHENTIC! SPECTACULAR!
'Hell's Holiday'
Most destructive of wanton warfare in history!
At last the real story of the World War!
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Levinsky Stadium, Amst. Av. & 138 St.
HANS LANGE, Conductor
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
PRICES: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. (Circle 7-7533)

Send Off of Worker Going to the USSR

at the Second Meeting of the Daily Worker Volunteers

SAM SILVERMAN, who won the Daily Worker's free trip to the Soviet Union, will be a resulting send-off by the Daily Worker Volunteers at their next meeting.

Friday, August 18th at 8 p. m.
35 East 12th Street (2nd floor)
BECOME AN ACTIVE SUPPORTER OF THE DAILY WORKER
JOIN THE DAILY WORKER VOLUNTEERS!

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 12TH STREET, NEW YORK — SECOND FLOOR — ROOM 203
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 12TH STREET, NEW YORK
Organizations that did not have any chance to elect delegates should be represented through their officers.

Unemployed Councils' Week

Spend YOUR Vacation in Our Proletarian Camps

NITGEDAIGET UNITY
BEACON, New York WINGDALE New York

Proletarian Atmosphere, Healthy Food, Warm and Cold Showers, Bathing, Rowing, Athletics, Sport Activities
NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT IN NITGEDAIGET

Vacation Rates: \$13.00 per week (INCLUDING TAX)
WEEK-END RATES:
1 Day . . . \$2.45
2 Days . . . 4.65 (including tax)

CARS LEAVE FOR CAMP from 3700 Bronx Park East every day at 10 a. m. Friday and Saturday 10 a. m. 3 p. m., 7 p. m.—Take Lexington Avenue White Plains Road Express. Stop at Allerton Avenue.

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

FRENCH SUBSIDY DECREE PLANNED TO TRAIN MORE FLYERS FOR COMING WAR

Balbo Flight Example of Aircraft Role in Next War, Say Newspapers, Agitating for Big, New French Air Fleet

PARIS, Aug. 15.—As General Italo Balbo's air armada returned to Italy after its spectacular mass flight to America and back, the French Air Ministry has issued a decree to promote aviation in France.

By subsidizing manufacturers of aircraft, and freeing them from taxation, the French government will make possible the putting of small tourist aircraft on the market for as little as 13,000 francs (about \$690).

It is officially admitted that this plan is aimed to provide France with a large number of trained pilots for military aviation in the next war.

In making this announcement, the French newspapers have begun a drive for a bigger French air force, pointing to the military character of Balbo's flight, and declaring that France has not more than ten planes capable of equalling the Italian ones.

All declare that the Italian flight is an example of what will be done on a mass scale in the next war.

"Italy has an aerial army of which we have no equal," says L'Ére Nouvelle. "It should be remarked that Italian aviation is not directed toward pacific ends, and does not aim for commercial conquests. Mussolini does not disguise that his aviation is essentially military."

"Group flights such as the Italians have achieved until now with unparalleled success have an essentially military character," says Le Journal. "The results obtained by General Balbo's squadron make it easy to imagine aerial armadas crossing oceans and participating in major naval engagements in the next war."

"It is stupid self-deception to place any faith in international treaties which outlaw bombardment from the air."

Hitler Government Shown Financing Attack on Austria

Austrian Bands Held in Germany for Raids Over Border

VIENNA, Aug. 15.—The semi-official newspaper "Reichpost" reports that the German Legation has been acting as courier for the illegalized Nazi organizations in Vienna, and that seized documents reveal a campaign subsidized by the German government to overthrow the Dollfuss government by sabotage in trade and industry.

The seized correspondence reveals fear of the Nazis that other foreign powers may intervene, and gives details of a widespread system of anti-Dollfuss agitation.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Large bands of Austrian Nazis are being assembled and armed along the Austro-Bavarian border, it is reported here today.

It was said the Nazis are preparing to launch these Austrian Nazi battalions against Austria, and that the German government will disclaim responsibility by pointing to the Austrian nationality of the invaders.

13-Year Old German Girl Writes About Fascist Rule

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The following letter has just been received by relatives here from a 13-year-old girl in a small German town. The letter is reprinted verbatim, except for the name of the town and of the Nazi leader, which are suppressed to protect the writer and her family.

"Dear sisters and brother-in-law:

"Let me tell you, in Germany, and especially in the neighborhood of Stuttgart, things are happening. The Hitler bandits come to Communists and look through their apartments, if they have arms. Father is a Communist, but they have not come to our town yet. But they will come here too. Today a big swastika was put on the city hall and a flag—black, white, and red. K is the Nazi leader here, every day he puts out his swastika flag. In this town there are only 283 Nazis. I suppose you know what Nazi means, they want a Kaiser again and the Communists want work, freedom and bread. From the Kaiser, we won't get anything to eat. They want to play soldiers, the bandits. And now they even put Communists and Social-Democrats in jail. Tonight, I buried father's Communist motion picture in our garden and burnt everything, calendar and everything, so that they won't find anything when they come."

White Guard Prince in Conference With Nazis

RIGA, Aug. 15.—Prince Lieven, the notorious Russian White Guardist, and other Baltic barons held a conference here with a group of German fascists who came on the pretext of making an excursion.

The White Guard prince was at the border to meet them. The railwaymen on the train which carried the Nazi delegation reported that they conducted themselves in a thoroughly provocative manner during their whole journey through Latvia.

Lungyen Reported Retaken from Reds

Refugees Still Pour Into Amoy

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—An Associated press dispatch from Amoy yesterday reported that Lungyen, the chief city captured by the Chinese Red army in its drive last week, has been recaptured by the 19th Route Army.

The dispatches also state, however, that refugees continue to pour into Amoy, about 90 miles southeast of Lungyen.

The Red army is reported to have retreated to a point west of Lungyen.

Anti-Fascist Meeting Greeted Italian Cadets at Docks in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Many Italian sailors and cadets from two Italian naval training ships docked at the foot of Broadway joined the audience at an anti-Fascist meeting on the waterfront here last Friday night, under the auspices of the Communist Party.

Several attempts to disrupt the meeting failed due to the large number of militant seamen present. Italian workers interpreted the speakers' words to the visiting cadets. Governor Ritchie and Mayor Jackson of Baltimore have been giving a royal reception to Admiral Romeo Bernotti and the other officers of the two ships, but only the militant workers were interested in giving a proletarian reception to the 400 sailors and cadets.

Leaflets in Italian, exposing American and Italian Fascist imperialism, were distributed among the seamen, most of whom come from proletarian and poor peasant families.

Strikes Banned in British Guiana to Stop 8-Hour Demand

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 15.—Attempting to smash a workers' campaign for the eight-hour day, the government has forbidden all mass meetings and demonstrations.

Union workers had planned to walk out yesterday, and mass on Bourda Green as the opening act of their 8-hour campaign, and to march to the government buildings to present their demands. Hubert Critchlow, secretary of the union, called off the strike and demonstration.

French Army Claims Victory in Morocco

PARIS, Aug. 15.—With the largest armed force France has had in the field since the World War, a French victory over anti-imperialist Moroccan tribesmen at Marrakech was reported yesterday.

One thousand Berbers were said to have been taken prisoner after fierce fighting in the upper Atlas Mountain regions.

Albanian Exile Shot in Greece

ATHENS, Aug. 15.—Hassan Bey Pristina, former premier of Albania, was shot and killed at Saloniki yesterday by Ephraim Tselo, an Albanian fruit merchant.

Tselo said Pristina had tried to induce him to assassinate King Zogu of Albania. Pristina was a leader of a group of Albanian exiles in Greece.

Bolivian Forces Claim Chaco Gain

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 15.—Bolivian air forces bombed a Paraguayan position in Gran Chaco, and reported yesterday they had forced the defenders to flee.

Bolivians also claimed the capture of some strong positions in the Gondra Bullo area in an all-day battle, and said they repulsed a later counter-attack with heavy casualties on the Paraguayan side.

30 Guardsmen in Nebraska Poisoned

ASHLAND, Neb., Aug. 15.—Thirty men of the Nebraska National Guard were poisoned by food. It is believed that the poisoning was caused by the supper served last night. Eight are in St. Joseph's Hospital in Omaha, while 22 are confined in the camp hospital.

The men are all from Grand Island.

Only by United Effort of the Workers Can His Claws Be Clipped!

—By Burek



Soviet Army Sweeps Over Central China Region

"Szechuan Will Be the Next All-Red Province of China"

SHANGHAI (By Mail).—The big success recently won by the Fourth Red Army of China in northeast Szechuan has aroused much anxiety and fear on the part of the imperialists and the Kuomintang.

"The Red Army is practically becoming the master of the times in Szechuan," says the correspondent.

"As banditry (an imperialist description of peasant uprisings) is spreading terribly, we fear very much that Szechuan will follow Kiangsi Province and be the next all-Red province of China."

The Central Soviet District is established in Kiangsi Province. Red victories in Szechuan since its victorious entry into Szechuan last winter, the Fourth Red Army, under the leadership of Comrade Ho Lung, with the support of the tolling masses and peasantry

quickly captured the towns of Wan Yuan, Tung Kiang, Nan Kiang and Pa Chung. A Soviet government of the combined provinces of Szechuan-Shensi was established within three months time. In the struggle against the armies of the Kuomintang, the cities of Pa Chung and Tung Kiang were forfeited, but again recaptured in a counter-attack in May.

In a furious battle against the Kuomintang army on May 24th near the city of Liu Lin Chi, the Red Army crushed the main forces of the war lord Tien Chung Yao. The Red Army victory resulted in the dissolution of 14 regiments, the entire annihilation of seven regiments, and the seizure of 3,000 rifles, 20 machine guns, 50 trench mortars, and a good supply of ammunition.

The Fourth Red Army was greatly enlarged after this victory. A new East Szechuan Third Red Army was formed. The main forces advance against General Tien's troops at Chang Chi; the Third Red Army

presses southward towards Syi Ting and Suen Han.

Soviet Districts Grow Fast

"Sin Wan Pao," foremost Chinese language newspaper in Shanghai, on June 13 reported that the main troops of the Fourth Red Army "is likely to occupy Shao Hwa, and Wang Yuan." Other papers report similar advances, indicating the rapid growth of the Soviet districts in Szechuan.

These great successes are enlarging and stabilizing the Red Army in Szechuan and are assuring the triumph of the revolution in the whole of the province. General Tien Chung Yao, after the loss of Pa Chung and Tung Kiang to the Red Army admitted that "The Red Army has increased by more than 30,000 and a Szechuan-Shensi Soviet Provincial government is realized." With the addition of a number of other cities, the Soviet territory in Szechuan is greatly strengthened.

Szechuan militarists have been notorious for their incessant civil wars, and their military expenditures wrung from the peasants by the cruellest means. At Tse Chow the crop revenue has been collected 30 years in advance, or up to the year 1961. In Shang Liu, in the ten-month period ranging from August 1st up to the present, a field tax of nine years has been collected. Besides the incessant militarist wars, the peasants have suffered terribly from floods.

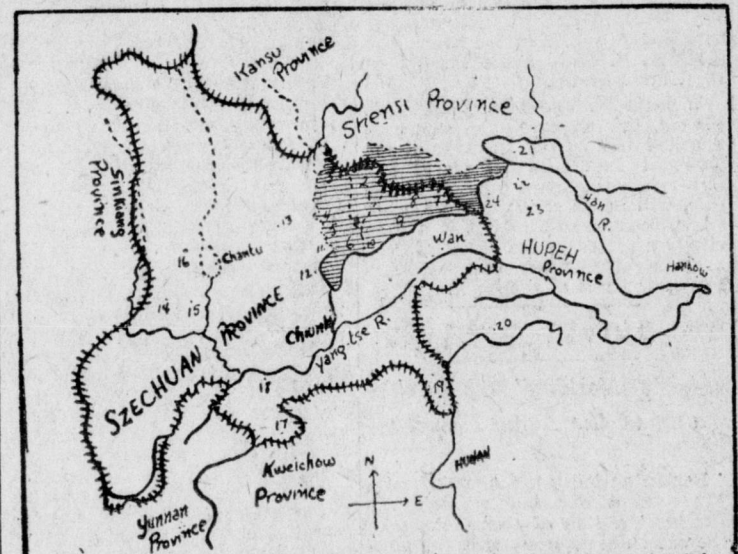
Peasants in Revolt

Uprisings of the peasants against the militarists and in favor of the Red Army and the Soviet government of China are growing.

On June 24, several hundred peasants at Fong-an and Chow-kou participated in an armed uprising when they heard of the nearby victory of the Red Army at Pao-ning.

Szechuan, 156,635 square miles in area, nearly three times the size of the state of Pennsylvania, is now one-quarter Soviet, in the northeast. In the South nearly half of the province is in the grip of peasant uprisings.

Map of Szechuan Province Showing Soviet Territory.



Key to Figures in Map

1 Paching	7 Wan Yuan	12 Tung Tsuan	19 Yu Yang
2 Nanking	8 T'auou Kwa	14 Ya Oin	20 Hoh Feng
3 Paoning	9 Suen Nan	15 Honan	21 Yulin Si
4 Kwang Yuan	10 Hsueh	16 Ta Yi	22 Tsu San
5 Changchi	11 Poogan	17 Hsu Yung	23 Feng Hsien
6 Yi Leong	12 Nanchung	18 Kiang An	24 Tsu Chi

Japanese Occupy Bolon Nor, Base Against Soviets

PEIPING, Aug. 15.—The Japanese army has now occupied Bolon Nor, in Chahar province, the railroad on the road to Inner and Outer Mongolia, and the Soviet Union.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general who by agreement with the Japanese held Bolon Nor with his army to provide the Japanese with an excuse for moving a strong force westward toward the Soviet Union, has abandoned the city.

Although Feng had proclaimed himself in opposition to the Nanjing government, he was supplied a special armored train for his trip from Kaigan, in Chahar, to Peiping, and from there to Tientsin, on his way to Shantung province where he says he will retire, and live in the temple of the Sacred Mountain of Taishan.

Revolutionary Spirit Rising in Costa Rica

Workers, Under Lash of United Fruit, Rebel

By DORA ZUCKER

The workers and peasants of Costa Rica have suffered intensified attacks on their standard of living this year. The American United Fruit Company, exercising direct control of the country economically, and indirectly politically (the present Ricardo Jimenez regime, working hand in hand with the United Fruit Company), in an attempt to get out of the crisis, has subjected the workers and peasants to the most miserable conditions.

Production has decreased by half—thousands of workers have been fired. The agricultural workers on the banana and coffee plantations receive a maximum of \$6 a week, and the Negro workers, the most exploited, receive even less. The peasants are forced to live on three colones (\$1.00) a week.

The attempted "back to the farm movement" which the government has been encouraging in an effort to rid the towns of the unemployed, has met the opposition of the workers, since the conditions of the roads are so poor, as to make marketing profitable and the work on the farms useless. In addition, the ever decreasing purchasing ability of the workers and peasants, has greatly affected the artisans who are confronted with a situation wherein they have products but no markets.

On May 22, several hundred workers and peasants from outlying villages of Costa Rica, under the leadership of the Communist Party, held a militant demonstration in San Jose, demanding relief for the unemployed and a minimum salary for the employed.

No sooner had the workers and peasants assembled before the Communist Club in San Jose, from which they were to march to the Congressional Building, than the police, mounted and on foot, fell upon the workers and peasants, attacking them with sabers and sticks. The militancy of the demonstrators was high. They closed their ranks and in a body resisted the well-armed forces of the government. The police drew their guns and fired. Five workers were seriously injured. The demonstrators attacked the horses of the mounted, and fought open-handed the police on foot—knocked the sabers and sticks out of their hands and kept them for their own defense. Five policemen were injured, one of whom died a few days later as a result of his wounds.

Word of this militant demonstration had spread and a seething restlessness prevailed. More and more were injured. Ambulances came on the scene to take the injured away. More police forces arrived.

Leaders Arrested, Deported

Many of the most militant fighters in the demonstration were arrested. Official orders of arrest were sent out for the leaders of the Communist Party. Some were not warned in time and were caught—the majority

managed to escape. In addition, the government utilized this moment to deport from the country one of the most militant leaders of the revolutionary movement, Adolfo Brana, a Spaniard, who had married a Costa Rican 15 years ago and ever since resided with his family in San Jose. He was not at the scene of the demonstration on May 22nd, but had gone to Turrialpa, a little town of Costa Rica, to address a meeting of peasants and workers. The government officials ignored their own law which entitled Brana to remain in Costa Rica, by virtue of his having married a Costa Rican and having had children with her, and arbitrarily deported him within twenty-four hours after the demonstration.

In addition, they deported Juan Palacios, not a member of the Communist Party, but a militant worker whose birthplace was Venezuela.

Terror Reign Sets In

Thereafter the terror set in. All meetings and gatherings of the Communist Party were prohibited—its publications banned. Police doubled their efforts to locate all the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, particularly Romulo Betancourt, a Venezuelan for whom the officials had issued an order of expulsion from the country.

Throughout the country the workers and peasants were wondering—had the revolutionary movement been liquidated—had the Communist Party been put underground—and what of "Trabajo," the official organ, would it appear again? The demonstration took place on Monday,

Answer Terror With Broader Mass Struggles

Brana and Palacios were deported on Tuesday—Thursday and Friday brought word that protest meetings against the attacks of the government and the deportations of Brana and Palacios, organized by the Communist Party, were being held in different sections of Costa Rica.

The militancy of the workers and peasants was so great that the police feared to attack them and the meetings went on. Despite the obstacles in their way and the orders of arrest over their heads, the end of the week saw the appearance of "Trabajo"—and the sales were larger than ever. And in San Jose appeared a leaflet calling to the workers and peasants to attend a meeting of the Communist Party on Saturday night.

All day Saturday, tenseness was in the air—would the workers and peasants be afraid to come? Had the government succeeded in intimidating them? They gave their own answer when hundreds of them appeared in the new headquarters of the Communist Party, singing the Internationale.

This May 22nd demonstration marks for Costa Rica the beginning of militant struggles of the masses against exploitation and colonialism, the beginning of the upsurge of the masses, who find leadership in the young Communist Party.

Women's League for Peace Endorses U.S. Anti-War Congress

American Section of International Pacifist Group Joins With Militant Organizations to Support Struggle Against War

NEW YORK.—The American section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has given its support to the United States Congress Against War, the Congress Committee announced yesterday.

Speaking for this influential world-embracing pacifist organization, of which Miss Jane Addams is honorary international president, Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive secretary in Washington, says:

Soviet Excluded from Secret War Talks at Banff

World Leaders Discuss Situation in Pacific

BANFF, Canada, Aug. 15.—Sitting here in secret session, leaders from China, Japan, the United States, Canada and other countries discussed the war situation in the East, at the opening meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The only country interested which was not invited to take part in these secret deliberations is the Soviet Union. The only point on which the conferees agree is their common hatred of the Soviet Union.

The Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the sharp economic conflicts between Japan and the United States, and Great Britain and Japan, the naval race of all three powers, and the "potent racial ambitions of repressed nationalities" were on the agenda.

Newton D. Baker, former U. S. Secretary of War, set the tone of the discussions when he said: "War is today more inescapable than ever. Governments whip up the populace into a passion, and are forced to carry on to the bitter end. It is impossible for them to still the hurricane they have released."

Soldiers, Underpaid, Resent Roosevelt's Forced Labor Camps

(By a Soldier Correspondent) PEEKSKIL, N. Y.—The enlistment of thousands of young workers into the "Reforestation Camps" has aroused a strong feeling of resentment among the enlisted men in the Army—resentment, not against these young workers, but against the administration that has brought it about. They feel that the administration, not content with cutting their pay fifteen per cent on top of the cuts they had already received (dropping of re-enlistment bonus, cutting of clothing allowances, etc.) has rubbed in by taking on "civilian soldiers" who will be paid more money than the regular soldier.

Worse than this is the realization that the "regulars" through these cuts are paying the expense of this "civilian army."

Even before his pay was cut the enlisted man was underpaid. The pay of the "Private" was \$21 per month. Out of this there are many things that he is forced to pay for, such as laundry (usually \$2 in the U. S.) polishing materials, uniform pressing and upkeep, miscellaneous items of clothing not issued; in some places, milk, and other items bring his pay down, so that after he has paid for his movie checks he is a fortunate soldier who had \$5 to \$8 left. Some find at the end of the month especially if they have overdrawn their clothing allowance, that they owe the government money! Army officials and Journals themselves admitted that the men were underpaid.

The past few months have been a record of cuts for the soldier. The first that was felt strongly was the stopping of the re-enlistment bonus whereby the soldier received a bonus of \$75 by re-enlisting. This \$75 was the thing that caused most of the men to re-enlist previously. At least it gave them enough to have a few "good times" before they went back to the monotonous grind. Now they are faced with the prospect of being forced to re-enlist because of the starvation conditions on the outside without the benefit of this bonus that they have so well earned. This cut was blamed on Hoover.

The next big cut was the fifteen per cent reducing the privates' pay to \$18—and this couldn't be blamed on Hoover. It showed up too well the sameness of policy of both the Republican and Democratic administrations and served to break down the "confidence" that publicity had built up for Roosevelt.

Then, right on its heels, came the "civilian armies" which are making the soldier really bitter.

And now comes inflation, which will mean nothing else but a further cut in another guise. Many a soldier says, "It looks as though they will be asking us to pay dues for belonging to this army soon, for the privilege of working for them!"

Now is the time for class-conscious workers to realize that the soldier is also a worker, and at the present time is having class-consciousness forced upon him. Class-conscious workers can and should do their utmost to clarify to the soldier his position in the present system and why it is necessary for soldiers to organize and fight their conditions.

Problems Aboard Vessel Described by Marine Worker

Plan to Send Delegate to Norfolk Convention

By a Marine Worker Correspondent. (The following is a report from a delegate of the Marine Workers Industrial Union aboard an Atlantic coastwise freighter. For obvious reasons the name of the ship is omitted.—Ed.)

S. S.—We will have a committee working on the ship shortly. We have 8 men promised to line up when we pay off, and there will probably be more by that time. This includes all hands on deck and in the engine room except the deck engineer, and a water tender. The engine room is all Filipinos except three, and at least one of these is O. K.

We have some swell chances on here. The mate is "time back" mad and we have been able to get in some great work on this basis. The sailors have all promise to kick in a buck each for convention greetings.

We have several good issues besides the overtime, such as bun toilet which is flooded all the time as the drain pipe is plugged up. The crew has warned the boss several times to do something about it, or we will not be responsible for what happens.

Undermanned. Then there is the question of low pay and undermanning. We are one man short on deck. The mate has promised faithfully to get a full crew in the next port. One left the ship the last minute when we sailed and a few minutes before sailing we chased a work-away ashore. (A workaway works for his bed and board and 1 cent a month to keep from starving on the beach.—Ed.)

Delegate for the Convention. I have raised the question of sending a delegate to the convention from Norfolk, but we are not sure whether we will get back there in time to get one to New York. The Filipinos fully approve such a move, and it only needs a little plugging in this fiasco to put it across. The crew would meet the expenses of travel.

This ship is plastered with "safety first" signs. A stool pigeon fell down in No. 2 hold last trip and got killed. So right over the door is a sign that reads "X marks the spot. Watch your step." It now reads "X marks the spot. Elect delegates to the M.W.I.U. convention, July 16-18."

Another one in the mess room shows a guy throwing human figures out of a dice box, and reads: "Don't gamble with life." It now has a convention sticker added to it, and an attractive lot of comments from the crew. The con damned easily see how silly the bosses' safety signs are, as nothing has been done outside of the signs to lessen the speed-up and overtime. So the stickers make quite an appeal in connection with it.

The big kick in the engine department, as I said before, is wages. It seems that they have recently received a real cut, and are sore as hell about it. Water tenders and oilers were cut from \$50 a month to \$40, the firemen from \$40 to \$35. No wipers aboard. The firemen do the wiping, and the water tenders fire.

Building Up Leadership. It's no trick to line men up today on ships, but it's another thing to consolidate this organization into an instrument of struggle. This is the thing that all hands must learn to do. We have decided already on leaving leadership on this job in case anything happens and we have to get off. The material is here. All it needs is developing, and a little time to do it.

Already we hear men say: "Well if any new man comes aboard he's got to line up, if he wants to enjoy his job." This idea has been given them by making each one responsible to help organize the ship.

Every evening discussions take place out on the hatch, and the fellows are propagandizing each other without realizing it.

Help improve the "Daily Worker." Let us know what the workers in your ship think about the "Daily."