

MASSSES TO GREET HERNDON AT PENNA. TERMINAL TODAY

STEEL WORKERS GIRD TO BUILD UP ONE MASS UNION

S.M.W.I.U. Constitution Is Firmly Based On Class Struggle

By TOM KEENAN
(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 6.—Carrying into action the proposals set forth by Jim Egan, national secretary, in his report on the work of the union during the past two years, the Second National Convention of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union adjourned yesterday, its slogan sounding the keynote: "Forward toward the building of a unified mass union in the industry."

The three days of almost continuous sessions saw the adoption of a program of action and a constitution based firmly on the class struggle and the realization that only a militant fight by united workers will gain better conditions now and the ultimate abolition of capitalist oppression.

Program of Class Struggle

In marked contrast to the A. A. convention held here in June, with its core of A. F. of L. fakery led by Green and Tighe, and its periphery of vacillating trade union reformists, this rank and file assemblage seriously faced the task of building the struggle which the A. A. leadership ran away from.

Two excerpts from the preamble to the constitution give the essence of the S. M. W. I. U.'s policy.

Thus the opening paragraph—"Recognizing that the interests of the employers, who own and control the means of production, and the workers, who possess nothing but their labor power, are directly opposed, the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union bases itself on the principle of continuous struggle for the interests of the steel and metal workers, and those of the whole working class, against the employing class."

And the final paragraph—"Through the united action of all wage earners as a class, the final abolition of wage slavery can be attained . . . through such action as the ownership of the means of production by the employing class be abolished."

Analyzing its weaknesses, exposing its shortcomings, drawing its lessons from the struggles of the last two years and on the basis of these outlining the work of the future, this second convention undoubtedly formed a milestone in the history of the union.

Program of Action

The program of action adopted for steel workers calls for a strike perspective on the basis of a 35 per cent wage increase, the six-hour day and five-day week, equal rights for Negro workers, abolition of North-South differentials, for recognition of the union and union shop committees, and for the right to organize, strike and picket.

Paralleling the steel program was the resolution for action in metal manufacturing industries, for a \$1.50 minimum hourly wage, a \$20 weekly minimum for unskilled workers, against the speed-up by prohibiting the practice of one man operating more than one machine, equal pay for equal work for women and young workers, in addition to the basic demands of the steel program.

Affiliated With T. U. U. L.

Highly important in the movement toward building a strong, unified, independent federation of labor was the steel unions' action in affiliating officially with the Trade Union Unity League.

This motion, adopted unanimously by the delegates, recognized that "the S. M. W. I. U. grew out of the Metal Workers Industrial League, organized in 1929 by the Cleveland Convention of the T. U. U. L.," that further, it has been "through the efforts and the support of the T. U. U. L. that the S. M. W. I. U. was organized and developed into its present position," and that "the T. U. U. L. is a national center of militant industrial unions and is striving to unite in one independent federation of labor all classes, independent and industrial unions . . . on the basis of unification of the T. U. U. L. and independent unions in the respective industries."

Demand Thaelmann's Release

Other resolutions, passed unanimously by the convention, showed the sentiment of solidarity among delegates with their class brothers all over the world. Resolutions demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann, Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro boys; protesting

Peace Policy Of USSR Is Re-Affirmed

Voroshilov Terms Far East Army Guard of Peace

By VERN SMITH
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, Aug. 6. (By cable).—The firm peace-policy of the Soviet Union in a world torn by war rumors is again emphasized here in connection with the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Special Far Eastern Army which was awarded the prize "Order of the Red Banner." The Special Far Eastern Army, under the leadership of Commander Blucher, he it recalled, was formed in 1929 when Japanese aggression into China near Soviet borders assumed the menace of a new war.

Soviet newspapers publish the congratulations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party addressed to Blucher, the fighters, political workers and commanders, expressing confidence that the glorious Far Eastern Army, whose invincible power enemies felt, remain an invincible future bulwark on the Far Eastern frontiers of the U. S. S. R. and for the peaceful labors of the people of the Soviet Union.

Defense Head In Statement

Newspapers also publish the following order of Commissar of Defense Voroshilov:

"In 1929, when large masses of the workers and peasants, imbued with unprecedented creative enthusiasm, under the leadership of the great Party of Lenin and Stalin energetically undertook the construction of their new life, fulfilling for the first time in history, a Socialist five-year plan—precisely at this time the Far Eastern frontiers of our fatherland were subjected to attack from the outside. Both the government, our Party and the

Aid to YCL Urged In Drive to Open Full-Time School

Comrade Browder, in his report to the Eighth Party Convention, especially emphasized the importance of a Marxist-Leninist education for all Party and Y. C. L. members.

In today's rising tide of class struggle the youth are decisive. Now, more than ever, "He who has the youth, has the future." The need of training leaders among the youth is among our most important tasks.

The Young Communist League has worked out plans for a full-time training school for 25 of its best, most promising and active comrades.

Six hundred dollars is needed for this school. The Secretariat of District 2, Communist Party, appeals to all Party members and mass organizations to support the Y. C. L. in its drive to establish a full-time training school.

AFL Chiefs Act Against Local 499

Revoke Charter of Militant Local of Painters

NEW YORK.—Embarking on a course of splitting the union rather than having the rank and file lead it, officials of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators (A. F. of L.) yesterday revoked the charter of Local 499 of this city.

Local 499 had been the active force in leading the fight of the painters in the strike now on and in the struggle to oust the corrupt machine, headed by Philip Zausner, which today controls the Painters District Council.

This is the latest step in the development of the sharp fight between the New York membership and the illegally elected Zausner group. The struggle came to a head in the current painters' strike, begun a week ago last Monday, when the workers walked out for a 6-hour day at \$9 a day. A number of the locals have refused to accept the leadership of the Zausner machine and have elected local rank and file strike committees to lead the struggle. The main objective of the strike, painters charge, was the collection of a \$1 tax by Zausner.

Ultimatum to Local

Yesterday morning Edward Ackery, International vice-president and representative of the General Executive Board, appeared at Local 499 headquarters, the Yorkville Labor Temple, accompanied by Eugene McNamara, president of District Council 9 and henchmen of Zausner. There they met with officers of Local 499 and made the following demands upon them:

1.—That the rank and file strike

WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS LED BY BROWDER, I. L. D. TO MEET HEROIC NEGRO

Krumbein Calls on Units For Intense 7-Day Drive To Spread Daily Worker

NEW YORK.—Calling on all units of the Communist Party to take up the question of the Daily Worker circulation drive at tonight's meetings, Charles Krumbein, district organizer for New York, yesterday issued an appeal to the Party membership to exert its entire energy toward meeting its new reader quota by Sept. 1.

Krumbein's appeal follows:

"The quota of new readers for our district is 10,000 by Sept. 1. To date we have secured 2,983 or 29.8 percent of the quota. The remaining 71 percent must and shall be obtained by Sept. 1.

"We are entering the eighth week of the Circulation Drive to get 20,000 new readers by Sept. 1. The Central Committee has set aside the week of Aug. 5 to 12 for all districts to concentrate on the drive.

"We must at once throw our forces into the drive and set this campaign into greater motion.

"The results obtained from the little work done so far shows very clearly the good possibilities we have. We should make these seven days not days of ordinary activity, but days of a real intensified drive. The entire membership must be involved in this drive in the most thorough manner. By doing so we will be able to concentrate so that in this one week we will get an increase in bundle orders, subs, etc., of 1,000 new readers per day.

"At tonight's unit meetings a thorough check up on the work of each comrade should be made. A check-up of comrades working in fractions should also be made.

"New York has proven in every campaign for the Daily Worker that it can put it across. Let us get on the job and put this campaign over very speedily, and raise our quota of 10,000 new readers by Sept. 1.

"CHARLES KRUMBEIN, District Organizer."

Official Entry Into Elections Filed By C. P.

NEW YORK.—With the filing of official notification of its intention to have a slate in every New York State county, the Communist Party has officially opened the campaign for the election of governor and other State officers.

Because sufficient votes were cast during the last elections, for the first time in the history of the Communist Party in New York the enrolled voters of the Party will participate in the primaries for the nomination of candidates for public office. Only those voters who enrolled Communist in the last elections will be entitled to vote in the primaries, which take place on Sept. 13.

The various sections of the Communist Party in the New York district have already made their nominations for the local offices of Alderman, Assemblyman, State Senator, Congressman and Justice of the Municipal Court.

The State convention of the Party is being planned. This convention will name candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other major State offices. The delegates will also draw up an election platform, in which will be included its stand against the danger of war and the threat of fascism.

The Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party yesterday pointed out that "every vote for the Hammer and Sickle will be a blow against war and fascism" and that a large vote for the Communist Party candidates "will be a stumbling block in the path of the capitalist war mongers and their degenerate fascist agents."

Truck Strike Leaders Aid Olson's Troops

Special to the Daily Worker
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—Governor Floyd B. Olson's restrictions on the movement of trucks is in effect since last night as employers have again refused to accept even the miserably proposed agreement submitted by Father Haas and E. H. Dunnigan, federal mediators.

The Trotskyist leadership of Local 574 of the General Truck Drivers and Helpers Union is carrying out its promise to Governor Olson of no effective picketing. The Trotskyites are sending cruisers only to report violators of Olson's order to the National Guard.

The leadership of Local 574 has completely surrendered to Olson's forces in the Central Labor Union, who have been appointed by the Trotskyites as special negotiators for the union. They are now urging the workers to place their faith in the hands of the same people who have prevented broadening of the strike—which would have meant victory for the strikers.

A mass meeting was again called by Local 574 for tonight with the military permission of the Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—Encouraged by the docility of the leadership of Local 574, employers today took steps to obtain the right to immediately put all their trucks on the streets to be run by scabs when they filed a complaint in court charging that military permits are interfering with the right to use their own property on public streets.

Industrial Union Wins Gains for Fur Workers; Outdoor Rally Tomorrow

NEW YORK.—Fur workers of the Yedwell Fur Corporation went to work yesterday afternoon with gains of back pay and a paid up unemployment fund for the Fur Workers Industrial Union had taken over leadership of their strike.

The workers had been intimidated by Yedwell, the owners, and Fishkoff, into joining the Joint Council when a committee from the Joint Council, reinforced by police, last Wednesday compelled them to go to the Council headquarters to join up. The next day they appeared at the Industrial Union, which immediately declared the shop on strike.

Yesterday the agreement was signed. Workers got back pay and other gains. One worker received \$62.76. The firm recognized the right of workers to belong to unions of their own choice.

An open air meeting will be held at 99th St. and Seventh Ave. tomorrow at noon. The union is holding an open forum on unemployment at 2 p.m. today at 131 W. 28th St. in the auditorium.

Would Bar Pickets, Take Vote From Jobless, Outlaw Strikes

Economic Council Seeks Sweeping Revocation of Workers' Rights

NEW YORK.—Stating that it would work for the passage of laws prohibiting all unemployed workers on the relief rolls from voting, the New York State Economic Council yesterday issued a report which it will ask all candidates in the coming election to endorse. The program put forward by the Economic Council, which claims a membership of 50,000 large taxpayers, also states that it will work for the passage of laws barring workers from calling sympathetic and general strikes, a ban on picketing, and a law opposing all forms of unemployment insurance.

The group, of which George Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, is honorary chairman, seeks to bar all picketing to a mere statement of the issues involved.

Merwin K. Hart, president of the organization, in commenting upon the proposed barring of all unemployed workers from voting, stated that the greatest fear of the organization was that all unemployed workers would organize.

Under the guise of "reducing government expenditures," the Economic Council seeks wide-spread reduction in present relief standards, asking the suspension of "all activities, which, however meritorious, are not absolutely essential."

The fifteen-point program put forward by the group also calls for the open shop on all public works projects, and asks that the Attorney General "may obtain an injunction restraining the application of trade union funds for the support of illegal strikes."

Sausage Workers Call New Strike In Detroit To Win Wage Increase

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Another strike of sausage workers started today when the workers in the sausage department of the Detroit Packing Co. walked out after the company rejected the demands presented by the United Sausage Workers Union, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League.

The workers some of whom have been getting as low as thirty-two and a half cents an hour, are demanding twenty cents an hour increase for men and fifty cents for women, a forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime, a regular lunch period and recognition of their shop committee and union.

This strike comes shortly after the two-day walkout in twelve shops led by the United Sausage Workers Union in which the workers won an overwhelming victory. It is the first strike to affect a packing company and efforts will be made to spread it to the slaughtering department where many Negroes are employed. Mass picketing has been started.

AFL Union Heads End Stock Yards Strike Without Major Gain's

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—After a two-day secret conference between union leaders, bosses and federal conciliators, the striking livestock handlers here were ordered back to work Sunday without winning a single major demand.

The basis of settlement is as follows:

- 1.—Scabs to be fired and union men hired.
- 2.—Guaranteed 48 hour week for regulars and 40 hours for "extras" in weeks when 4,000 carloads or more of stock are received.
- 3.—One week vacation a year with three days pay.
- 4.—All other questions to be governed by "interpretation" of the recent decision made by Judge Sullivan.

The first point is no victory since Local 517, which has the workers wholly organized, had a closed shop before the strike. The 48-hour week is a gesture—in the 29 weeks, 4,000 carloads were received during only eleven weeks. Vacations are not yet back to the pre-crisis levels.

All other questions are referred back to Judge Sullivan, including the demand for a \$20 weekly minimum wage.

The spread of the "Daily" to the mass of workers is a prerequisite to their successful struggles.

Hitler Speech Lays Basis for New Terrorism

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Speaking at memorial services for von Hindenburg today at the Kroll Opera House, Hitler attempted to lay the groundwork for a further intensification of the terrorism which has characterized his Nazi regime since he became Chancellor.

He referred to Hindenburg's appointment of himself to the chancellorship on Jan. 30, 1933, saying that by this move the dead Junker-militarist had "concluded an alliance between tradition and forces working for the future." The last phrase evidently was meant to enable his own degenerate regime.

Hitler's speech revealed his preparatory intimidation measures for the referendum on Aug. 19, in which he hopes to terrorize the masses of German people into officially adding to his powers those of the dead von Hindenburg. This threat was seen to be subtly woven into the purpose and content of his entire address.

Hathaway To Speak On Minneapolis Strike

NEW YORK.—C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on the "The Minneapolis Strike and the Role of the Trotskyites" at the Irving Plaza, 16th Street and Irving Place, Friday night, August 10, at 8:30 p.m.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity Council of New York.

Communists' Slogans for Effective Tactics Sabotaged

Party is always fighting the battle of the working class.

Refused to Protest to Olson

The Trotskyist strike leadership answered this statement in the following manner: They organized groups to chase our comrades who distributed this statement away from the union meetings and union hall. They ignored the proposal to protest to Olson against the use of troops.

Instead of fighting the "red scare" of the Citizens' Alliance, they themselves opened an attack against the Communist Party, trying to prove that there are no Communists among the drivers and their leadership. Thus, instead of disarming the Citizens' Alliance of the anti-labor weapon of the "red scare," used in all strikes, the leadership tended toward disarming the drivers.

Events Show Communist Party's Warnings Were Correct

By JACK CARSON
District Organizer, Communist Party MINNEAPOLIS.—On Wednesday, July 11, local 574 of the General Drivers' Union called a meeting of its membership to take a strike vote.

Before the meeting started, a statement was distributed by the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, advising the drivers to act without delay. It promised the full support of this rank and file committee of A. F. of L. workers. It urged rank and file control of the strike and warned against a repetition of such an ending of the strike as took place in the May Strike of the drivers.

The Communist Party expressed its entire approval of this statement; and gave its support in its distribution.

What was the answer to this statement by the strike leadership?

C. P. Urges Spread of Strike

On Thursday after this meeting, the Communist Party issued a statement distributed in thousands of copies to the workers in connection with the approaching strike of the truck drivers. This statement urged that the Minneapolis workers in all unions prepare at once for sympathetic action with the drivers. It declared that the action of the Citizens' Alliance in preparation for this strike, together with the "red scare" raised by the Minneapolis boss-controlled press and the top-

officials of the A. F. of L., Tobin, Matthew Woll and others, all indicate that the employers were uniting all anti-working class forces to smash the coming truck drivers' strike.

The statement issued by Chief of Police Johannes that if the strike is called he will immediately call upon Governor Olson to send in troops, makes the danger greater, of the military forces of the state under control of Governor Olson being used against the strikers.

Therefore, the C. P. called on all local unions and all working class organizations immediately to start a protest movement against the use of armed forces in the strike, and to demand of Governor Olson and his troops "hands off Minneapolis workers." The Communist Party called upon local 574 in this statement immediately to start a campaign against the "red scare," showing to the workers that the Communists and the workers under their influence were the best fighters on the picket line in the May strike and that the Communist,

GREEN TO REPORT ON Y. C. L.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—Members of the Young People's Socialist League and the Young Circle League have been invited to attend an open membership meeting of the Young Communist League, to be held at the Music Settlement House, 415 Queen St., at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow. Gil Green, national secretary of the Y. C. L., will report on its Seventh National Convention.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

200 Negroes Strike Against High Rents In Harlem Tenements

NEW YORK.—Two hundred Negro tenants of three Harlem tenement houses are on a rent strike against the excessive rents and rotten unsanitary conditions imposed upon the Negro masses by white and Negro landlords.

The houses, which are owned by the Selm-Leasing Corporation, of 119 W. 25th St., are located at 281 Edgecombe Ave., 746 St. Nicholas Avenue, and 722 St. Nicholas Ave.

The four major demands of the striking tenants are for immediate reduction of the discriminatory high rentals, better service, abolition of unsanitary conditions in the hallways, staircases, roofs and dumbwaiters of the buildings, and redecoration.

Steel and Metal Workers Plan Strike Preparations; Rivet Rank and File Control Rule Into Constitution

INDUSTRIAL UNION SHAPES PROGRAM FOR MILITANT FIGHT

Raises Special Demands for Negro Workers, Women and Youth—Plans Struggle for Wage Increase, 30-Hour Week, Recognition

(Continued from Page 1)
The terror against workers in Minneapolis, endorsing the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill; sending greetings to the steel and metal workers of the Soviet Union, and supporting the Anti-War Congress in September.

Demands for Negroes
The convention achieved a re-orientation on many phases of organizational work, including the raising of special demands for Negro workers, an intensified drive to win the women and young workers, the establishment of women's auxiliaries, and the building and utilization of the union paper, the "Steel and Metal Worker."

Representing 15,000 workers in steel and allied industries, the convention reports by delegates covered the widest range of union experience in and out of struggle. A clarification on the problem of the red scare and the cor- means of combating it, dealt with at some length by Egan and Jack Stachel, the latter representing the T. U. U. L., was undoubtedly one of the principal achievements of the meeting.

Rank and file control of all action is the central organizational theme of all decisions of the convention. In the constitution is one of the best examples of the application of this invariable rule of the union.

In the section dealing with strikes and strike relief, the constitution reads: "Any local may call a strike of its shop . . . or any department therein, when it is deemed expedient and necessary that the strike be called for the good and welfare of the membership, and that of the unorganized workers, if such workers are employed on the same job. Unless a momentary strike is absolutely necessary during working hours on the job, a general membership meeting of the local shall be called first where a strike vote shall be registered by a show of hands. It shall be obligatory for all members of the local to strike and take active part therein, once the strike is decided upon."

Even as the steel workers were approving this document, the A. F. of L. policy of handing a strike over to some faking leader for a sell-out could be viewed in operation in the aluminum "strike," which has been wrested from the hands of the rank and file aluminum workers, and laid in Bill Green's lap in Washington. From here it will certainly be handed back to Andrew Mellon and his Aluminum Company.

Fight Unemployment
Increasing unemployment and lower wages, the disgust of steel workers with the betrayal of the June strike movement by A. A. and A. F. of L. leaders, the barring of N. R. A.'s fascist character in all recent struggles of the working class—all these and numerous other present conditions furnish the basis for great organizational gains by the S.

Los Angeles Aircraft Bosses Try to Shackle Men to Company Union

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Further concerted efforts on the part of owners of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation to force their 3,300 employees into a company union called the Douglas Employees' Association are meeting constantly growing opposition from the workers.

Whenever a worker is hired at the plant, he is given a membership card in the company union, and is told that he "doesn't have to sign it, but he'll get along better if he does." The attempt to force 61 percent of the employees into the union so that under the vicious N.R.A. ruling, this company union can "speak" for the workers points out more strongly than ever before the imperative necessity of establishing among the workers a militant rank and file union.

A. F. of L. leaders have been for some time flirting with the employees at the plant, warning them to avoid "alien" influences. The role of the A. F. of L. unions in aircraft strikes this year at Buffalo and Hartford, however, is being exposed by the Communist Party shop nucleus in the plant through its shop bulletin and daily contact with workers.

Meanwhile Douglas Aircraft is expanding its present production capacity so that it can fulfill a contract for seventy-five multi-motored transports which are readily convertible for military service.

Food Prices Soar, Federal Reports Show

Government Surveys Cite 21 Per Cent Increase

Following a continuous rise for the previous fifteen months, food prices for the country as a whole rose 0.9 per cent in July, according to an announcement yesterday by the National Industrial Conference Board. This second government report on food prices in the past week substantiates the announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on July 31 that food prices had advanced 21.5 per cent in the fifteen month period from April 15, 1933, to July 15, 1934. As a reflection of the devastating effects of the A. A. cop reduction program coupled with the drought, further advances are in the offing.

"Food prices advanced 0.9 per cent in July," the report by the National Industrial Conference Board stated, "or more than is usually observed during this period of the year. Since April, 1933, food prices have risen 21.5 per cent."

In addition to a rise in the cost of food, living costs as a whole, continued an upward trend, the report showed.

"While speculative buying on the food exchanges send the prices of the most elementary necessities skyward, while speculative future buying of wheat has sent the price of bread up in every city in the country, millions of poor farmers face ruin."

That the rise in the cost of living for the working masses is part of the Roosevelt New Deal of hunger is fully born out by Roosevelt's radio speech of October 2, 1933, in which he said: "I do not hesitate to say . . . it is definitely a part of our policy to increase the rise, and to extend it to those products which have as yet felt no benefit. If we cannot do this one way, we will do it another. Do it we will."

general strike. They called for a one-day transportation stoppage Saturday as a protest. Emory Nelson, secretary of the Central Labor Union, and Roy Weir, editor of the Labor Review, the official organ of the Central Labor Union and the Farmer Labor sheet, were spokesmen at the meeting. These people, however, consciously ignored the question of either transportation or general strike in Minneapolis. The Dunne leadership of 574 did not fall out with the Cramers and Nelsons, and the very fact that no transportation strike took place on Saturday proves that.

On Wednesday, the second day of the strike, when Olson had already placed troops in the city, the Communist Party again issued a statement which was distributed to the strikers in which the Communist Party took up the following points: (1) The strike must be broadened immediately. The union must call out the petroleum workers, who are under its jurisdiction. The union must work for spreading the strike to all commercial transportation. (2) The union must immediately appeal to the other local unions to take up the question of sympathy strike with the drivers, concluding in the following manner:

"The drivers are fighting the battle of every working man in Minneapolis. Every working man must be called upon now to join the battle."

(3) Compel Olson to withdraw the troops from Minneapolis. We quote from this statement: "The troops are here to intimidate the strikers and all Minneapolis workers. Bullets, bayonets and poison gas are held in store for the drivers and the other workers."

"The Organizer, Daily Strike Bulletin of local 574, finally admits this fact, but mere talk will not prevent events such as happened in Toledo and San Francisco. Do we want to see our pickets drowned in blood from bullet and bayonet wounds delivered to them by Olson's troops? If we say no, we must act now. We propose united action of the organized labor unions and unemployed organizations, workers fraternal and political organizations, to stage the biggest demonstration of labor in Minneapolis, and, if necessary to march to the Capitol in St. Paul, to present a mighty demand for the withdrawal of the troops."

The Communist Party sent out a letter to local 574, to the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Party, asking for a joint committee to undertake such action. Again local 574, together with the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Party, above this call and again the leadership of 574 instructed the drivers to chase away the Communists who distributed literature from the strike headquarters.

Strikers Shot Down
On Friday, July 20th, the warnings of the Communist Party and the need for such action as proposed in the bulletin, proved itself in practice. More than fifty workers were shot in Market Place on Third Street and Sixth Avenue North. Due to the narrowness of the strike, only about 300 to 400 pickets could be rallied to this place where the employers made a concentrated move to run scab trucks. Police Chief Johannes instructed his police to shoot to kill, and armed them with shotguns.

The shooting of strikers by the police was certainly encouraged by the fact that the picket line was small and the fact that Olson's troops were ready at a minute's notice to come to the assistance of Johannes' police. After this shooting, that has already taken the lives of two pickets and crippled a number of them for life, the Communist Party again issued a statement which was distributed to the workers in Minneapolis, in which the Party called upon the workers and all unions to organize a General Strike as an answer to this bloody attack of the Citizens' Alliance.

The Dunnes Oppose General Strike

Trotzkyites Knife Minneapolis Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

by confusing them and antagonizing them against the Communist Party. Instead of warning the workers against the military forces that would be used in the strike, they helped to create the illusions in the minds of the workers that Olson would send the Guardsmen to stop the scab trucks.

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The Dunnes Oppose General Strike

The Dunnes leadership of local 574 answered in the negative to this call. On Friday night at the big protest meeting against the shooting, under the auspices of the union, Myles and Vincent Dunne proclaimed that they were not for

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK



"COLLEGE MEN with executive ability and pleasing personalities to teach at Arthur Murray's; must be exceptionally good dancers."

Help Wanted Advertisement in N. Y. Times

To Launch Negro Rights Drive At Scottsboro-Herndon Rally

Tomorrow's City-Wide Conference to Open National Campaign for Passage of Anti-Lynch Bill

NEW YORK—A bold bid for full equality for the Negro people will be made when delegates to the Scottsboro-Herndon Emergency Conference, to be held in this city tomorrow, lay plans for the launching of a nation-wide campaign for the adoption of the Bill for Negro Rights and the Suppression of Lynching. The bill will be held at St. Paul's Church, 249 West 132nd Street.

The Bill for Negro Rights was born in struggles. Five thousand Scottsboro marchers presented a bill of rights to the President and to Congress in May 1933. Roosevelt, busy with the envoys of fascist Germany, refused to see the Scottsboro delegation. Senators and Congressmen in whose hands the bill was placed refused to introduce it.

The bill, however, started a great hurrying and scurrying among the Washington officials. Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman, introduced a feeble and ineffectual addition to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The national officials of the N.A.A.C.P. lobbied for the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, which was introduced with the frankly-avowed hope that it would damp the rising militancy of the Negro masses.

Costigan Bill Aids Lynchers
Praised by the N.A.A.C.P. leadership as an anti-lynching measure, the Costigan-Wagner bill is in reality a slyly-conceived and cleverly-designed weapon of the lynchers. It contains no provision for death penalty for lynching—thus tacitly agreeing to the classic argument of the Southern lynchers that a lynching is not a murder. It treats lynching as something divorced from the whole system of discrimination and national oppression. But perhaps most dangerous of all is the definition of a "mob," as three or more persons acting in concert for the destruction of life or property, without authority of law. Thus a picket line of striking workers, a meeting held without approval of officials, or even a meeting of workers for self-defense—these would be a mob, to be crushed by authority of the Costigan-Wagner bill! And likewise, those many lynching-bees led by sheriffs and sheriff's deputies would not be lynchings at all, since their leaders bear an official badge and have the authority of the law.

USSR Peace Policy Is Re-Affirmed

(Continued from Page 1)

people as a whole were imbued with a united will to defend the frontiers of their country, offer the severest rebuff to the enemy and in the shortest period again return to the peaceful possibility of using all forces of the state towards Socialist construction. The Special Far Eastern Army in the course of five years has been all the more fully confident, guarding the Soviet frontiers, guarding peace.

"It stands fully confident because it is surrounded by the great love and comradely care of all toilers, and government, Party and our Stalin. For all toilers of our country the Far Eastern Army is a symbol of the great will of the proletarian state to defend its frontiers, a symbol of confidence of our victory over any enemy who would dare cross the border of the great land of Socialism, a symbol of our country striking towards the peace of the whole world."

"The proletarian state proved by deed in 1929 that its army exists for defence and not for attack. The Special Far Eastern Army, which with lightning speed annihilated the forces of its enemy, did not make use of the fruits of its victories as the army of an imperialist state would do, clearing immediately and voluntarily the territory of the state which attacked the U. S. S. R."

The country of Voroshilov further states: "Our country is making gigantic strides towards a new happy Socialist life. In order to attain this life we need peace with all peoples. Precisely because of this our government is strengthening the Red Army. We are strengthening our Red Army precisely because it constitutes a stubborn, consistent, steadfast bulwark for the cause of peace, because it is a fighter in the

Relief Strike Leaders Held In \$15,000 Bail

Three in Des Moines Face Conviction On Syndicalism Charge

By HENRY CLARK
DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6.—Excessive bail of \$5,000 each has been set for James Porter, Ira Meade and John Nordquist, relief strike leaders, indicted for criminal syndicalism, in an unsuccessful attempt to crush the strike of relief workers here.

The three leaders have been imprisoned for two weeks now, following their indictment on false testimony of city, court and relief officials that they had threatened and advocated force and violence in the demonstration of relief workers before the city council and on the relief work picket line.

The obvious aim of the city government is to subject these working class leaders to the discomforts and torture of imprisonment during the hot months, with bad food, dirty cells and other bad conditions. All workers and organizations are urged to send protests to County Attorney Carl Burkman, Des Moines, Iowa.

A.F.L. Chiefs Move Against Local 499

(Continued from Page 1)

committee of Local 499 be dissolved. 2.—That no meetings of the local shall be held without approval of the District Council. 3.—That the local must accept the "supervision" of the District Council.

Upon the statement of the local officers that these requests would have to be referred to a membership meeting of the local, Ackerly immediately replied: "I hereby declare your charter revoked. All money, records and property must be delivered to me by Thursday at 10 a. m. at the Hotel Victoria."

Scabbing Going On
Despite the brave statements of Mr. Zausner that he would have 5,000 pickets at the jobs today, a careful check-up by Local 499 leaders revealed that that gentleman had only succeeded in rounding up about 100 pickets. The Master Painters have succeeded in some scabbing. Scabs are being procured through the Association as well as the Edwards Employment Agency, 777 Sixth Avenue.

A mass meeting at the Labor Temple, held a few hours after Mr. Ackerly's ultimatum to Local 499, condemned the action of the General Executive Board and supported the action of the local officers. A regular local membership meeting will be held tomorrow night at the Labor Temple. In the meantime legal steps have been taken to protect the moneys and property of the local from the Zausner and General Executive Board cliques.

The plan to revoke Local 499's charter was well-thought-out and was the property of Zausner men throughout the city was evidenced, rank and file painters point out, by the fact that in Local 905, a Bronx unit of the Brotherhood, a meeting was called yesterday morning at which motions were introduced to condemn Local 499 and its leadership, before any announcement of revocation of the latter's charter had been made.

"Regretfully we state that the maintenance of peace depends not upon us alone. There are many who would wish to profit by Soviet territory. They would hamper our construction and impose upon us war in order to improve their bad business by means of bloody slaughter by seizure of someone else's land and property."

Addressing the Red Armyists, Red Navy men, the commanders and political workers of the Red Army, Voroshilov urges them indefatigably to strengthen their fighting ranks, master the use of arms to perfection and always be ready to defend the frontiers of the Soviet Far East from whatever source danger might menace.

Bakery Bosses Start Injunction Proceedings Against Bread Strikers
NEW YORK.—The bakery bosses of the Bronx have applied for an injunction to break the bread strike now being conducted by the 174th Street Neighborhood Organization. The injunction proceedings, seeking to restrain all picketing, will be started today at the Bronx County Supreme Court.

Scores of workers have been arrested while picketing the 174th Street bakeries in this strike against a raise in the price of bread and rolls. The Neighborhood Organization appeals to workers to send contribution for carrying on the struggle against the rising cost of living. All contributions should be sent to the organization headquarters, 1341 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Twenty thousand new readers by Sept. 1st means 20,000 additional recruits for organized class struggle.

MICH. C. P. PRESSES RIGHTS OF WORKERS IN ELECTION DRIVE

Platform Demands Better Wages and Conditions, Social Insurance and Adequate Relief, Fights For Negroes and All Civil Rights

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—The Communist Party's Michigan State Election Campaign was launched at the Nominating Convention Sunday, which put forward a slate of candidates led by auto workers, heard the report of William Weinstone, district organizer of the Communist Party, and adopted a militant platform of struggle for the rights of all toilers.

The list of candidates is led by John Anderson, leader of the Progressives in the Mechanics Educational Society, who is the Communist candidate for Governor. Delegates included workers from the Ford, Chevrolet, Hudson, Briggs, Chrysler, Murray Body and other large automobile plants. There were rank and file members of the American Federation of Labor, as well as of the Auto Workers Union and other militant unions affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League.

There were farm delegates, and delegates from the copper mining region in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, delegates from Flint, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Saginaw and other industrial cities. Negro workers, women workers, young workers were all represented at this convention.

Two Socialist Delegates
Two delegates from the Socialist Party of Pontiac were present, demonstrating the desire of the working class rank and file of the S. P. for a united front struggle for the common needs of all workers. They were given a loud ovation.

Among the delegates was also Bill Young, Communist Mayor of Platt, Mich., who told how the Communists in his village had achieved their successes. As chairman of the first session, the convention elected John North, one of the leaders of the Auto Workers Union in Grand Rapids, who had just finished a four months' term in jail for his part in a demonstration against relief cuts. Frank Sykes, leader of the struggles of the Negro masses, was chosen vice-chairman.

Weinstone Reports
William Weinstone, Secretary of the Michigan District of the Communist Party, presented a masterly analysis of the present situation facing the toiling masses and the tasks in the election campaign. He stressed the acuteness of the war danger and the onward march of fascism. He exposed the new deal nationally and as it operates through the corrupt Comstock government in Michigan, which, equally with the Republican administration of Detroit, is the tool of the automobile manufacturers.

Weinstone dealt concretely with the Socialist and Farmer-Labor Parties, exposing the reactionary character of the leadership of these two parties, as well as of the A. F. of L. leaders. Addressing himself to the two Socialist delegates, he made a stirring appeal for united action of Socialist, Communist and non-Party workers as the only way

to defeat the forces of fascism. He called for conducting the election campaign as a mass struggle, aiming to enlist the broadest masses of toilers in the fight to win improved conditions, pointing toward the revolutionary way out of the crisis and the establishment of Soviet power.

Weinstone's speech was followed by a broad discussion in which the delegates told of the experiences in their localities and made proposals for conducting a successful campaign.

The State election platform adopted by the convention endorses the National Congressional platform of the Communist Party, points out the increasing attacks on the living standards of the working class of this State. The platform raises demands for higher wages, shorter working hours without reduction in pay, abolition of the speed up, adequate cash relief to the unemployed, and full social insurance. It demands repeal of the State Criminal Syndicalism law, declares against attacks on the civil rights of the workers, against the use of injunctions, and police and troops in strikes. The program calls for adequate direct relief of needy farmers, no foreclosures of farms, equal rights for Negroes and foreign-born, repeal of the State sales and head taxes and other demands.

A resolution was also adopted on concrete ways and means of conducting the election campaign. Among the proposals are a state wide march on the capitol at Lansing in October and the building up of a strong Michigan League Against War and Fascism in preparation for the second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism Sept. 28 to 30.

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AUGUST 26
DAILY WORKER DAY

COLORADO JOBLESS CALL UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE SUNDAY

Will Map State Drive For Social Insurance And Fight for Relief

Five Organizations Issue Call, Urge All Workers' Groups to Elect Delegates—Communist Candidate To Speak at Mass Rally After Sessions

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6.—A state-wide convention of unemployed and relief workers will be held here Sunday, August 12, at the Olympic Club, 3563 Curtis street. The convention, which will open at 10 a. m., will be followed by a mass meeting in the evening when P. C. Feste, Communist candidate for governor, will speak.

The state unemployment convention has been called by a joint committee representing the Relief Workers' Protective Union, the Co-operative Alliance, the Spanish Workers' Club, the Unemployment Councils, and the Rank and File Committee of A. F. of L. workers.

The convention will organize a campaign for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, and will draft a plan of action including hunger marches, demonstrations and mass meetings in the fight for adequate cash relief.

All working-class organizations are asked to elect delegates to the convention on the basis of one delegate for each twenty-five members, sending notification of participation in the convention to the Convention Committee, 2740 Stout Street, Denver, Colo.

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Metal Men in Brooklyn Strike for Recognition

NEW YORK.—An offer to grant all demands except recognition of the union made by the Branson Siphon Company, 282 Julius St., Brooklyn, to twelve strikers, members of the Novelty Local 303 of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union, was turned down unanimously by the strikers.

The workers, who had been forced to work fifty to sixty hours per week for \$12.80, voted to remain out until all their demands are won. They are striking for a 25 per cent increase in wages, 40-hour week, time-and-a-half for overtime, and union recognition.

West Coast Jobless Win Relief Fight

Win Relief for Mexican Workers—Oppose Forced Labor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 6.—Three jobless Mexican workers, sent back from the county labor camps under the ruling of the county counsel that no foreign-born workers may be hired on county construction jobs, were placed on the relief rolls when a grievance committee from the Relief Workers' Protective Union demanded their relief be continued.

The Relief Workers' Protective Union is leading a campaign for the abolition of the forced labor camps. Around this issue the relief administration is attempting to split the workers, sending all unattached men to the camps, exempting only foreign-born workers, who are being denied all relief.

Supporters of Governor Merriam, campaigning to keep him and his fascist gang in office, have begun a campaign of demagoguery against relief supervisor J. R. Quinn, who helped institute these camps, on the grounds that the camps are disenfranchising voters. They do not mention, however, that under the sanction of the Merriam regime hoodlums are breaking into workers' homes, attempting to intimidate workers from organizing, and do not mention that in the camps the workers are forced to work on the county roads for a few pennies under unbearable conditions.

Textile Men On Guard Against Thugs' Attack

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 6.—Armed strikers were today patrolling their new strike headquarters in a two-block area in Merrimack, a small village near here, following the kidnapping of John Dean, international representative of the United Textile Workers of America.

The strikers, who have been out since July 17, are aroused over the abduction and the attempts of the bosses to spread terror by armed gangs. They demand higher wages, shorter hours, recognition of the union and elimination of the "stretch-out" system.

Larks, Wilson Being Held In \$10,000 Bail

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—An attempt by the packing house bosses to disrupt strike preparations of their workers is seen here in the arrest, Aug. 1, of Sol Larks and Wilbur Wilson, two militant workers, who are being held under exorbitant bail of \$10,000 each.

All workers and their organizations are asked to send protests to Governor McNutt of Indiana and the Mayor of Indianapolis, demanding the release of Larks and Wilson.

Chicago Law Firm Hits High-Handed Methods of Hillsboro Judge Jett

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—Judge Jett of Hillsboro, Ill., was characterized as "high-handed" and as "using the tactics of a police sergeant" in keeping the remaining workers of the Hillsboro Eleven in jail, by a well-known firm of lawyers here.

The attorneys urged a nationwide protest by lawyers against Judge Jett's actions to be sent to Governor Henry Horner, justices of the Supreme Court in Springfield, and to Judge Jett. The letter follows:

"In the Hillsboro case we find Judge Jett using the tactics of a police sergeant in keeping the remaining victims in jail.

"Even though very many people have appeared before him with more than enough property to bail out these workers, he continuously delays signing bonds under the pretense that he needs to make a thorough search into the status of the value of the property before he can accept it. He has had more time than is necessary for this purpose and it is apparent that he is using every scheme possible to keep the defendants in jail.

"We feel that if protests all over the country were sent by lawyers to this Judge Jett, protesting such action, as well as letters to the Supreme Court of Illinois and to Governor Horner asking for an investigation of the judge's high-handed attitude, that there is some likelihood that we will get some action.

"Judge Jett, Hillsboro, Ill.
"Gov. Henry Horner, Springfield, Ill.
"Justices of Supreme Court, Springfield, Ill."

"Hooverville" Jobless In Eviction Protests

NEW YORK.—A delegation of seventy-five representing the "Hooverville" and Red Hook sections of Brooklyn went to visit Mayor LaGuardia, to protest city notice by the Commissioner of Parks that these workers were to be evicted within 30 days. No provision was made for the future lodging of these unemployed workers.

LaGuardia was not there to receive the delegation, but his secretary made another appointment for Thursday with the Mayor. No assurance was given the workers that any provision would be made for them by the Mayor.

MEET ON MEXICO-U.S. BORDER

LAREDO, Texas.—About 150 Mexican and United States workers meet here Aug. 1 in a demonstration against imperialist war and fascism. Speakers, talking in English and Spanish, hit Yankee imperialism, called for the formation of a local of the American League Against War and Fascism and demanded the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

July 28 Week Produces Net Daily Gain of 369 Copies In New and Added Orders

ONE of the reasons we have only gained 6,000 new readers for the Daily Worker, instead of at least 10,000—only 29 per cent of our quota instead of 50 per cent—since the drive for 20,000 more circulation started, is evident from a survey of bundle orders for the week beginning July 28. Bundle orders had fallen below those of the previous two weeks, instead of accelerating with the drive. Net bundle gains for the week stands at 369 copies daily.

Sixty-four cities and towns ordered new bundles during the week just past. Of these, Paterson and Newark, New Jersey, and Chicago ordered new bundles on more than one day. The total number of added copies was 729.

Not Sufficient Increased Orders

A similar situation was found to exist upon examination of the increased bundle orders. Here we find that only 35 places have increased the number of copies in their bundles. Boston, Newark and Pittsburgh did it on three different days. The total gain through increases was 567 copies. In both cases, new bundles and increased bundle orders, it should have been double these figures.

However, this condition would be favorable if it were not for the fact that cuts and stops reduced these gains. Twenty-five cities and towns cut their bundle orders in this 7-day period. This meant, not counting new bundles and increased orders, a loss of 226 copies. Chicago cut orders twice, but showed a small net gain for the week.

Forty-two places stopped bundle orders. On July 31 this shocking news came from 15 cities and towns. Chicago and St. Paul were chief offenders and sufferers. Five hundred and ninety-two sales were lost to the "Daily" on this accounting, except where made up for by new and increased bundle activity.

Quick Drive Pickup Necessary

This situation is not healthy if we are to expect the circulation campaign to succeed. It calls for a quick pickup up. The Party membership must be impressed with the paramount political task that is facing us. It must not only weld its own forces, but rally those of the mass, fraternal and language organizations, as well as the trade unions.

We can do our class enemies no greater favor than to allow the drive to fail! It must not fail! It will not fail if we do our work!

Socialist Leaders Praise Police At Wisconsin A. F. L. Meeting

By D. J.

The 42nd annual convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor was held in Racine, Wis., on July 17 to 21. Close to 350 delegates were present, approximately one-third of whom were from Federal unions, formed within the past year.

A resolution praising and encouraging the San Francisco strikers, was unanimously passed and immediately telegraphed to the general strike headquarters on the opening day.

The State President, Henry Ohl, Jr., and the Executive Secretary J. J. Handley have been Socialist Party members more than 15 years, but no one could see any difference between their policies and those of the openly reactionary union officials that were present. Although the convention was meeting at a time of unexampled struggles of the American workers; though the need for decisive and united action to combat growing fascism was never more apparent; though the menace of an approaching imperialist conflict looms, despite all this the report of the General Executive Board (composed of Socialists and Progressives) neither raised these questions nor pointed out the course Labor should take to meet the vicious attacks of the capitalists.

A Green Service Before N. R. A. William Green's speech at the convention was an outright insult to the intelligence of the delegates.

The servility with which Green fawned on the Roosevelt administration disgusted the rank and file delegates present, many of whom had good reason to know the true nature of Roosevelt's N. R. A. and arbitration boards through the betrayal of their struggles by these agencies.

Socialist Praises Police

The first resolution to cause discussion was one sharply condemning the police terror in recent strikes and advocating the mass violation of injunctions. It specifically mentioned the police brutality in the Milwaukee Car Men's strike. The Resolutions committee in its report recommended rejection . . . on grounds that many police had been sympathetic to the strikers and that the police on the whole were showing a much more sympathetic attitude during strikes.

This false and typically capitalist argument was made not by a hidebound conservative Republican, as might logically be presumed. Oh, No! It was none other than J. F. Friedrich leading Milwaukee Socialist, and reporter for the Milwaukee Leader, S. P. paper. The delegate who introduced the resolution took the floor and exposed the role of the police, especially their brutality in the Seaman Body and Carmen's strikes, and succeeded in preventing the complete rejection of the resolution.

It was referred back to the resolutions committee for changes. When it was reported back it was so changed, so emasculated, that even its author could not have recognized it as the same resolution. In place of the militant and vigorous tone of the original, the new resolution actually praised the "police of many cities who show an understanding attitude."

Another resolution that caused much discussion was introduced by the Federal Labor Union delegates from Kenosha, and Milwaukee. It criticized the craft union form of organization and demanded that the craft internationals keep "hands off" the Federal Unions. It spoke of the industrial form of organization as the best way of defeating the unified attacks of the employers. The Federation Union delegates were strong in support of this and fought for its adoption. Some old members of the craft unions took the floor and agreed with it, stating that experience had shown them the impossibility and impracticability of organizing the vast body of the unorganized in the factories into various craft unions. This resolution was adopted after slight changes were made.

Fight on Jobless Insurance

The issue which caused the sharpest debate was that of unemployment insurance. Practically the whole Kenosha delegation, as well as some from Milwaukee, 27 in all, had signed the resolution calling for endorsement of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This was the only resolution on Unemployment Insurance introduced at the Convention. The officials did not even bring forward one of their own endorsing the Wagner-Lewis Bill. When this resolution was reported on by the legislative committee, the recommendation was to amend it by striking out the mention of H. R. 7598 and substituting the proposal that the incoming Executive Board prepare suitable legislation along similar lines.

Immediately a delegate from the Kenosha Nash Federal Union took the floor and spoke for the original resolution. He exposed the Groves Bill very thoroughly as being inadequate and discriminatory. Mentioning Green's attack upon the supporters of the Workers Bill, he flashed back with the accusation that it was Green, himself, and the officials of the State Federation of Labor, who were insincere. Showing the need for unemployment insurance to be the greatest single problem facing the workers today, he demanded to know what the officials had done to secure it.

Felix Olkives, President of the Kenosha Trades and Labor Council, member of the Progressive Party, and Green heckler, took the floor to attack the bill and its supporters. Not openly, but in an underhand fashion, he attempted to squelch the sentiment for the Bill. He was forced to admit that the Groves Law is inadequate, but argued that it was the best that could be done, that such things could only be gotten slow-and-easy. Some of the delegates in commenting on his speech were heard to remark that one could starve to death while waiting for this slow-and-easy process to be completed.

Other delegates from the Federal Unions took the floor and vigorously defended the Resolution and the Workers Bill. One delegate said

Jail Student Pickets In Mexico City Strike

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—More than twenty striking students at the National University here were seized and jailed.

Police lines were thrown around the medicine and law schools. Because of the strike most of the buildings are closed, but the Summer School patronized largely by American school teachers continues to be open despite the picketing of the strikers, who demand several changes in the reactionary school administration.

Illinois Miners' Leader Jailed For "Sedition"

Held After Hoisting of Red Flag in Town Near Hillsboro

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—As mass pressure forced Montgomery authorities to set forward hearing on the 11 Hillsboro defendants to Aug. 8, another militant worker, Adama Chura, has been arrested in adjoining Macoupin County on charges similar to those placed against the Hillsboro Eleven, of "inciting to riot," "sedition," etc.

Chura, a leader of the miners in Local No. 1 of the Progressive Miners of America, and organizer of the Mother Jones Branch of the International Labor Defense, was arrested after miners in Bend hoisted a red flag on top of the City Hall on Aug. 1. He is held in Carlinville.

A special grand jury has been called for Aug. 8 on the Hillsboro cases, following mass protests organized by the I. L. D. against the attempts of the authorities to hold the Hillsboro Eleven in jail, without trial, until fall. Meanwhile the jailers have separated John Adams and Jan Wittbenner from the rest of the prisoners whose release on bail has not yet been effected. County authorities have also threatened the wives of defendants—Staples and Mrs. Holland, with violence for their activities in organizing mass pressure in behalf of their husbands.

Protests should be sent immediately to States Attorney of Macoupin County at Carlinville and to Mayor of Bend for the release of Adama Chura, and to Judge Jett of Hillsboro, and States Attorney Hall for the release of the Hillsboro defendants.

Funds are urgently needed should be sent to the I. L. D., 1705 W. Madison Ave., Chicago.

Six Classes Planned For Election Speakers

NEW YORK.—Six weekly conferences have been arranged by the midtown section of the Communist Party to train speakers for the approaching election campaign. The first is to take place on Thursday evening at 6:30 on the second floor of the Workers Center under the direction of Carl Brodsky, district campaign manager.

Each session will be conducted by a speaker of outstanding talent in the revolutionary movement and practical classroom exercises. All members of the Communist Party, unions and other mass organizations are eligible.

Militancy Wins Strike In Ill. Packing Plant

MADISON, Ill., Aug. 6.—The workers of the Madison Packing plant who have been on strike for almost two weeks won a complete victory when the boss signed up with the Amalgamated Butcher Workers and Meat Cutters of North America.

All scabs were fired immediately and the workers will get some increases in wages. The strike was due chiefly to the militancy of the rank and file strike committee. The strikers at all times invited, and received, the full cooperation and assistance of the Communist Party and the Unemployment Council of Madison.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1

that if this Bill was Communism then he was a Communist. Another delegate, pointing to the fact that practically every Kenosha delegate had signed the Bill as introducers, demanded to know of Olkives whether he was accusing all the Kenosha delegates of being Communists. Referring to the endorsement of the Workers Bill by 2,000 A. F. of L. locals, many city central bodies and four State Federations, he wanted to know if this accusation extended to them also. The delegate pointed out that the issue was not one of Communism, but of adequate cash insurance for the unemployed, and that raising the Red Scare was merely evading the issue.

J. F. Friedrich, the Milwaukee Socialist referred to above, again took the floor for the Resolution Committee, especially to defend the Groves Bill. Admitting its inadequacy, he weakly attempted to defend it on the same grounds as Liberty; that it was the best that could be gotten. The spectacle of a so-called "workers' leader" defending this rotten measure which is less than worthless, which only gives (AT THE VERY MOST) but \$10 a week for only 10 weeks, and which does nothing for the present unemployed, was disgusting to every honest observer. It revealed the complete bankruptcy of the utter baseness of the leadership and policies of Wisconsin "Socialism."

Hudson 'Independent Union Reveals Trend To Company Control

Leaders Gag Discussion at First Meeting, Ban Unemployed—Seek to Use Disgust With A. F. of L. for Firm's Benefit

By A. B. MAGIL
Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Further indications that the new so-called independent auto union, the Associated Automobile Workers of America, organized at the Hudson Motor Co., in a split from the American Federation of Labor, is a move in the direction of company unionism, were revealed at the

first meeting of the new organization in Amity Temple, Friday night. Only about 100 workers were present, less than half the number that voted for secession the previous week.

The split was engineered by Arthur Greer, president of the now defunct Hudson A. F. of L. local, and the notorious Richard L. Byrd, "labor" representative on the Automobile Labor Board. The Hudson local is the second to have split away, the local at the Oldsmobile plant in Lansing, Mich., having seceded from the A. F. of L. several weeks ago.

Bars Jobless

Having failed in the attempt to make the week before to insert a provision in the constitution barring Communists and all those having any connection with Communists from the new unions, Greer resorted to a new maneuver at Friday night's meeting. He announced that he had been in conference with a number of lawyers who informed him that according to the state laws, only employed workers could receive a state charter. Therefore, only those working in the Hudson plant at the present time, would constitute the new union and they would set up a membership committee who would pass on unemployed applicants.

Of the 18,000 Hudson workers, only about 2,000 are working now, many of these being company men or other workers considered "reliable." By this trick Greer is trying to purge his union in advance, split the ranks of the workers and consolidate a machine of company men. Workers began to protest, but Greer, who was chairman, ruled them out of order.

The proposed constitution was read and when a worker moved that provisions be added providing for the recall of all officials by the membership and that no official should receive more than \$25 a week, Greer also ruled him out of order.

A woman worker proposed that the preamble contain a statement that the purpose of the union is to fight for higher wages, better working conditions and against speed-up. She was loudly applauded, but Greer made a contrary motion and didn't even put her proposal to a vote.

Company Control Is Aim

Greer announced that he was conducting negotiations with representatives of seven other A. F. of L. locals with the object of splitting them off. However, the Associated Automobile Workers, in keeping with its company union character, does not aim to set up a national organization, but merely to have locals in the various plants with the real control exercised by the individual companies.

The secession from the A. F. of L. is the result of widespread disgust of the A. F. of L. rank and file with the betrayal policies of the leaders. Greer and Byrd, who were hand in glove with the Collins leadership and helped to put over the infamous Washington settlement, are exploiting this dissatisfaction in order to present the workers from organizing on a militant basis and building, together with the members of other unions, one united industrial union. It is the task of the militants in the Greer union to organize a broad fight against the exclusion of the unemployed and to expose more concretely the maneuvers of Greer and the other company agents.

Rank and File Force Militant Program For S.P. Controlled Group

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—Fifteen rank and file members of the Unemployed Union here, disgusted with the inactivity of the Socialist leadership, mobilized the membership around a platform of struggle.

The rank and file group issued a leaflet to all the members calling for a 30-hour week at minimum wages of 45 cents an hour on all relief work for supplementary relief, and for unity of all unemployed. Whereas the ordinary attendance at meetings was about 100, more than 250 workers attended the meeting. The program was adopted and a resolution passed to issue another leaflet to mobilize all unemployed.

Force Release of Nine Mexican Workers Held In Calif. Terror Raids

OXNARD, Calif., Aug. 6.—Nine Mexican workers arrested last week in terror raids by immigration officers, have been released following mass protests by local workers. The raids were accompanied by an organized drive by the ranchers' vigilante committee to break up the organizations of agricultural and relief workers.

Answering the threats of 25 armed vigilantes who attempted to break up a workers' meeting Monday night, the Ventura Local of the Relief Workers Protective Union passed a resolution demanding that the armed fascist thugs be disarmed or workers allowed the right to arm in self-defense.

Young Militant Put In Solitary Confinement In Los Angeles Jail

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Archie Brown, member of the Young Communist League, who was arrested for "disturbing the peace" while speaking in hall on "Defense Tactics" and convicted on the evidence of a member of the American Legion, has been denied all visitors, packages, and time off for good behavior because he speaks to fellow prisoners in the Los Angeles County Jail about conditions in the jails.

Attempts made by Brown to obtain counsel on these "charges" have been quashed by jailers, and only infrequent reports as to his treatment are available. Brown's term is for 90 days. Visitors attempting to see him are told that he has been denied all privileges, while fellow prisoners state that he has been placed in solitary confinement as a result of his activity in the jail. International Labor Defense attorneys are attempting to determine the exact cause of his mistreatment and are trying to force his release.

Steve Carey and Fred Hines, leaders of the Young Communist League, were arrested and flung into jail on a charge of "Suspicion of Criminal Syndicalism" while addressing a street meeting Saturday night at the corner of Sunset and Le Moine Boulevards.

They were released after 72 hours of "investigation."

NEW BROOKLYN PLANT Opened by Ebling Brewing Co.

CELEBRATING the 6th Anniversary of the firm, the Ebling Brewing Co., Inc., has opened a new plant at Third and Bond streets, Brooklyn, said to be one of the most modern of its kind. This plant was completed at a cost of \$1,000,000, comprising a total capacity of the company's equipment provides for brewing 1,500,000 full kegs and 10,000,000 cases yearly.

As a result of these expansions, according to Mr. Samuel Rubel, president of Ebling's 1,800 employees have been added to the payroll which now totals \$2,000,000.

With the completion of the new brewery, the firm will be operating three plants, one in the Bronx and the other two in Brooklyn. One plant will be devoted exclusively to the brewing of ale. The capacity of the company's equipment provides for brewing 1,500,000 full kegs and 10,000,000 cases yearly.

The opening of the new plant will be celebrated by a Brooklyn parade with floats and ceremonies. The brewery clubs and groups of interested people will be taken through and permitted to see how beer is brewed from the first to the last stage. (Adv.)

'Loyal Employees' at Metal Plant Organized Into Rifle Team

Shooting Taught by National Guardsmen

Servel, Inc., Contributes Building as Arsenal for Company's Gun Club

By a Worker Correspondent
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Servel, Inc., is, under the cloak of workers' sports, organizing the most brutal strike-breaking machine so far known. Out of the "loyal" employees of each department this company is organizing rifle teams. "Loyal employees" in the Servel plant is the term used for stool-pigeons, etc., of which there is a large number because of the careful selection system that I explained in an earlier letter.

National Guard officers and non-coms employed by the company will be leaders in each group. A drill team goes hand in hand with a gun club to make it more efficient.

A long building is being converted into an arsenal and armory for the gun club. The Servel company will purchase 33-bore rifles and ammu-

munition and will sell to the loyal shooters at cost.

Only by exposing to the Servel workers the real intention of this new sport, and only by building a strong Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union will we be able to save the lives of the men and women who are beginning to show signs of revolt against Servel and its miserable schemes.

GILBERT THOMPSON.
(Signature authorized.)

Chevrolet Producing Ambulances for War

By a Worker Correspondent
FLINT, Mich.—The Chevrolet plant here has been building war ambulances by the hundreds each week all summer long, and is still building them.

Charles D. Nash, the automobile manufacturer, was booked to speak here this Saturday on the "Duties and Obligations of Employers and Employees in Industry." This big automobile exploiter was asked to speak under the auspices of the Flint Federation of Labor.

Speed War Chemical Production

More Than 1,000 Tons of Phenol a Month Is Sent to Japan

By a Worker Correspondent
MIDLAND, Mich.—There are more men working for the Dow Chemical Co. than ever before in its history. During the war period there were only 2,400 employed. At present there are 2,900 workers, in spite of the fact that improved methods of production have enabled the same number of workers to more than triple production in many of the departments.

Needless to say, all this activity is not due to increased production of peace-time products. There is a general overhauling and enlarging of all buildings devoted to war products.

Two new units have been built for the production of phenol. Increasing quantities of this product and also of bi-sulphite are being shipped to Japan, Germany and other countries. During the past year there has been more than 1,000 tons of phenol a month shipped to Japan. Great quantities of these chemicals which are used for the production of explosives are also being shipped to China. The company handling the shipping of these products is the Yets Exporters, San Francisco, Cal. The longshoremen's strike in San Francisco held up the shipments of these murderous products to Japan and China.

Wages in the plant run from 44 cents to 80 cents an hour, the average being 50 cents. For this miserable wage men are ruining their health and risking their lives. Only a few weeks ago, two men lost their lives while working in the phenol department. The coroner, who is subservient to the interests of the Dow Chemical Co., decided that these deaths were due to accidental causes. The departments where these men lost their lives are running again in the same fashion.

Last fall militant workers started the organization of the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union. Newspapers in Midland came out with the red scare. At the same time the company increased wages and invited the American Federation of Labor to step into the field. Workers now realize that A. F. of L. leadership will not lead them in any struggle for better conditions.

Mr. Kannen Offers a Job

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK—On Monday, July 30 there appeared the following advertisement in the Help Wanted columns of the New York American and the New York Times:

"Wanted, man, married, experienced as a night garage and gas station manager. Apply after 9 a.m. Kannen Service Station, 51st St. and 11th Ave., New York City."

Having had 25 years experience in the automobile line, and possessing all the references for that kind of job, I went after it. I was about 15th in the line of 35 applicants at Mr. Kannen's office.

When Mr. Kannen saw I had references dating as far back as 1910 and that I had made \$65 net so long ago on the kind of job he was advertising about, he said:

"How would you like to drive for my mother? She has a 16-cylinder Cadillac." I said I was willing, so Mr. Kannen told me to come back the next morning.

I returned at 10 a.m. Tuesday and, after spending an hour waiting, I was told, together with three other men, that he could not in-

terview us now but that he would speak to us at 5 p.m.

At 4:45 p.m. I went back, and this time there were six men waiting to be interviewed. We were kept waiting till 6:15 p.m., and after the interviews the contest was narrowed down to me and another father of a family.

Mr. Kannen said to us: "Well, boys, this is the story. My mother wants a good careful chauffeur, a man that knows his business. The job is not very hard. You will only work three or four days a week. You start from 12 noon to 12 midnight (in other words only half a day) and the job pays \$9 a week."

I immediately got up from my chair and snapped my references out of his hand. I told him he and his job could go to hell as far as I was concerned, and that it was a shame to make so many people lose two days time on the dirtiest goose chase I ever was on.

As far as I can see Mr. Kannen's advertisement in the American and the Times was grossly misleading and if I am not mistaken punishable by law.

NRA Helps Cut Pay Below the Minimum

By a Worker Correspondent
DETROIT, Mich.—How the N. R. A. helps employers to cheat workers and to violate even the low wage provisions of its own codes is illustrated by the recent experience of Harry Walden, Detroit electrical worker.

Walden was working for the Wasserman Electric Co., 3245 Tyler, 48 hours a week and getting only 50 cents an hour as a skilled electrician, despite the fact that the N. R. A. electrical code calls for a minimum of 75 cents an hour and a maximum work week of 40 hours.

On Wednesday, June 27, Walden gave notice that he was quitting because of the low wages and the fact that the company was making him work overtime without pay. The same day the boss hired another electrician to take his place and let him go.

When Walden went to get his \$12 pay for the three days he had worked that week, the boss told him that he didn't have any money and would pay him later. Walden learned that this was untrue and

went to the Legal Aid Bureau in the hope of getting them to help him collect his pay. The Legal Aid Bureau refused to do anything unless he gave them some money to bring suit.

Walden then wrote to the N. R. A. After several weeks he received a reply

"Our investigation of this matter has disclosed that due to the nature of your employment your agreement with your employer, if carried out, would not be a violation of the Code. We have found that the respondent is perfectly willing to pay you the sum of \$10 (in other words, even less than 50 cents an hour—Ed.) as agreed for the last three days in which you were employed by him when certain defective work was done by you at 6930 Cass Avenue, Detroit, where you removed a 200 ampere entrance switch which should not have been removed and must be replaced and that defective wiring done for the Silverstein Electric Co. should also be corrected.

"We have the assurance of the Wasserman Electric Co. that you will be paid the amount of \$10 when this defective work has been completed. We are considering this matter as closed."

The defective work, which is a violation of the law, Walden says, was done at the instructions of his employer. The N. R. A. thus not only lowers his wages still further, but demands that he do more work before he can get even this money.

Dismissals Continue in Meriden

Only 6,000 Working Out of Population of 40,000

By a Metal Worker Correspondent
MERIDEN, Conn.—Our working conditions in the "New Departure" factory are getting more rotten every day, and the prices are going higher. There are 40,000 people in this city and only about 6,000 of them are working in either shops and offices.

The home owners are hit the most by the Roosevelt housing program, which only helps the bankers and big contractors. When a person wants to borrow about a hundred dollars for repairs of some kind to his home, as a roof, for instance, contractors are sent to his house and before they get through with their estimating, the man finds himself about five hundred dollars in debt.

W. J. Wilcox, the wealthy demagogue who sent out policemen and marines to quiet the workers in a strike in Middletown, Conn., is now helping and working hand in hand with the company owners.

During the formation of the various unions, New Departure is laying off workers every day—from 10 to 25 daily. Wilcox says that the moving of the Elmwood plant of the New Departure Co. to Meriden means that a force of 1,400 is employed, but that is a big lie. Not even half of that number are employed.

A short while ago I was called back to work, and they put me on a dirty production job. I am not the devilish speeding up that gets me.

The Goodyear Tire Co. of Middletown fired about 200 workers because of taking part in the activities of the unions. The whole shop would be closed, but they are getting spot cash for the manufacturing of rubber shoes for the Soviet government.

Wasserman Electric Co. that you will be paid the amount of \$10 when this defective work has been completed. We are considering this matter as closed."

The defective work, which is a violation of the law, Walden says, was done at the instructions of his employer. The N. R. A. thus not only lowers his wages still further, but demands that he do more work before he can get even this money.

PARTY LIFE Lack of Discipline Hinder Work of Unit in Cleveland

Refusal of One Comrade To Do Work Becomes Catching When Case Is Allowed To Drag

A good example of what may happen when discipline grows lax in a Party unit is found in the experience of Unit 24, Section 2, District 6. Several weeks ago the Daily Worker agent neglected his work badly. Instead of strict measures being taken, the case was allowed to drag. The comrade grew bold enough to openly defy discipline.

This led to the refusal of other comrades to undertake assignments on the grounds of "Why should I do all the work?" The meetings became one long squabble which had a demoralizing effect on the new comrades.

The unit organizer, a new but willing comrade, when urged to take drastic action against the disrupter, expressed fear that this comrade would expose a city employee, who was a member of the unit and cause him to lose his job. Consequently this disrupter was allowed to transfer to another unit, and peace was temporarily restored.

However, soon afterward an old Party member of three years standing, began to boycott all assignments to attend section committee meetings, and refusing to carry out any assignments whatsoever.

And now, to top it all, the unit organizer takes a two-week vacation without notice and without permission, in the midst of a last-minute drive to put the Party on the ballot, and in the midst of active preparations for Aug. 1. This last action has aroused the faithful comrades in the unit like a thunderbolt. In spite of all, a few comrades are determined that the unit shall fulfill its quota. They are working desperately toward this end.

The unit organizer and two other comrades are being called to a special meeting of the bureau in which drastic action is to be taken against them. Unit 24 has learned a valuable lesson. After this, discipline will not be allowed to slacken for an instant. Better a small but

active unit than a large unit full of dead-heads.

UNIT-BUREAU-2-24, CLEVELAND.

New York Functionary Protests Undisciplined Meeting

At the functionaries meeting last night (July 16), which was very important and interesting, I was astonished to see the unreasonableness of the audience. Instead of being an example of militancy and discipline, they showed the eagerly listening comrades a very unorderly manner of behavior at such an important meeting. It shows the ignorance of some, still unconscious functionaries. Unless we get rid of these undisciplined actions we will never succeed, we never can take the challenge of Comrade Munzberg to have the first Soviet City.

A NEW YORK FUNCTIONARY.

Good News from Bothwell, Wash.

Comrades: We have a real unit in Bothwell, Wash. Eleven members and real comrades. A good unemployed organization here. Thanks to the leadership the Party has given here, and under the guidance of the Party, we are forging ahead for a quick overthrow of the capitalist system and the setting up of a workers' and farmers' Soviets. No retreat, but a leading fight to victory is our aim here.

Comradely yours,

UNIT 10, BOTHWELL, WASH.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C. Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name

Street

City

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

From Rochester, Minn., a comrade writes, asking, "I sometimes wonder how you expect us to get together the ingredients for some of the recipes you print . . . and how about that cook book? I wish we could have a lot of recipes for meals to feed five or six people for 50 cents. A great many of the older women comrades can actually accomplish such a feat!" (We have not forgotten the cook book, but for a short while have been working on some other urgent material, so had to suspend work on the cook book temporarily. Would be glad to have some of the recipes from the "older comrades" who can feed so many for so little.)

The comrade, Nellie H., continues: "I am sending a couple of poems . . . I promised Tania S. I'd write something . . . (We thought the poems deeply moving. Lines about the weary limber's throat with no song in it never got under our skin like these about kid tumblers with no oranges in 'em.)"

Semi-Starvation

We talked together, she and I,
She on my trunk, I in the chair—
She mending her old stockings up,
I fussing with my hair.
Each of us was pretending a
Great interest in the weather,
Each keeping from her voice and look
The ache we shared together.
But oh, in spite of all the paths
Our conversation took
It always ended up on food,
And how we liked to cook!

Glimpse of America (the Beautiful)

Where a stair window cast a yellow glow
Upon a dreary street, I saw them stand.
A then-young girl, a younger one in tow
Pulling her little brother by the hand.
In vain she scolded them and tried to draw
Them from a heap of oranges that lay
Close to the glass, until she too stood still
Gazing with hungry hopeless look upon

A bunch of ripe bananas on display.
America—"Immaculate of pain!"
Before me in your mockery you stood.
I call no country mine where children cry
With empty bellies for the want of food!
—NELLIE H.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1938 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 36-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.
Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRIAL SUB OFFER

DAILY WORKER
50 E. 13th St., New York City

Send me the Daily Worker every day for two months. I enclose \$1 (check or money order)

Name

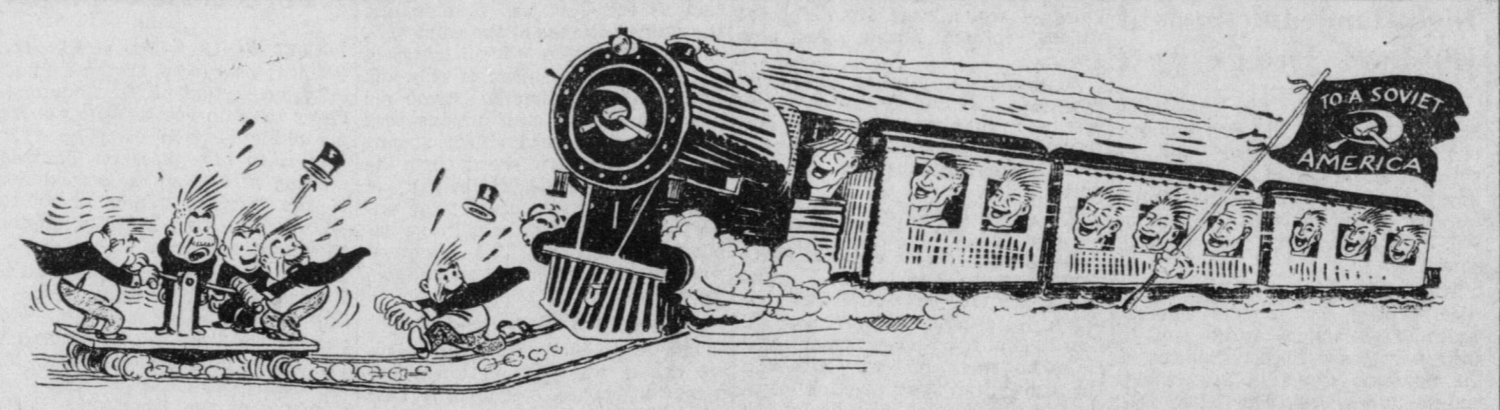
Address

City

Note: This offer does not apply to renewals, nor does it hold good for Manhattan and Bronx.

BOOST "DAILY" DRIVE

SHOP PAPER REVIEWS



SUNNYSIDE RED RAIL, First Issue (July)

Published by the Communist Party Nucleus in the Sunnyside Yard (Pennsylvania) Railroad.

By BARBARA RAND
The Sunnyside Red Rail is one of three shop papers issued by Communist Party shop units in as many railroad yards in the New York District. The other units are in the Van Nest Yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad (N. Y. Central subsidiary) and the Morris Park and Dumont Yards of the Long Island Railroad.

Taking shop papers as a gauge of the quality of shop work, this paper indicates some real activity, many connections in the yards and successful actions already carried through. Upon superficially checking these indications with the conditions in the unit, we find that they have a real basis.

The Sunnyside Yard Unit of the Communist Party, while comparatively young, has by now 32 members. A large percentage of them are Negroes. A new union is being organized here of these shopmen who do not fall under the craft unions of the Brotherhoods, which already has several hundred members. A quantity of revolutionary literature is sold at the yard gates. Seventy-five Daily Workers are sold every day. The tone of the correspondence in the paper from yardmen reflects this.

Here the outside concentration unit cooperating with the shop unit has done good work. The comrades who sell the Daily Worker on the bridge, have won the confidence of many shopmen, who stop for long talk. It would not be a bad idea to have one of the comrades in the concentration unit write an article for the next issue of the shop paper on the Daily Worker and the comments of yard workers on the paper, instead of the usual general stories about the Daily Worker.

There are two articles in this first issue that stand out. One is the introductory article which tells what the Communist Party is, what it has already done in the yards and what it plans. It effectively contrasts the paper with the company organ and capitalist papers.

ample of the Soviet Union. In discussing the Party program, it never ceases to address itself to railroad men and all illustrations are drawn from the experiences of railroaders. When, at the end of the article, it calls upon the railroad workers to join the yard unit and write for the paper, it has laid the basis for a good response.

The other article, "The Communist Party Supports the Unity Movement," is a brief explanation of the Unity movement, the relation between the Communist Party and this movement, the Unity Committee's policy in relation to Brotherhood craft unions and opposition work in them (although a little overbroad on this point), its policy in organizing a new union among the unorganized men in the Sunnyside Yards, and exposes the A. F. of L. which is attempting to gain a foothold here among the unorganized men. It explains why the Communist Party supports the Unity movement, and indicates (although too generally) what steps to take and where to reach the Railroad Brotherhood Unity Committee.

These two questions—who is publishing the paper and why, and the differences between the Communist Party and the unions it supports—are always raised by workers and rarely answered adequately in the shop papers. Here a real attempt is made to answer them simply and to the point.

The paper indicates, however, that there is insufficient work carried on among the men in key positions in the yards, among the engineers and fire crews. These men are organized largely into the Brotherhood craft unions. The perspective of a united front with the men in the Brotherhood around common actions, is not sufficiently put forth and concretized. In the first editorial, a passing reference to the reinstatement of Chef Victor indicates some good work along this line. Editorial comments following letters from Brotherhood men should give more concrete directives to stir up United Front actions.

The comrades here are not sufficiently alert in counteracting manoeuvres and slanders circulating in the yards. The trial of the saboteurs in the Soviet Union was a cue for considerable slander, especially since those involved were railroad workers. The lies of company men and a few workers misled

by the counter-revolutionary Lovestone, that workers were shot for being involved in unavoidable accidents can be counteracted easily by stating the facts. Surely it is not difficult to get them. If the comrades are unable to find the account themselves, they can get them from the Friends of the Soviet Union, at 799 Broadway. The organization maintains an information department that is very useful. It would be well, in coming issues, to publish articles contrasting conditions in the yards here with conditions of railroad men in the Soviet Union. We also recommend to the comrades that they establish correspondence with railroad workers there.

The article on the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill is written to convince railroad workers why they should fight for this Bill. But the comrades are not realistic when they propose that resolutions be sent to Congress when Congress has adjourned. We must use new channels. The terms of many Congressmen expire. Of course, we can put these continuing in office on the spot in their home towns and demand endorsement from them. Or, better still, here is a splendid place to introduce the coming election campaign. And speaking of the election campaign, we must begin to plan now how to utilize the shop papers to their utmost to win the support of the men in the Yards for the Communist Party platform in the coming elections.

But in this article no reference is made to the problem which already has struck hard, and which is hanging like a sword over the heads of thousands of other railroad workers—permanent unemployment. Especially is this true since the perspective of which the men are well aware, is the elimination of large numbers during the next year.

The article on War and Fascism, while it poses the question from the angle of the railroad worker, is not clear. Statements are made but not supported, i.e. "What is behind this stopping of strikes, cutting of wages, and firing, THESE WAR PREPARATIONS?" (emphasis mine—B. R.). The question is asked, but no explanation is made about how these are war preparations. Also mention of the Thaelmann campaign in relation to fascism is

Dr. LUTTINGER ADVISES

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Natural Eyesight Institute, Inc.
Sam K. Brooklyn:—If you want to throw away \$25, we cannot stop you. But why not buy some ice for the Eskimos with it, or nice warm fur coats for the natives of equatorial Africa, instead of sending it to the above corporation?

The only scientific way of correcting the eyesight is by glasses. If other methods should be used in certain cases, only a trained ophthalmologist or optometrist would be qualified to tell you.

Caucasian vs. Denver

Missing Pete—The Caucasian, in Soviet Russia, compares favorably with Denver and other mountain resorts for the treatment of tuberculosis. The air is as pure and dry as in the Rockies and there is an advantage which we do not have in this country, namely, the numerous mineral springs.

As for the lack of oranges in Russia, don't let that stop you. There are millions of people who are hale and hearty without eating oranges; besides how many oranges can you buy in this grand and glorious city on the 35 cents a day (\$2.50 weekly) relief you are getting?

Ringworm of the Scalp

Peter J. M. Brooklyn—If your ailment has resisted all kinds of treatment and is spreading, we suggest that you consult a specialist and get X-ray treatments. This is the last resort in chronic cases of ringworm of the scalp.

Letters from Our Readers

VOTE ONLY FOR WORKERS' CANDIDATE

Dear Editor:—Bemidji, Minn.
There is a question I would like to ask and wish that you would print the answer in the Daily Worker. Another comrade (Party member) and myself had a discussion over casting our vote to one candidate or the other if he is not on the workers ticket.

The sheriff here in Beltrami County is in office for a good many years, and of course, like any one who has been in long service, feels that he can run things. Therefore this comrade thinks that we should propandize the workers not to vote for him, but for his opponent this fall. I told him that it makes no difference which one gets in, and that we should not vote for either one. But he thinks that if another candidate gets in he would be better than the one we have now. I would like to have your opinion on this as there are other members of the Party who have this same opinion about the other candidate.

J. S. G.

EDITORIAL NOTE:

The idea that a new candidate who makes rosy promises will be more active in the interests of the workers than the old official, is wrong. It is possible that a new candidate, in order to catch the votes of the workers, may perform some slight insignificant improvement, but this will be purely temporary and only for the purpose of tricking the workers. Fundamentally, both candidates you mention are loyal servants of the bosses and the new candidate will do the bidding of the employers as devotedly as the old.

In such a situation it is necessary to warn the workers against the illusion that changing capitalist candidates will improve the situation. In all cases it is necessary to oppose the capitalist candidates whether they are in or out, by a workers' candidate, the candidate devoted to the interests of the working class. In your situation it seems that the right thing to do is either to write in the name of a workers' candidate on the ballot if he is not already listed, or attempt to get a Communist Party candidate on the ballot. Under no circumstances must we support a "good" capitalist candidate against a "bad" one, for there is no such distinction.

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys!

"I pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

\$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND \$15,000

Internationals Labor Defense Room 420, 80 East 11th St. New York City

I contribute \$.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME

ADDRESS

"Since the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my sentence of 18 to 20 years, the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me. I am deathly sick as a result of the murderous treatment accorded me during my two years of confinement. My only hope of ever being in the ranks again is in your strength."

Letter from Angelo Herndon, Fulton Tower Jail, June 7, 1934.

Get A Return Trip to the U.S.S.R.

AT THE
13th ANNUAL MORNING FREIHEIT PICNIC
Sat., Aug. 11 -- Ulmer Park

West End Line to 25th Ave. Station, Brooklyn

When you buy a ticket save the coupon, you may be the one to get a free round-trip to the U. S. S. R.

Refreshments of all kinds at city prices—First class Jazz Orchestra for dancing—Workers Laboratory Theatre in a new performance

Admission at the gate.....35 cents
Tickets in advance.....25 cents
With organization ticket.....15 cents

Tickets on sale now at Morning Freiheit office, 35 E. 12th St., 6th floor, and in all Workers' Centers

Come to the Biggest Affair of the Season



CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

ONE of the most illuminating chapters in William Z. Foster's famous book, "Misleaders of Labor," is the one in which he describes the trade union press of the United States. Foster analyzes the various official organs of the Central Trades and Labor Bodies and shows how in most cases these papers are simply rackets for bringing in funds to the ruling cliques.

"The Labor World," the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Spokane, Wash., has just arrived in this office and provides an interesting example of the kind of A. F. of L. trade union journalism which Foster exposed in his book.

The main feature in "The Labor World," is headed, "Will Celebrate Labor Day, Good Old Way, in Nataratorium." This is really an interesting tidbit. "The editor of the Labor World," it begins, "has been wishing for years that there would again come a time when organized labor of Spokane would hold one of its old-time Labor Day celebrations where it would make Labor ITS OWN—and not a mere adjunct to some money-making fair or race, where its members are exploited to the profit of some gang of money-grabbers who had no other use for the hosts of labor except to get money."

An Orchid for Grover

VIRTUOUS, isn't it? The article then proceeds to relate some labor "history" and proudly tells how "Labor Day was finally made a national holiday in Grover Cleveland's first administration, and the pen with which it was signed by Mr. Cleveland was promptly presented by him to Mr. Samuel Gompers, then president of the A. F. of L., and kept by him as a precious historical relic throughout his lifetime."

It was also Grover Cleveland who called out the federal troops to smash the great Pullman strike led by Eugene V. Debs, but the editor of "The Labor World" seems to have skipped over the pages in labor history dealing with the episode.

"In their attempt to defeat May Day," explains Alexander Trachtenberg in his History of May Day, "and to draw the workers' organizations which are under their influence away from participating in May Day demonstrations, the A. F. of L. and other reactionary organizations, have fostered the observance of a so-called Labor Day on the first Monday in September of each year."

The editor of "The Labor World" is dead set against prostituting Labor Day for commercial purposes. He therefore announces proudly that the Spokane Central Labor Council duly met and decided to hold Labor Day this year at "the beautiful Nataratorium Park where interesting events and high-class entertainment and educational features will be provided."

What do you think the Central Labor Council has arranged for? Speeches dealing with the militant traditions of the American workers; pageants showing the fight against company-unionism and the struggle for organization? Nothing as foreign as this! No, here's the menu, as announced by "The Labor World":

"Nataratorium park, Spokane's beautiful playgrounds and only complete amusement park in the Northwest, has the following rides: Shetland Ponies, Merry-Go-Round, Dodgem, Dragon Slide, Aeroplanes, Jack Rabbit Coaster, Guster Speedway, Pretzel and Joy Wheel. . . The plunge holds 510 thousand gallons of pure water which comes out of the well at a temperature of 42 degrees and is heated to 80 degrees. The water is then treated according to instructions from the health department and tested every hour and an accurate record is kept, which is turned in to the city health department each month."

This isn't all. "The dance hall, the largest in the West, is open every night, except Sunday, where Phil Sheridan and his band keep the feet of the dancers moving, as one cannot sit still while Sheridan is playing. The park has a large lily pond where some of the largest lilies in the city are grown. The eyer, which shoots 40 feet in the air, cooling the breezes, is completely surrounded by tropical plants, including rubber trees, southern cane, orange lemon, grapefruit and fig trees, date palms, fan palms and Dracaenas."

The appeal by the editor of "The Labor World" ends on a militant, fiery note:

"Everybody now, put a shoulder to the wheel—push—boost—make Labor Day, 1934, at Nataratorium Park a red-letter day in the history of Spokane organized labor. It will be good for you, good for the labor movement, good for Spokane, good for everybody."

Marked Money

GLANCE through the issue of "The Labor World" and you will discover who supports the publication: open-shop corporations and local businessmen who know who their friends are in the labor movement. In this four-page paper you find a two-column "feature story" describing the merits of Fleischmann's yeast, manufactured by one of the leading union-hating corporations in the United States. This is not indicated as an advertisement, but just get a load of this:

"Why Bakers Use Fleischmann's Yeast—We have oftentimes wondered just why the majority of bakers always use Fleischmann's yeast and will use no other. So, letting curiosity get the best of us, we decided to interview a few bakers on the matter of yeast. So we looked up one of the oldest and best bakers in Spokane and asked him our questions. . . He stated that in all his years of experience he has never seen Fleischmann's yeast vary, that it was always fresh and delivered daily with the same high-grade quality of service night or day. . . He even has got so much faith in Fleischmann's yeast that he is using their dated coffee, which is sold under the name of Chase and Sanborn. He is now another satisfied baker both in the shop and at home."

Elsewhere in this "labor" paper, the reader will find a bit of paid-for publicity for the Nash Motor Company concealed behind a yarn that the workers in the Nash plant in Racine, Wisconsin, are "100 per cent organized." The rest of the sheet is taken up with advertisements from local merchants, accompanied by "feature stories" extolling the merits of their products.

"Let's Be Cheerful"

IN THIS paper, published in a state where workers have written a glorious chapter in labor history, you find no word of struggle against the N.R.A., against wage cuts and speed-up or against capitalist terror. Throughout the paper you find a promiscuous atmosphere of cheerfulness, typified by the gurglings about the great time to be had in Nataratorium Park on Labor Day.

If you think the contents of the Spokane "Labor World" is explained by the fact that the local labor leaders do not have a "national outlook," just consult the publications that are edited by the men with this "national outlook"—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for example. Pick up any issue of the "American Federationist," official organ of the A. F. of L., edited by Bill Green, and you find a full-page advertisement of Essolube, the product of that great friend of labor, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; an ad from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Philadelphia Electric Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and similar militant corporations.

In other words, these ads represent nothing more nor less than cash money paid by open-shop corporations as a bribe to guarantee that no efforts will be made to unionize the workers.

Real Labor Papers

COMPARE these sordid sheets like the Spokane "Labor World" with the fighting papers of the Trade Union Unity League and you see the difference. Here is the "Coal Digger," read and loved by thousands of miners who have seen the value of the "Coal Digger" in the fight against the operators and their agents in the United Mine Workers of America; or the "Marine Workers Voice," or "Labor Unity," the monthly organ of the Trade Union Unity League, which does not even get the support that it deserves from the 100,000 workers affiliated to the T.U.U.L. There are other papers too, of varying degrees of excellence, like the "Food Worker," the "Furniture Worker," and the "Needle Worker," which offer striking contrasts to the miserable products put out by the racketeers of the Central Trades Councils.

Scottsboro Exhibition of Documents, Photos at the John Reed Club

By JACK KAINEN
NEW YORK.—The International Scottsboro Exhibition opens this Wednesday evening at John Reed Club headquarters, 430 Sixth Ave. under the auspices of the International Labor Defense and the club. It is an extremely significant exhibition, featuring the epic of the international struggle for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys. The vast amount of work done by the International Labor Defense and the International Red Aid, testified to by documents from almost every country in the world, has been collected and mounted.

As one goes from exhibit to exhibit, from South African leaflet to Swedish radiogram, the thought arises of the millions of workers throughout the world who have been involved in the struggle to free the Scottsboro boys; who have learned of American ruling-class Lynch law through the I. L. D. and the I. R. A.

The Labor Defender is prominent in this exhibition, particularly through its photographs. Scenes of actual lynchings, torture and terror—scenes no bourgeois publication would care to publish, are gathered from its pages.

Running like a thread through the exhibition and contributing most to its international character, are the testimonials of the world tour of Mother Ada Wright and J. Louis Engdahl. Everywhere they stopped they mobilized masses to hear the story of the Scottsboro frame-up. Leaflets, posters and pamphlets were distributed, radiograms of protest were sent, mass meetings were held. These documents are all on hand, from France, England, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, South Africa, Canada, Australia, Panama, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, U. S. S. R., everywhere.

ONE of the most interesting phases of the exhibition is the vital creative impulse generated by the Scottsboro case. It has been the source of poems, drawings, stories, plays and songs in many languages. Quite a number of the drawings and poems are from the Young Masses and the New Pioneer. Many are from foreign publications. Announcements of the play by John Wexley, "They Shall Not Die," shows how the Scottsboro play was popularized through the theatre.

Documents of vital importance are featured. The letter of Ruby Bates to her friend Earl, so important a confession that the Alabama authorities relinquished it only after great pressure, is here in photostatic reproduction. This intimate letter states that the police forced her to testify against the innocent boys. Letters from the prisoners to their parents and friends tell of the brutality of their wardens and the miserable conditions under which they are imprisoned.

The minutes of the trial are here. This ponderous tome was used by the U. S. Supreme Court preparatory to arriving at its last decision on the Scottsboro case. Articles from newspapers of every political shading and almost every country have been collected, from Nazi organs, through Social-Democratic and Communist organs.

An inspiring note is struck in the radiogram of the English seamen of the S. S. Harbridge, protesting the Scottsboro frame-up. Many other testimonials of historical importance are on the walls.

Speakers will officially open the exhibition Wednesday evening. Thereafter, the exhibition will be open daily, in the afternoons. A small admission fee will be charged, the proceeds to go to the I. L. D.

GAS-BOMB

By ORRICK JOHNS

Gatling guns mowed down the Communards, Rope sent the Haymarket four to their eternal fame, Lightning seized the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti and channeled it into the veins of the working class, Machine-gun streams skewered the Dearborn martyrs, Automatics crack in the company enclosures, The butcher of the Middle Ages stands in Germany in a dress-suit with a bloody shirt-front.

But now the bourgeoisie has found the weapon worthy of its death-throes.

The gas-bomb!
The gas-bomb that stops up the organs,
The gas-bomb that kills speech,
The gas-bomb that strangles assembly,
That gags, blinds, rips at the entrails,
The gas-bomb that creeps like a coward
and stinks like an old corpse . . .

We who have survived the fumes of your priests,
of your patriotism,
of your parliaments,
will rise above the fumes of your gas-bombs
and fling the sun at your faces.

What's Doing in the Workers Schools of the U. S.

Harlem Workers School

The Harlem Workers School is getting ready to move into larger headquarters for the Fall term. The school will have several class rooms, and a number of new courses with new instructors added. The Sections near Harlem, such as Yorkville, Sections 14, 15 and 5 of the Party, should lend their support to the Harlem School, utilize the Harlem School for their political education of the members and workers in their Sections.

Additions to the Curriculum of N. Y. Workers School

In addition to the new courses mentioned in the column last week, the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., New York City, is in a position to announce the following new courses: (1) a course in The History of Science and Technology, to be given by David Ramsey, who taught the course in Science and Dialectic Materialism last year; (2) a course in The History of Economic Theories, by Paul Keller, the instructor in The History of the Class Struggle.

Classes for Members

Those Sections which are planning to establish special courses for their members at the Workers School must proceed rapidly with their plans.

Teachers' Training Course

A number of applications have been received by the Workers School from individual comrades, as well as from Sections, for the Teachers' Training Course. It is imperative that the names designated by the various Sections for this training course be sent in immediately. The School committee will begin the selection and acceptance of candidates very shortly. The classes will be limited to 30 students. All applicants are requested to send in a brief biography to the School Committee.

Registration for the Fall term of the Workers School starts Sept. 4.

Short Term Courses at N. Y. School

Each course will consist of a series of four to five sessions dealing with a special subject. Among those who will conduct these

courses will be Comrades Stachel, Hathaway, Bedacht, Broder, Jerome and others. The topics to be dealt with will be of a political as well as a cultural character. The first course, which will consist of four consecutive lectures and discussions, will be conducted by Comrade Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker. Hathaway will present a thorough analysis of Fascism and Social-Fascism. Comrade Bedacht will conduct a short term course of four or five sessions on "The Growth of the International Proletarian Class Struggles as expressed in the First, Second and Third Internationals." This series of lectures will take place in November, immediately after the elections. In a subsequent issue of the Daily Worker we will give further information regarding the other courses and lectures.

Philadelphia, Pa.

DAILY WORKER Activists Meeting Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 p.m. at 213 Arch St. Activists of mass organizations are urged to attend. Member of Daily Worker Editorial Staff will be present.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS' Bookshop, 44 N. 8th St., 2nd floor, announces the opening of a circulating library. Books on the American Labor movement, Soviet Union, Marxism, Leninism, etc. can be gotten. Membership, \$1.50; rental on books \$2 a day.

RED FRESH Picnic of Daily Worker and Labor Defender, Sunday, Aug. 19 at Old Bezier's arm, O'Farlane Highway, editor Phil Bedacht, speaker. Prizes, Prizes, Gesangsverein, Labor Sports Union, play and entertainment. You may be the one to get a week's vacation!

Seamen Held in Ellis Island, Urge Workers To Halt Deportation

NEW YORK.—The following urgent appeal has come to the Daily Worker from a group of revolutionary sailors in Ellis Island who are waiting deportation to Turkey, Estonia, Scotland, Cuba and other countries:

"Dear comrades:
"We are a group of revolutionary workers facing deportation by American imperialism on account of our revolutionary activities in the United States. We appeal to the American working class to organize against the bloody terror of American imperialism and to fight for the entire working class of the country. We pledge that if we lose the fight against our deportation we will be active in the revolutionary movement in the countries to which we are sent, and carry on the work of revolutionary organization and education among the workers.

"We have here in Ellis Island a number of marine workers who have been here for a long period. Several of the sailors may remain here indefinitely because no country will accept them on account of their revolutionary activities. All the deportees are confined in a large dormitory 500 feet from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m., getting out for fresh air only two hours a week.

"We ask the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union to send a resolution protesting against this confinement. Many of the deportees in Ellis Island were rushed into trains from different parts of the country without an opportunity for gathering together their personal wearing apparel and are sent without sufficient clothing.
"This letter is adopted by the majority of the workers in Room 222, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.
"With Revolutionary greetings,"
(Signed by 7 Marine Workers).

WHAT'S ON

Tuesday

TALK on the "Situation in Germany and how it affects the Soviet Union," 1401 Jerome Ave. cor. 107th St., Bronx, 8:30 p.m. Dancing to follow. Adm. free. August Youth Soc. 25th St., F.S.U.

Wednesday

HERBERT KLINE young revolutionary playwright will give a reading of his play "John Henry—Bad Negro" at Harlem Workers School, 200 W. 125th St., Room 214, 7:30 p.m. Adm. 25c.
MUSICALE and Party at Workers' Music League Auditorium, 5 E. 19th St., 8:45 p.m. Aspiration: Pen & Hammer. Subscription 35c.

JACK STACHEL will review Lenin's "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder" on Friday, Aug. 17, 8 p.m. 50 E. 12th St., 2nd floor. Aspiration of Workers Book Shop. Adm. 25c. or by purchase of \$1 worth of literature from Workers Book Shop.

LECTURE and Discussion on "The Church Crusade Against Hollywood" Wednesday, Aug. 8, 8:30 p.m. Film and Photo Lecture, 12 E. 17th St. No admission charge. All invited. Membership meeting at 8:30 p.m. All members must be present.

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Sidelights on Fight Against Coal Barons In Southern Illinois

By JOHN ADAMS
The following was written by John Adams before he was jailed in Hillsboro, Ill.—Editor's Note.

"TAYLORSVILLE," the bus stopped for five minutes. I turned to the little grey haired old woman sitting next to me.

"This is the town where they had soldiers for fifteen months ago. This was our first conversation in two hours of riding to Chicago from the southern Illinois coalfields. 'I know, I read about it. You know, I hate a scab. I'd sooner die.'"

"Don't vote for Andy. He's a Red." Thus the opposition went from door to door in Benid, Illinois, fighting the possibility of a Communist Alderman being elected last April.

Andy Gricevich, three months a member of the Communist Party, town football player, poet in the Russian language, miner for fifteen years, became the first Communist to be elected to the town board of Benid, southern Illinois mining town.

It is to be admitted that the Andy and his comrades underestimated the workers' reaction in his favor. But they are correcting that. Andy will set up an advisory council. There he will accept the issues for which he must fight in the parliament of the coal barons.

He is sure of one supporting vote. Possibly two. The crisis has cut deep into the homes and lives of these miners. Not every person in their domain will forget the falling "top," the unbratified cross sections of the mines, for their peril. Days at home with empty plates, slayed eyed children of their loins; have forged fighters out of these men. As they spoke to their neighbors

of these things, even without organization, their fellows heeded and elected them.

TAYLORSVILLE, Illinois. A small community, mainly miners, 650 population. Six Communists and three militant workers rule. The council leaders are also the men who lead the fight in the Unemployment Council. I saw 200 men and women, with poor farmers and visitors from other mining towns, at an ordinary business meeting of the Taylor Springs branch of the Unemployment Council.

There had been a demonstration for relief increase that day in Hillsboro, two miles away. The officials had fled the town. The sheriff returned and regretted it! A committee of twenty women found the mayor and kept him prisoner in his own home, after marching him back from his hideaway! They wanted supper for the thousand demonstrators! Adjourned until the next day, the Unemployment Councils forced concession of their demands.

I arrived in Hillsboro, at the time of the demonstration. I saw the men, whom I was later to meet as Communist city councilmen of Taylor Springs. I saw and heard native American working women tell the sheriff, "You can't get us supper if you needed tear gas, if you dared to use it, you'd know where to get it." The crowd took this point up. Ninety-nine percent of those in the demonstration raised their hands when the speaker asked how many were voters. They cheered the exposures of the officials and roared at the call to put a Workers' Ticket into the field.

Frank Prickett, most leader of the unemployed and Taylor Springs councilman. Prickett is a smelter worker unemployed for years. He and his wife are Communists. Like the other Party members there they did not yet know the International! The kids hadn't heard of the Young Pioneers. A Communist ball player (and the team is good!) Two men tried out. If you needed tear gas, if you dared to use it, you'd know where to get it." The crowd took this point up. Ninety-nine percent of those in the demonstration raised their hands when the speaker asked how many were voters. They cheered the exposures of the officials and roared at the call to put a Workers' Ticket into the field.

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TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.—WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Resume—Ford Frick
WIZ—Stump Club—Capt. Tim Healy
WABC—Baseball Stars—Songs
7:15—WEAF—Glenn and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Comedy; Music
WJZ—Black Pecker—Comedian
WABC—Wayside Cottage—Sketch
7:30—WEAF—Pickens Sisters, Songs
WOR—Talk—Harry Herzhoff
WJZ—New Aspects of the Public Service—Prof. Leonard D. White, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner
WABC—Billo Orchestra
7:45—WEAF—Sixes Ensemble
WOR—The O'Neill—Sketch
WJZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00—WEAF—Reisman Orchestra; Phil Duer, Baritone
WOR—Variety—Musicals
WJZ—King Orchestra
WABC—Concert Orch.; Frank Munn, Tenor; Muriel Wilson, Soprano
8:30—WEAF—Waltz King Orchestra
WOR—Van Dusen Orchestra
WJZ—Goldman Band Concert, Prospect Park, Brooklyn

I MET with five men of the council. The town's income they told me is \$1,000 a year. Aside from the school budget, this amount must run the town. They have cut off the town's seventeen street lights. The company demanded higher rates for renewed contract. Only pays \$22.50 taxes and has 350 meters in town homes. Council members are seeking to increase tax rate.

Some years ago the smelter and mine, both shut down, "moved out of town." Shaeffer speaks, "I know they moved the mine for \$25.00 and a keg of beer. The poor fools that moved the smelter got a pat on the back." He is a fine old fighter, respected by the Communist councilmen. He proposes that they see if they can convert the steel effected by a corrupt council years ago. The money is needed.

The C. W. A. appropriated eleven thousand dollars for a swimming pool. Three thousand was spent and work stopped. The councilmen run the town. They have cut off the town's seventeen street lights. If that eight thousand stayed, they and the town will make it run home again.

It was the men on the council that caught Joe Ozero, only hostile storekeeper of the three stores, getting "tombstone relief." His political friends gave him relief orders on headstones in the cemetery. His business days are numbered. The other storekeepers closed up and joined the workers.

Since the election, they tell me, many who voted under the influence of the class enemy have joined the Unemployment Council.

"What about other things than your legal fight? How are you going to work outside of your legal powers that the benefits can you give right now?" I asked.

Shaeffer answered first, "Well, we got police powers. The sheriff must wait for our call to come in. We aim to make Taylor Springs a regular meeting place for working folks with plenty of free speech and assembly." This is no minor point in the domain of the coal barons.

It is one close to the miners. Prickett spoke of the form of struggle. "What we can't get just through our position, we aim to acquire the folks with and get them backing us just the same as if it were unemployed organization, or union activity. We'll rely on that mass pressure just as we do now. We'll flood Springfield, Hillsboro and Washington with council resolutions backing every action of the workers. We will protest every day, the Unemployment Councils forced concession of their demands.

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Daily Worker
 CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)
 "America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper"
 FOUNDED 1924
 PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY THE
 COMPROBAILY PUBLISHING CO., INC., 50 E. 13th
 Street, New York, N. Y.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4 - 7954.
 Cable Address: "Daiwork," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau: Room 254, National Press Building,
 14th and F St., Washington, D. C.
 Midwest Bureau: 101-South Wells St., Room 705, Chicago, Ill.
 Telephone: Dearborn 3931.
 Subscription Rates:
 By Mail: (except Manhattan and Bronx), 1 year, \$6.00;
 6 months, \$3.50; 3 months, \$2.00; 1 month, 0.75 cents.
 Manhattan, Bronx, Foreign and Canada: 1 year, \$9.00;
 6 months, \$5.00; 3 months, \$3.00.
 By Carrier: Weekly, 18 cents; monthly, 75 cents.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1934

Green Draws the Sword

AMERICAN workers have nothing to fear. All is not yet lost. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has drawn the sword and is about to lead the assault on the breastworks of capital.

You don't believe it? Ah, fellow-worker, you have been touched by Communism. Here, read Bill Green's statement yourself, as that peerless fellow made it to the press on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.:

"Unemployment is still the outstanding problem before us. . . . Despite the increase [?]—[Ed.] of employment due to the N.R.A. and to the expenditures of vast relief funds the slack in unemployment is not being taken up rapidly enough. . . . Are our captains of industry only fair weather leaders? . . . Are the sons of pioneers who constructed the American railroads, who harnessed the waterfalls and who built up the greatest productive machine in the history of the world ready to capitulate to the absentee ownership and control of bankers far removed from the honest sweat of factory, mill and mine management? . . . WILL IT BE NECESSARY FOR SOCIETY TO TAKE OVER THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION? . . . IF THE OWNERS OF INDUSTRY DEFAULT IN THEIR APPROACH TO THESE PROBLEMS, ABDICATE IN THE PRESENCE OF THIS ECONOMIC CRISIS, WILL THEY NOT THEN FOREFEIT THEIR PREROGATIVES AND BE COMPELLED TO STAND ASIDE WHILE SOCIETY ITSELF, FOR GOOD OR EVIL, MAKES AN ATTEMPT TO COPE WITH THIS TASK?" (Emphasis ours—Ed.).

WORKERS everywhere will ask: Can this be? Why is Bill Green, sworn friend of the profit system, now raising, for the first time in the recent history of the A. F. of L., the question of the taking over of industry by the workers?

Why, five years after the crisis set in, does Bill Green begin to doubt the "captains of industry?"

Why? Because thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and outside of it are beginning to understand that the "captains of industry" cannot "cope with the crisis," that the capitalist system cannot feed the starving millions. Workers in vaster numbers are beginning to realize that the capitalist class cannot reorganize society, that, amidst plenty, it can only rob and destroy.

Workers have not been blind to the plain facts. They have seen wheat burned while millions starved. They have seen cotton ploughed under while textile workers shivered in rags.

They have seen the wealth of a few parasitic millionaires grow to fabulous size.

And four thousand miles away they have seen a new land grow up, a socialist land, where unemployment has been banished, and a new society is developing which can and does cope successfully with its problems. This country is the Soviet Union—where the bankers and bosses were banished in November 1917, where the wealth of the country since has become the property of the millions.

And, seeing all this, the American working class is beginning to draw conclusions of the greatest importance. It is beginning to struggle against the yoke of a "labor leadership" which defends the system that oppresses labor.

Bill Green sees all this, feels the growing revolt of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. and draws the sword, the cardboard sword. His radical phrases are only an attempt to swim with the growing current. It is a grand gesture. But it won't work.

THE memory of American labor is not so short, Mr. Green. We remember how, in the first years of what you then called a "depression" and now a "crisis," you yelled against unemployment insurance. Now when about 2,400 locals of the A. F. of L. and many central bodies have endorsed the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill, you talk differently.

For years you and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. were bitterly opposed to anything which even smelt faintly of being socialist. Today you speak of taking over industry, a complete reversal of the position of the A. F. of L. leaders for many years.

But the rank and file will not be fooled by these latest words of yours, by this new piece of demagoguery.

Scores of locals of the American Federation of Labor will continue to fight for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Thousands of members of the A. F. of L., deeply convinced of the fact that the captains of industry not only cannot cope with the crisis but can only lead the American masses to disaster, are beginning to see another way out, the Soviet way out, that of taking over the means and machinery of production of the United States.

They are beginning to see with the greatest of clarity that you and the chiefs of the A. F. of L. are the greatest enemies of such a social change.

The workers in and out of the A. F. of L. are beginning to see that what the Communist Party 8th Convention declared is absolutely correct:

"If the workers will take power, they will in a very short time radically improve the life of all toilers—industrial workers, farmers, white-collar workers, professionals, intellectuals, etc., providing a high degree of comfort and well-being for the toiling masses.

"There is no way out of the crisis except by breaking the domination of the rule of the capitalist class and taking the road pointed out by the victorious working class of the Soviet Union."

Move Against Auto Workers

THE split of the Hudson local of the United Automobile Workers, from the American Federation of Labor, is not a

move in the direction of militant unionism, but is an attempt to destroy real trade unions in the auto industry and establish company unions.

The split was engineered by two men, Arthur Greer and Richard Byrd, who have a long record of betrayal of the auto workers as A. F. of L. misleaders. Both men participated with Green, Collins and Roosevelt in the March sell-out of the auto workers which created the Auto Labor Board, defeated the workers' demands, prevented their strike and gave recognition on the Board to the company unions. Byrd was rewarded for preventing the threatened strike by being made a "labor" representative on the Auto Labor Board.

Greer, president of the Hudson local, was a United States secret service agent during the war. In September, 1933, Greer was the chairman of the company union's (Hudson Industrial Association) election committee in the main plant of the Hudson factory. After the March sell-out Greer prevented the Hudson workers from striking.

The program which the Greer-Byrd group is endeavoring to put across in the new organization, the "Associated Automobile Workers of America," is a program for a fascist, company union. Greer is attempting to bar unemployed workers from the "union." He proposes to put in the constitution a clause that anyone connected with Communists cannot belong to the union. He attempts to stifle any sign of militancy.

At the same time Greer states that the union is founded on the principle that it is "unfair" to the employers to ask them to deal with "persons who have no connection with the business." The employers, Greer stated, want a union "governed by men inside the industry and not by men outside of it." Greer's connection with the Hudson Motor Co. has long been a very close one.

The Greer-Byrd leadership thus raises the proverbial cry of the employers, of "outside agitators," and uses this time-worn argument for a company (employers' controlled) union.

These bosses' agents were able to put over the split because of the great dissatisfaction of the auto workers with the betrayals of the American Federation of Labor officials, led by M. Collins. They covered up their fascist, company union policy with a sham, demagogic criticism of Green and Collins.

That the Hudson auto workers are already finding out the character of the Greer-Byrd leadership is seen in the fact that at the last meeting of the new union only about 100 attended. The A. F. of L. Hudson local claimed 7,000 members. In this meeting Greer crushed all militant expression of the workers present.

The Auto Workers' Union has called upon the Hudson workers to organize a rank and file opposition inside the new union to fight for one united union in the auto industry, and for a militant fighting policy.

A Greeting and A Pledge!

MORE than 10,000 New York workers, gathered at the "Free Thaelmann" meeting in the Coliseum almost two weeks ago, drowned the rumble of two passing trains with their mighty cheers when Earl Browder, just returned from the scene of the San Francisco general strike, declared:

"As soon as the printing plant of the Western Worker was burned by vigilantes miniature copies of the Western Worker appeared from 22 places in the city."

All through the terror days, the days of raids and brutal attacks, barbaric cruelty and vandalism, the Communist Party of San Francisco held its ranks solid. No better tribute to its proletarian strength and courage exists than the fact that during these days on which the fascist bloodhound was loosed on the Communist Party by Federal and State authorities, only one solitary printed edition of its official paper, the Western Worker, failed to appear.

The new issue of the Western Worker (Vol. 3, No. 32) rises above the technical difficulties imposed by the reign of terror to sound the clarion call for new struggle. This issue carries on page one a statement by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Sean Darcy, San Francisco district organizer, called "The Communist Program—Only Way Out for Labor Now." Its leading headline roars "Demonstrate August First." The new issue carries on the battle against Fascism, it reports and interprets world events, it includes many new stories of significance to the working class.

And it also carries on the campaign to publish the Western Worker as a semi-weekly paper! This in spite of the events of the police-vigilante terror!

The courage of our western comrades in smashing through this terror—as indicated in the powerful emergence of the Western Worker—is proof of the deathless and dauntless strength of the Communist Party.

Put the Communist Party on the Ballot!

FIFTY THOUSAND signatures are needed to place the Communist Party on the ballot in Ohio. The deadline for the presentation of these signatures, originally set for August 1, has been extended for ten days.

In Illinois less than a month remains to collect the balance of the number of names necessary to place the Communist Party on the ballot. A similar situation prevails in Boston.

This list might be extended. But these three examples are, we believe, sufficient indication of a state of affairs which should be given careful attention and effort at once.

Elections are an important, necessary and integral part of the work of the Communist Party. During election campaigns the Communist Party not only spreads knowledge of its aims and activities, its class-struggle program; it makes of these elections a powerful method of carrying on the actual struggles of the working class—against joblessness and hunger, against Fascism and war, for social insurance.

In the course of elections the actual day-to-day work of the Communist Party is immeasurably strengthened. Innumerable workers can be—and are—rallied around the banner of the Party. A great majority of these workers become staunch fighters in our ranks, on every class-struggle front.

Such increased opportunities for Communist work as exist in elections should never be neglected nor their importance minimized, as seems to be the case in Ohio, Boston, Illinois and other districts.

With the November elections approaching, with the deadlines for the necessary signatures looming ever closer, every Communist, every sympathetic worker in the trade unions, workers' clubs and fraternal organizations should rally as many of his friends and fellow-workers as possible into activity in the collection of signatures.

Workers everywhere! Begin today to secure these needed names. Place our Party on the ballot wherever elections are to be held. Let the program of the Communist Party reach every single worker in the country!

USSR Sets New Mark In Harvest

Record of '33 Excelled By July 31; Crop Is Reported Excellent

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW (By Radio), Aug. 6.—The harvesting of the grain has been unrolled throughout the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. By July 31, grain has been harvested from over 87,000,000 acres; 32,500,000 acres more than by this date in 1933.

The region of the Ukraine is finishing the harvesting of its grain cultures. Simultaneously, the grain of the new crop is being brought to the elevators in a continuous stream by the collective state farms. The majority of the collective state farms are successfully managing their fulfillment of the year's plan of grain delivery.

In the Odessa region, by Aug. 1, the state grain was delivered, and amounted to over 200 per cent more than the delivery of last year. One hundred and fifty collective farms in this region have completely finished the year's plan of grain delivery.

Simultaneously with the harvesting there began also, in such places as Western and Eastern Siberia, the late harvesting. From all reports, the crop there is excellent.

Soviet C. P. Sharpens Fight Against Last Cheaters in Trade

(Special to the Daily Worker)
 MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (By Radio).—The newspapers here have published the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in regard to the struggle with cheating in weighing, measuring, and the use of wrong scales, weights, and measures. The decision concerns itself also with the violation of established retail prices in the retail stores.

That such events may take place in the Soviet chain of commercial enterprises is explained by the fact that within these commercial enterprises are still remnants of those former parasitic elements who, as retained in certain places of the Soviet commercial apparatus, continue to work in their own interests, for personal gain, according to the practice of former traders, unscrupulously cheating their customers. Soviet trade without capitalists, without speculators, should in every way always aim to better satisfy the toilers with food products, with clothing, with articles for the home and for cultural use.

Proposing to intensify the struggle with mercenary cheating customers, the Central Committee issued a warning to Chairman Zeleny of the Central Consumers' Cooperative and Supplies Commissar Mikoyan for their insufficiently decisive struggle with such violations in the stores under their auspices. The Central Committee also warned Secretary Shvernik of the All-Union Central Trade Union organization for the absence of a systematically organizational control of the trade union over work, labor supply sections and consumers cooperatives.

Huge Knitgoods Mills Planned for Siberia and Middle Volga Region

MOSCOW.—A new huge unit of the Knit Goods Trust will be opened in West Siberia. It has been announced here recently. The combine will be composed of seven large mills that will produce sweaters, hosiery, underwear and gloves for the workers in large industries here. The workers in this huge enterprise will number over 30,000.

Three separate plants will do cotton spinning, wool spinning and dyeing.

A duplicate group of seven factories is planned for the Middle Volga region. These, together with the new rayon mills, will do much to meet the rising standard of living of the Russian masses.

The annual production of each of the knitting mills is estimated at 64,000,000 pairs of hosiery, 18,000,000 pieces of underwear, 8,000,000 pieces of knitted garments and 25,500,000 pairs of gloves.

The cost of each of the mills is to be 200,000,000 rubles and the value of the gross production is to reach the sum of 420,000,000 rubles a year.

To Protect Landlords, Ghandi Promises Group

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.—Reassuring any of the imperialists who might have any doubts about his policies, Mahatma Ghandi yesterday assured a delegation of landlords that they had no occasion to fear his new brand of political theorizing, which some had called "Indian Communism."

"I never intended that any landlord should be unjustly expropriated," he told the rich landlords.

He denounced "western" Communism as a gross "material" idea, and stated that the class struggle was "foreign" to the spirit of India.

MET IN NIAGARA FALLS
 NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Over 600 workers met here Aug. 1 to demonstrate against war and fascism and to protest against the war munitions being turned out by the great chemical factories in this city. Communist Party leaders spoke.

TWO MEETS IN PORTLAND
 PORTLAND, Me.—Two Aug. 1 meetings were held here at which over 500 demonstrated against war and fascism, under the auspices of the Communist Party. Paul Burns was the principal speaker at both.

THE I. L. D. SPECIAL

By Burck



From the First World War to the Second

By NEMO
 THESE FIFTEEN YEARS
 (Continued)

THE struggle of the German bourgeoisie for the revision of the Versailles Treaty became the focal point of all the war dangers in Europe. German fascism has converted the whole country into a military barracks and seeks to buy from world capitalism a revision of the Versailles Treaty by offering its hired services against the Soviet Union. German fascism hastens the formation of its front of intervention, since it hopes in this way most easily to arrive at the fulfillment of the predatory plans of its politics of force. "Space in the East" is the slogan of the Brown murder fascism, the slogan under which it is attempting to organize the crusade of world capital against the country of free socialist labor. At the London World Economic Conference, Hugenberg handed over a memorandum in the name of the Hitler government in which the following was put forward for overcoming the world economic crisis:

"The second means would be to give the nations which lack space territories which will permit them to hand over a colonization region to an energetic and creative race where they could accomplish great work on behalf of peace. . . . War, revolution and internal chaos are the causes of this phenomenon. In Russia and a great part of the East this process of destruction is continuing up to the present moment. A halt must be called to it."

The proposal for the colonization of the Soviet Union which is contained in the Hugenberg plan today still corresponds to the idea of Hitler. In the Daily Express, Hitler demands the right of expanding into the wide territories on Germany's eastern frontier in order to make use of those auxiliary sources which under Bolshevism are lying fallow. Hitler declares that this is the only possibility of saving Germany and Europe from going under. In order to reach this counter-revolutionary goal, Hitler is ready to make an agreement with the devil himself. When Herve proposed a Franco-German military alliance against the Soviet Union, Hitler regarded the proposed alliance as too narrow and he answered:

"Precisely in view of the enormous danger threatening all civilized countries, I consider the conclusion of a military alliance limited to two states as very dangerous. Every doubt which can be attached to the inner meaning of this alliance weakens the sum total of forces which can be set up against Bolshevism. Precisely on account of this danger, I consider the drawing of Britain, America, Italy and Japan into this front of anti-Bolshevik resistance to be indispensable."

Hitler offers his services for sale particularly to the British bourgeoisie in order to bring about a German-British military alliance against the Soviet Union. Of the 26 points of the National-Socialist program, there is only one which has not been broken by Hitler, namely, point three, which demands land for the Third Empire, and therefore, blatantly brings out the imperialist character of German fascism. Hardly was fascism in power before the fascist dictatorial regime went over to an aggressive anti-Soviet policy. It is no wonder therefore, that the Koelnische Zeitung of June 25, 1932, could write:

"In no other country have the recent events in Germany evoked so much sympathy as in Japan."

In a report in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (March 26, 1932), it is remarked:

"Japan desires a well-armed Germany and sees in Hitler the strongest opponent of Marxism and Bolshevism."

Why, we may ask, does Japan desire a well-armed Germany? Shall the German Reichswehr perhaps assist in protecting the former German South Sea Islands against American battle cruisers?

Or shall not rather well-armed Germany, together with Japanese imperialism, encircle the Soviet Union? Ever more clearly have the contours of German-Japanese "friendship" shown themselves to be the contours of an anti-Soviet bloc in

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES
 Argentina and the Chaco War
 Manchester Rats

BY WAY of Argentina we learn that the Communist Party of Paraguay is about to hold its first national convention in the midst of a war that has already cost over 20,000 lives.

The main problem before the convention is how to transform the war now being waged in the interest of the native landowners, the British and Argentinian bourgeoisie, into a civil war for national emancipation, for the agrarian, anti-imperialist revolution.

While Standard Oil and the American tin and banking interests in Bolivia directly goad that country in the slaughter over the Gran Chaco, the British maneuver with Paraguay mainly through their puppets in the Argentinian government. The General Justo regime is not averse to playing the intermediary for British imperialism. For the General is the owner of a large slice of land in Gran Chaco which would be greatly increased in value if Paraguay won the war and the spoils.

DESPITE Roosevelt's embargo "in principle" as all capitalist powers accept disarmament and peace, provisions, arms, equipment and uniforms are transported to Paraguay through Argentinian ports and over Argentinian railroads.

The Mehanovich Co., an Argentine concern, has put all its boats on the River La Plata at the disposal of the Paraguayan government.

In Misiones and Alto Parana, the Argentinian authorities shanghai the peon slaves on the plantations and ship them over the frontier into the Paraguayan armies to supply cannon fodder.

BECAUSE of the anti-war and anti-fascist agitation of the Communist Party of Argentina, the Justo government has set up a special police department on the order of the Fascist Gestapo, or the LaGuardia strike-breaking rifle squads. It is called the "Special Section Against Communism." Raids, murders, third degrees, slugs are conducted regularly. Over 40 of our comrades have been packed into the Roserio jail, with only enough standing room, and many of them are on the verge of death.

At the same time, the Argentine government permits the Fascist gangs to arm, to maintain barracks, and to train for civil war against the working class.

When some 2,000 defenseless and unarmed Indians fled from the horrors of war in Bolivia into the "neutral" country of Argentina, General Justo's troops fired on them, killing many and driving the rest back into the war inferno.

LATEST reports from Manchester indicate that the British cotton mill owners have refused any further shipments on credit to Germany, even though it means the shutting down of 10,000 more British workers out of employment, are of the greatest significance. These shrewd Manchester exploiters know when rats should desert a sinking ship.

Not only is the economic catastrophe in Germany becoming worse, but the cancer is spreading on the already badly weakened body of world capitalism.

The Manchester bosses know, for instance, that the German State Statistical Department recently reported that the total amount owed by Germany on all foreign debts amounts to 85,000,000,000 marks, which is something over \$25,000,000,000.

WHAT is more, 19 per cent of it is in short term notes, which means that payment falls due on principal and interest at very short intervals.

Now with sources of new foreign loans drying up quicker than the Kansas wheat fields, with a winter of famine speeding ahead, with the growing instability of the Hitler government, a financial crash is maturing in Germany which will make 1923 inflation look like an amateur dress rehearsal. Then in about four months the Young and Dawes loan moratoriums come up again.

Of course, on Mussolini's theory that humanity hasn't begun to appreciate its capacity for suffering lower living standards, Hitler will still further smash down the toilers' wages. In other words, the capitalist press talk about a "leftward" move of Hitlerism in Germany is the sheerest poppycock.

PRIOR to the rupture of Japanese negotiations with the Soviet Union over the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Manchukuo authorities prepared the ground by some provocative deeds. All four Soviet cultural clubs of the workers on the Chinese Eastern Railway were closed down. The newspapers in Harbin carried on a vicious barrage against the Soviet Union, inspired by Tokio. It so happens that the railway workers' clubs are the only cultural centers in Harbin for the population generally.

STEEL WORKERS PROTEST
 MADISON, Ill., Aug. 5.—The August 1 demonstration against war here was attended by 115 workers, many of them employed by the Commonwealth Steel Co., who rallied the call of the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Peter Ghanz, Communist district organizer, was the main speaker. Resolutions demanding the release of Thaelmann, Herndon, the Scotsboro boys and the Hillsboro Eleven were passed.

(To be continued)