

Fur Workers Unite Ranks Despite Green's Splitting Edict

Registration Of Furriers Continues

A. F. L. Union Leaders Pledge to Unite All in Trade

(By Union Press)

A meeting of the General Executive Board of the International Fur Workers Union was called late today to vote on the reinstatement of Communist leaders expelled by the American Federation of Labor several years ago.

The meeting was a renewed defiance of the threat of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to revoke the charters of unions dominated by Communists. The International merged with the Communist-controlled Fur Workers Industrial Union last night in the face of a Green warning.

Backed by the unanimous vote of 6,000 New York fur workers who jammed the two large halls of the Manhattan Opera House Thursday afternoon, the International Fur Workers Union of the A. F. of L. continued yesterday its program of amalgamation with the fur workers, who were formerly members of the Independent International Fur Workers Union, despite the ban of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

More than 2,000 furriers of the Industrial Union were reported already registered at the meeting. Registration continued yesterday. The admission of the leaders of the Industrial Union is to take place soon.

Defy Green

Defiance of Green's splitting statements, threatening suspension and revocation of charters of unions establishing unity of the workers against the bosses and unanimity of opinion for the completion of the unification despite the Green edict made public by Matthew Woll, 13th vice-president of the A. F. of L., in Green's name, was the keynote of the enthusiastic meeting.

The list of speakers, headed by Pietro Lucchi, president of the fur International, included the members of the unity committee, headed by the Toronto convention of the union, and Harold Goldstein and Harry Begon, manager and secretary, respectively, of the New York Fur Joint Council.

Gold Gets Ovation

The arrival of Ben Gold, chairman of the General Executive Board of the former Industrial Union, accompanied by Joseph Winegradsky, Irving Potash, Charles Nemeroff and Jack Schneider, Industrial Union leaders, was greeted with a prolonged storm of applause and cheers. All furriers to a man were on their feet cheering and whistling. None of the Industrial Union leaders addressed the meeting, however. "Ben Gold will have ample chances to speak to you at future meetings," Lucchi declared in response to demands from the audience that Gold speak.

The resolution adopted unanimously by the meetings denounced the ten years of struggle among the furriers as instrumental in worsening the conditions in the trade and called for completing the unity and individual loyalty to the general labor movement of the United States and Canada.

M. M. Mandl, chairman of the unity committee, who opened the meeting, welcomed the former members of the Industrial Union into the International. A storm of applause broke loose when he thanked the leaders of the Industrial Union for the splendid cooperation and spirit of unity displayed by them.

Pledge Unity

Mr. Mandl, Harry Simon, secretary of the committee, Samuel Butkowitz and other members of the committee pledged to maintain unity, honest elections within forty days and a united fight against the bosses.

Probably one of the most applauded speakers, Max Federman of Toronto, denounced the illusions held by many workers about the N.R.A. He cited the breakdown of the labor movement in Germany and Austria by fascist forces and called on all the workers in all industries to stand united to prevent repetition of the same occurrence in the U.S.A., where "fascism is knocking at the door."

Goldstein, Begon and the New York members of the committee pledged their unqualified support to the new administration to be elected "regardless of who is elected to it."

The splendid response of the New York fur workers to the meeting and splendid discipline displayed by them through the meetings was hailed by Lucchi and other speakers as a demonstration of solidarity of the workers against the bosses and a real threat against contracting and other evils in the trade.

Nazis Shoot Five

BERLIN, June 21.—Five persons were reported shot today by the Nazi government on alleged charges of being involved in the catastrophic Retzendorf ammunition plant explosion. It was officially announced here. No details of an inquiry or a trial were issued by the Nazis.

A Correction

In the statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the release of Charles Krumborn there appeared two mistakes.

The number of Charles Krumborn is 2729 and not 2729.

He was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and not to two years, imprisonment as the statement informed.

The statement appeared in the June 14 issue of the Daily Worker.

Dubinsky Denies Having Part in Green-Woll Edict

Declares That Union Splitting Statement Has No Connection With Conference Called By Woll to Discuss Situation in Fur Trades

Immediately following the publication of the Woll-Green order for a new expulsion drive within the unions, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., issued a statement disassociating himself from the Woll-Green order.

Dubinsky denies that the Woll-Green statement had any connection with a conference called by Woll to discuss the fur situation and which Dubinsky attended.

Text of Statement

Dubinsky's statement follows in full:

"Prior to the Toronto convention of the Fur Workers International Union, early this June, their officers approached our organization with a request for further financial assistance. I declared to them at that time that such financial assistance would have to come from all the needle trades union and not merely from our union as heretofore. With this in mind, the officers of the fur workers appealed to President William Green of the A. F. of L. to summon a conference of all the needle trades organizations to consider their request.

"President Green later asked Vice-President Matthew Woll of the A. F. of L. to call such a meeting for the purpose of raising funds to enable the furriers' union to go on. Such a conference took place on Tuesday, June 18, at the office of Mr. Woll, at which there were present, besides myself, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Mr. Woll and William Collins, representative of the A. F. of L. in New York.

No Action Taken

"At the conference it became clear, after the representatives of the furriers' union had reported that their convention had voted to unite with the Communist-led left-wing furriers' union in New York, that the question of raising funds did not exist as such. This being the only question they were originally called for to consider, those who attended the conference unanimously decided not to take any stand on any other phase of the furriers' situation for lack of jurisdiction.

"I find it necessary to make this declaration because according to the statement in the Times one might be led to believe that the action of President Green is a result of the conference. That is not true."

'We Stand for Unity, Say Union Men to Green'

(Continued from Page 1)

By MARGUERITE YOUNG

tion of officials of the International Fur Workers Union, which is being held without action by the Council.

The general and continuing anti-militant policy of A. F. of L. leadership did not bring forward some discussion at the last meeting of the Council, as it was said by one source that this always comes up whenever the Council meets. It is a "continuous performance."

However, there is a difference between general and continual red-baiting and such specific and drastic action as Matthew Woll now threatens and seems to be taking. There is some difference of opinion here as to the advisability of attempting it in the face of the unquestioned overwhelming determination to have unity in the fur industry between the workers of the formerly weak A. F. of L. locals and the former strong Industrial Union.

In other words, there are indications of questioning here as to whether such a policy could be embraced without cutting off the support not only of fur but of other workers.

No One Will Talk

At any rate, no one at A. F. of L. headquarters was ready, when given the opportunity to do so by the Daily Worker correspondent, to back up the Green-Woll threats by predicting immediate action. This, of course, does not mean that the verbal and written blasts against militancy "reds" will abate—rather, it may be expected to be stepped up.

In this connection, President Andrew Fureseth, of the International Seamen's Union, today told the Daily Worker that "all this trouble" about Paul Scharenberg—the reactionary I. S. U. vice-president who was just expelled by his local on the Pacific Coast—is due to the influence of the "Reds" out there.

Asked what he intended to do about the Scharenberg situation, Fureseth flung out his arm in a wrathful gesture and declared, "Listen, the Communists just had enough influence out there to get him thrown out!"

Labor Victories in Detroit Are Uniting Forces for Labor Party

By George Morris

A series of important recent victories for Detroit labor are a clear indication that Detroit workers are at last breaking through the company town condition that prevails here.

In all cases success was due to labor uniting all its forces, irrespective of political or union affiliations, and indicated beyond dispute that such unity can pave the way to a powerful labor movement in Detroit.

Major victories scored recently, include:

A vote of 63,000 for Maurice Sugar, Labor's candidate for Judge of Recorder's Court.

The great weakening of the Duncel-Baldwin Bill which was originally intended as the most sweeping gag to labor yet attempted.

Defeat of the attempt to deny the youth the right to parade on Memorial Day.

Forcing upon a coroner's inquest into the death of a poisoned Ford worker and thereby "blowing the lid off the Ford slave pen."

Winning the acquittal for Meyer Weiner, young baker, whom the open shop interests of Detroit tried to frame on charges of murdering a bakery owner's son.

Forcing the Board of Education, by means of court action, to grant Cass Technical High School for the Second American Youth Congress.

tion of the fatal dual unionism that has been so advantageous to the employers for years."

Note that the Socialist Call does not blame the duality in the trade union movement in the past upon Green and his expulsion policy—but upon the Communist! This is exactly where Green, Woll and the New Leader place it.

At the same time Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, reactionary legislative representative of the Teachers' Union, announced yesterday that his union would carry out Green's orders. Dr. Lefkowitz failed to mention to the press, however, that a large number of teachers will quickly see the connection between Green's order and Hearst's campaign against liberal teachers.

Union Leaders' Statements

Here are some of the statements made yesterday by trade union leaders against the Green-Woll order. (Other statements condemning Green, including statements by George Baldani, president of the Dyers' Federation of the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., and Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of Local 22, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, were published in yesterday's Daily Worker.)

Keyword Brown, president of the American Newspaper Guild—"According to the constitution of the Guild, adopted at Cleveland, no restrictions can be imposed of a political, economic or racial nature. We are committed against any kind of purge. If the Guild membership votes in the coming referendum to apply to the A. F. of L. for affiliation, when we do apply it will be distinctly understood that we do not intend to depart from our present policies."

William Feinberg, vice-president, American Federation of Musicians Local 802, A. F. of L.—"We have a clause in the by-laws of our own union which forbids keeping out any worker on religious, economic or political grounds. We intend to abide by that ruling."

Hoyle S. Haddock, president American Radio Telegraphists' Association—"We believe in an entire democratic procedure within our union and the unity of all radio operators, regardless of their sex, creed, color or political opinion or affiliation. Any discrimination along such lines can only weaken the union where it is allowed to be practiced."

Samuel Friedman, secretary of Carpenters Local 2990, A. F. of L.—"In our organization, when a member is taken in the chairman reads the clause from the constitution stating that membership in the Brotherhood shall not interfere with his political or religious activity. We shall continue enforcing that clause."

Nathan Agranowitz, secretary Local 4, Journeymen Barbers International Union, A. F. of L.—"We do not discriminate in our union against any worker regardless of his political affiliation, as long as he is within the ranks of the working class. I know it is the desire of our membership that this policy be continued."

Frank Wedel, prominent rank and file leader of Local 848, Painters District Council 8, A. F. of L.—"I urge all unions to pass resolutions protesting the Green-Woll statement and to send copies of them to the central trades bodies and to Green himself."

Chicago AFL Men Hit Green's Edict

(Continued from Page 1)

strong opposition to Green's red-baiting statement.

John Hecker, Painters Local 275, and delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, stated: "Green's threat will please the employers, but it is a menace to the trade unions, which need the united front now more than ever. Green's policy will be fought by the membership."

J. Nokash, vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in reply to a question on Green's statement, said: "The united front is the greatest need of American labor. It is the only way to bring about trade union democracy, but encourages the employers to attack us now since they will see us fighting among ourselves. The scare helps only the

freering of Welner, followed a six-month struggle which brought together 42 Jewish organizations including the Communist and Socialists. The Detroit Federation of Labor threw its forces behind the defense. On the other hand the Detroit Chamber of Commerce was known to have exerted all its power to force a conviction. The local capitalist press painted Welner as a murderer and sought to place the stigma upon the entire labor movement.

Judge Toms' decision granting Cass Technical High School for the Second American Youth Congress followed a struggle of more than a month, during which a broad protest movement was aroused. The court order is especially significant as it clearly denounced the methods of the fascists and Hearst papers, and declared that civil rights must be safeguarded for all, including Communists.

Greater Unity—Greater Successes

But the above successes are only an indication of what could be accomplished if the line of unity will be maintained. It will lead to Detroit becoming a union town, for the first time since the motor industry came into existence. It would mean that labor can put a stop to what has become the greatest menace to the health and welfare of the Detroit workers—the killing speed-up. It would mean the defeat of the network of spy organiza-

tions which have served to hamstring the Detroit workers.

The recent success is in a large measure due to the fact that the unions, especially the A. F. of L., have joined into a united struggle. Attempts to raise a red scare or other issues that might serve to divide the workers have fallen on deaf ears. Now, having found the correct path, those who would seek to destroy such progress would commit the greatest crime against the labor movement. This, for example, the case with these elements of the Socialist Party in Detroit, who were successful in swinging their organization out of the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights. All organizations are now looking with hope that the "right wing" disruptors in the Socialist Party will meet with defeat and that the organization will be brought back into the main stream of united struggle.

A Key to Further Progress

But most significant of all is the fact that the recent increase in activity in the ranks of the Detroit workers, and greater resistance to the open shoppers is because recently Detroit labor has demonstrated that it is marching on the road to independent political labor action—a labor party. The 63,000 votes for Maurice Sugar is the most powerful blow yet hurled at the union-busters here. It was a demonstration of strength that has won support for the trade union movement

not the workers. Our experience has proved this time and time again."

The following statement was jointly signed by four leading trade unionists here:

"Green's statement will be used as a justification for attack against every militant worker in the trade unions. Every one who wants to oppose the officials will become a 'red.' Therefore, Green's statement must be repudiated by the broad membership who want to see united action and free discussion of all trade union questions.

It is significant that Green's statement is timed with the new assault that the bosses are making on wages and hours. Can anyone believe that Green's statement helps us to defend our conditions? On the contrary, it is by fighting the expulsion policy that we can fight for our conditions."

The statement was signed by Charles Kroell, delegate to the C. P. of L. and president of the Casket Makers Local 1908; R. Oland, delegate to the C. P. of L.; Nick Bull, Local 121 of the Carpenters; H. Jacobson, Local 121 of the Carpenters, both delegates to the C. P. of L. and J. Borwalski, Local 38 A. C. W. U. and a delegate to the C. P. of L.

Kato Caustic After Seeing Bill Green

(Continued from Page 1)

past, Kanju Kato pointed out to Green, asking what the present policy on this question was.

"I particularly desired to know this," Kato said, "because I hope to help organize the Japanese agricultural workers in the West Coast into the A. F. of L. union, and I know that in the past the A. F. of L. refused to admit these workers."

Green Hedges Question

In reply to this, Green said that in this country there was a very serious unemployment problem and, therefore, immigration is limited, and as far as Orientals are concerned, it seemed to him that the question was principally one of their ability to assimilate. "It is quite impossible to assimilate the oriental into the economic and social life of this country and therefore the A. F. of L. has supported the policy of exclusion; this is for the interest of the people of both countries."

Chauvinistic Toward Filipinos

Mr. Green added that in his experience it was impossible to assimilate the Japanese and that they tended to colonize. He said that they failed to grasp the economic policy of the A. F. of L., were extremists in their reaction and acted like Communists. When Mr. Kato denied that the Japanese agricultural workers in the West were communistic, and that there was a wide sentiment in favor of joining the A. F. of L. Green replied lamely that he was not aware of this.

Green displayed the same chauvinistic attitude to Filipinos as towards the Japanese. In answer to Kato's question on the policy of the A. F. of L. when the Philippines become independent, Green stated: "At the present time Filipinos are admitted to this country. But when the Philippines become independent, I believe that restrictions will be set up because public sentiment here is in favor of exclusion since the Filipinos have failed to assimilate themselves."

To Speak Monday

Despite these blanket statements against Japanese and Filipino workers, Green tried to hide his jingoism behind general pacifistic statements against war. "I am over Pacific problems. When Kato asked what steps the A. F. of L. was taking to oppose war, Green replied that he himself has taken a position in direct opposition to attempts to try to settle disputes between nations by war. "I am also supporting all measures looking toward the settlement of disputes between any countries through arbitration and conferences," he said.

Kato will speak on the Present Conflict in the Far East and the Trade Unions in Japan at 8 p. m. on Monday at the Hotel Delano, 108 West Forty-third Street. This will be his only public meeting in New York.

TERRORE IN NAZI GERMANY

Pacifists Murdered

Numerous well-known pacifists have been murdered, among whom are Erich Muehsam, Professor Leising, and the famous woman writer, Franziska Baumbach.

The pacifist writer, Karl von Osselsky, proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize, world-known man of letters; Dr. Pinkus and a great number of other intellectuals, known for their passionate defense of peace, have been in prison without trial for more than two and a half years.

Wholesale Arrests

Thus 50 workers, eleven of whom were street-car employees, were arrested at Gersdorff, a suburb of Dusseldorf. Forty-six workers in various factories at Demberg were arrested as they left their machines. The number of arrests carried out in this one industrial center is estimated from 800 to 700 within the last few weeks.

The sentiment which the Gestapo reserves for prisoners coming from Wuppertal surpasses the horrors of the liquidation. They beat their victims to death, break their bones, gouge out their eyes and burn them with hot irons... all these tortures have been detailed and verified. One worker had all his limbs broken and an eye torn out.

Murdered in One Week

A list of the Wuppertal workers murdered in one week (May 1 to 7) follows:

Willi Muth, died of wound from burning iron.

Willi Mergent, died in the hospital after several weeks' torture.

Willy Bruckmann, beaten to death.

Paul Stein, beaten to death.

Walter Kramer, beaten to death.

Pfarrkard, member of the Nazi Party, assassinated for having participated in a strike movement.

House Body To Discuss Stirling

(Continued from Page 1)

hear that Secretary Swanson has taken some action against Admiral Stirling, it seems to me that the punishment by no means fits the offense. I still feel that a man with as little judgment as Admiral Stirling has shown himself to possess, has no business in a responsible government post."

The statement of the Friends of the Soviet Union follows, in part: "The Friends of the Soviet Union consider it a victory that Claude E. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, repudiated on June 19 the Anti-Soviet provocation of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., in answer to the protest resolutions with which they, as well as many other organizations, and prominent individuals, flooded the Secretary's office, calling for his repudiation and urging his dismissal."

"In this, they were greatly aided by the Daily Worker."

The Friends of the Soviet Union is thus not content to rest with this repudiation but is assessing all its forces to insist upon Stirling's dismissal, to urge the passage of the Scott and Marcantonio resolutions in the House of Representatives for investigating Stirling."

Chicago Liberals Hit Stirling

(Daily Worker Special Service)

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Many of the leading liberals and prominent intellectuals of this city have joined the nationwide protest against the war-mongering article which appeared over the signature of Rear Admiral Stirling in the Hearst press in which this leading government official hinted strongly that the American government should support Hitler in a war of intervention against the Soviet Union.

Dr. James M. Yard, secretary of the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Against the Nazis, stated today: "The article of Rear Admiral Stirling which appeared in the Hearst press is amazing. If it were a newspaper report of a speech by an officer of the American Navy one would think he had been misquoted. But this is a signed article. It is tragic to suggest that the United States ally itself with the atrocious Nazi regime. I hope that a great wave of protest will rise across the whole nation against such a statement by a Rear Admiral of the U. S. Navy."

To Meet in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—The cry for Stirling's dismissal will be raised at a mass meeting in Detroit on Monday evening where a report will be heard from the American Workers Delegation just returned from the Soviet Union. The meeting will be held at the Danish Brotherhood Temple, 1775 Forest Street West. Maurice Sugar will preside. The meeting is under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

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Jobless Parley Opens Today

(Continued from Page 1)

employment Councils, on the unemployment situation will occupy part of the first session. Following that there will be three sub-reports: one on Public Works Progress, one on the building and construction trades and another on problems of the white collar and professional workers. There will be four special reports on organization work on the projects in four regions.

Group To See Roosevelt

The Sunday's session will be occupied with reports of the conference committee, program committee and resolutions committee. A delegation will be elected at this session to visit President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Director, to place before them the demands of the conference. A continuations committee will be elected to carry on the conference in various sections of the country.

Anthrax Conference

HAZELTON, Pa., June 21.—A mass anthrax conference will be held here Sunday at Roseland Hall where union delegates and representatives of the unemployed will work out a program of action to enforce union wages on the government relief projects.

Philadelphia Meeting

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—A mass protest meeting of Philadelphia labor against the \$19 to \$24 monthly wage will be held at the Mercantile Hall here, Friday, June 25.

Cloak Union Prepares Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

terday. This meeting will hear the report of Dubinsky and is expected to work out further plans for action. This meeting will be followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors Wednesday night, where the setting up of the necessary committees will be dealt with. Mr. Gollob said. Meetings of local executive boards are expected to be called during the coming week.

Miners Call Short Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

rations. Instead he is cooperating with the coal operators who favor the Guffey Bill and with Roosevelt to pass that anti-labor measure through congress.

Preparation is going ahead for a mass meeting Sunday on the Fair Hope Baseball field, Fayette City, where miners of Districts Five and Four of the U. M. W. A. are expected to gather to hear Martin Ryan, Charles Nolker, Crawford, Mike Stanovich and other leaders of the rank and file.

The members of scale committee—Joe Finan, Arthur Hall, and Johnson—have been invited to attend and report on the negotia-

tion. In this section four thousand leaflets issued by Communist Party have been distributed. The leaflets point out the terrific rise in the cost of living since the present agreement was signed and call on the miners to strike for their economic demands. Reports show that the miners in the company patches are agreeing wholeheartedly with the slogans of the Party leader.

Men Want June 30 Strike

Several thousand handbills issued by the U. M. W. rank and file have also been distributed. These also call on miners to strike for their demands, and are being received with approval by the workers.

The sentiment is reported strong in many local unions for action for the demands and against any more truces. The possibility of a broad walkout July first if Lewis attempts another sell-out, is thus indicated.

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New Jersey Agricultural Workers Win Wage Increases

Strike Closes Fort Wayne Knitting Mills

Textile Layoffs Loom Under Production Curtailment Plan

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 21.—Seabrook Farms, some of a nationally-known struggle at this time last year, has raised farm wages. Workers there were getting 20 cents per hour were raised to 25 cents. Others were raised to 30 cents and 32 1/2 cents.

Despite the fact that other employers were using the Supreme Court decision on the N.R.A. to cut wages, Seabrook has given a raise. This is another of a long series of victories for the Agricultural Workers Union, 19996 A. F. of L. Seabrook hopes to raise wages sufficiently to keep his new workers from organizing. He is also forming his own company union in order to take the workers away from the real union.

However, on the anniversary of the famous Seabrook Farm Strike of one year ago, the workers are not forgetting what a real union is. They may join a company union because they are forced to, but they never expect anything from it. And they are saying among themselves, "If the threat of a union makes a guy like Seabrook raise wages—what a power the real union would be!"

In Salem, N. J., the union has been winning victories too. Last week one of the union organizers got a job on a farm and distributed the Union Wage Scale Cards to the workers. Before the day was over the workers were bargaining collectively for an increase in wages and WAGES WERE DOUBLED.

Wages all over South Jersey are 10 to 15 cents per hour higher this year than they would have been if there was no union to carry on the struggle. Thousands of dollars more are going into the pockets of agricultural workers daily because of the union.

Strike Closes Fort Wayne Mill
FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 21.—The Fort Wayne Knitting Mills here closed down its plant, after several hundred workers struck when the company put on two shifts of 40 hours each per week, laid off 100 people and cut wages 11 per cent. The present agreement calls for 36 hours per week.

The company refused to meet with union representatives and refused to deal with the workers' negotiations committee. The A. F. of L. unions in Fort Wayne pledged their support to the mill strikers.

Thousands Face Loss of Jobs
Tens of thousands of textile workers will lose their jobs in July, when scores of cotton mills in both North and South plan heavy curtailments in production, a market survey reveals today.

This curtailment movement is becoming general, with more and more mills each day announcing some kind of a restricted schedule. The plan is to follow up curtailments with wage cuts.

Union To Fight Pay Cuts
SCRANTON, Pa., June 21.—Any effort on the part of the Weaving Yarn Commission Throwsters, an employers' organization formed in the last few days, to reduce wages and lengthen hours at silk throwing mills in Lackawanna County, will be fought by labor, John H. Devine, president of Central Labor Union, said yesterday. The majority of throwsters are youth and children.

Profits Up
GREENVILLE, S. C., June 21.—While planning to lay off thousands of workers in July, five textile plants of the Piedmont area today made known dividends payable July 1, it was learned from local bankers.

MHI Increases Hours
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—Loom fixers at the Holston Manufacturing Company hosiery mill will work fifty hours a week for three weeks instead of forty-four, J. P. Gault, president, announced today, in spite of curtailments planned which will take effect July 1. The president said "the fixers wanted to work more hours."

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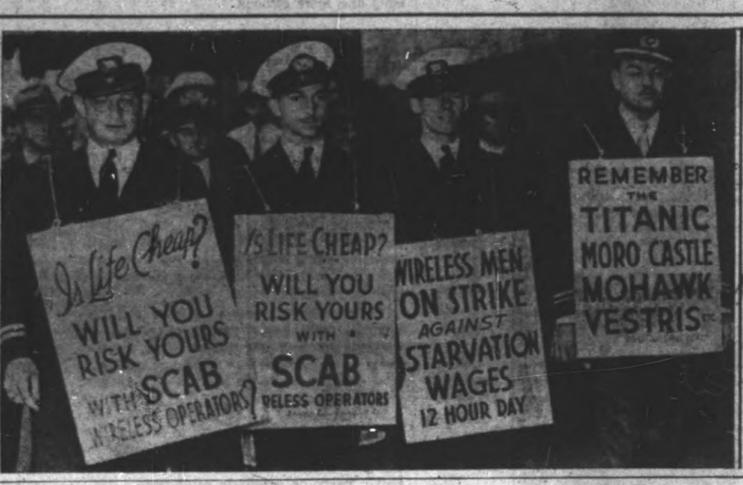
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They Stopped Ship, Won Strike

S.S. MANHATTAN RADIO OPERATORS' FIVE-HOUR STRIKE WON DEMANDS THE COMPANY HAD REFUSED TWO YEARS



Was Tortured, Scottsboro Lad Tells I. L. D.

Patterson Asks Friends To Write Him at Jefferson Jail

The torture to which Haywood Patterson, Scottsboro boy, was subjected in the death cell in Kilby Prison, to which he was confined for two months after reversal of the sentence of death against him, is first revealed in the first letter received from him by the International Labor Defense after his transfer to Jefferson County Jail last Sunday.

The transfer of Patterson and Clarence Norris from the death cell was not effected until legal steps were taken by C. B. Powell, I.L.D. attorney in Birmingham, on behalf of Patterson, which forced the authorities to move them.

Asks Letters
"When I was at Kilby," Haywood Patterson wrote in a letter received yesterday by the I.L.D., "I did not receive any letters from you or anyone. Now, when I am in this place, I think it should be possible for you to make a request of all the workers who have been writing me letters which I never was able to receive, that they can write me now, as I think I will be able to receive a letter from Mr. Powell, who visited the boys in Jefferson County Jail after their transfer, tells of the great satisfaction expressed by both Patterson and Norris at their removal from the death cells, the I.L.D. said.

Was Tortured in Kilby
Patterson, especially, was subjected to horrible torture in Kilby Prison. He was deprived of his mattress, and had to sleep on a concrete floor, for two months. During the same period, he was not permitted to have any tobacco, nor any mail. Money sent to him by the Prisoners' Relief Department of the I.L.D. was returned. When the I.L.D. sent his mother, Mrs. Janie Patterson, to see him, she was not permitted to give him money for prison comforts which the I.L.D. sent through her.

"WHAT WILL WAR AGAINST ETHIOPIA MEAN TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE?"
Harry Gaines tells you in the Daily Worker, beginning Monday, June 24. Every Party section and unit in Negro areas should give the series wide advertising in their territories. Put in your orders for special bundles at once! Every Negro worker should read the series!

SUMMER RESORTS
VINEYARD LODGE
"Garden Spot of Ulster County"
Ulster Park, N. Y.
Modern hotel midst beautiful 200-acre fruit and grape farm. Solarium, horses on premises, tennis, swimming, social activities. American-Jewish cuisine. Reasonable rates. J. Rosenthal, Kingston 1572.
AVANTA FARM, Ulster Park, N. Y. Quiet, homelike, workers' resting place. 4123 trees.

DETROIT COMMUNISTS OUTLINE TASKS AT MEMBERSHIP MEETING

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)
DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—William Weinstein, secretary of the Michigan District of the Communist Party, speaking before an open membership meeting of the Communist Party in Detroit, Monday night, outlined the tasks before the Communist Party here and called for a full mobilization of all forces for a vigorous campaign to carry them out.

The tasks outlined by Weinstein included: the building of a united front against war and fascism to be climaxed in a powerful August 1 demonstration; full strength behind the campaign of the Conference for Protection of Civil Rights, particularly for the repeal of the Dunckley Bill; to win the support especially of the A. F. of L. unions for the labor ticket in the municipal elections and for the conference on June 30, at Labor Temple, and stronger efforts for a large representation from Detroit to the National American Youth Congress meeting here on July 4-8.

Explaining the latest developments in the struggle against war and fascism, Weinstein dealt at length with the recently concluded Franco-Soviet pact which he showed was a tremendous victory for peace.

Meat Strikers Win Victory In Pittsburgh

City-Wide Conference Tomorrow Will Plan Further Action

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 21.—The Peoples' Consumers' League, which is carrying on a strike against the high price of meat here, won its first victory when Maurice Slutsky, owner of a large meat market in "the Hill" working-class district, came to terms with the strike committee.

According to the terms of a contract signed by Mr. Slutsky and the Peoples' Consumers' League, an immediate cut of 27 per cent was agreed upon and in several instances the price reduction reaches 40 per cent.

Beef liver was forced down from 35 cents to 15 cents a pound.

Mr. Slutsky not only cut his prices, but has agreed to support the consumers' strike. He declared that in all matters pertaining to his business he will first consult the Consumers' League. The league has issued 5,000 leaflets popularizing the result of the first victory.

On the South Side, around the Jones and Laughlin Steel plant, militant action of the consumers has forced through cuts in meat prices in many stores. The league is negotiating with the butchers in this section for signed agreements.

One arrest on the South Side failed to weaken the fighting spirit of the consumer pickets. The arrested worker was immediately released when a delegation of strikers went to the police station and demanded his release.

Open-air mass meetings are being held every night in the shopping districts and are attended by hundreds of workers. A city-wide conference of consumers will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the Irene Kaufman Settlement, Center Avenue, to further develop the strike and consolidate it organizationally.

Union Committee Set Up
The trade union sub-session made important decisions. A committee of thirty prominent trade unionists, to be known as the Wisconsin Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, was set up. This committee has set for itself the task of broadening the struggle for the Workers' Bill in the trade unions, for adequate public works with union wages and conditions, for the thirty-hour week, and to advance the struggle for unity and action in the trade unions. The Trade Union Committee urges one hundred per cent unionization of all relief projects and their affiliation to the A. F. of L.

The congress had the endorsement of some of the State's most prominent unionists. James Hart, of Appleton, member of the State Federation of Labor, unable to attend the congress sent a telegram of greetings, expressing his hope that action would follow the congress in order to achieve its aims.

Robert Harrington, National Secretary of the Unemployment Councils attended and his discussion was greeted enthusiastically. Harrington stressed the need for unity and action against the Roosevelt work program. He told the delegates that they must not think in the terms of hundreds of workers, but in terms of tens of thousands in the organization of relief projects and the unemployed. Speaking of the Sigman Bill, Harrington said that the workers must not view the introduction of the bill as the work of an individual. The introduction of the bill came, he said, as the result of the growing mass demand and struggle for H. R. 2827, the Workers' Bill, on which the Sigman Bill is modeled.

Five delegates to the National Emergency Relief Congress in Washington were elected from the congress.

Minor to Speak July 4 At Picnic in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—Robert Minor will tell the story of his kidnaping at Gallup, New Mexico recently, at an all-day 4th of July outing and picnic to be held under the auspices of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Michigan, will bring thousands from many parts of Michigan. It will be at Workers' Camp, 12 Mile Road and Halsted Road, Detroit. Workers and organizations were asked to buy blocks of tickets, obtainable at 5000 14th Street.

Their actions recently again showed that the policy of looking for "friends" in the parties of the bosses is totally bankrupt.

Following Weinstein's report Nat Ganley reported on the meaning of the N.R.A. decision and tasks in face of the present attack on the living standards and high cost of living. He stressed the need for organizing workers' committees on all relief projects to fight for union scales; that steps are being taken to initiate a struggle against the high price of meat as in other cities, and that with impending lay-offs in the auto plants it is necessary to fight for at least one month of lay-off pay for all thrown out of work.

Ohio in Review

By SANDOR VOROS

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Fight between the Federal Relief Administration in Ohio and the Cuyahoga County Relief Association over the discharge of 178 relief workers by July 1, in addition to the 108 laid off in June, brings out into the open once more the desperate plight of the unemployed in Ohio.

Relief appropriations of \$10,749,404 for the month of January have been cut to \$8,973,531 by May, with a corresponding decrease for June and July.

This "saving" has been accomplished through the dropping from relief 77,608 families in four months, with an additional dropping of 25,000 families scheduled for July.

Sharp Rise in Unemployment Expected
Slackening production in the basic industries with lay-offs already taking place, will result in sharp increase in unemployment without the State of Ohio contributing a penny to relief.

The heated controversy now carried on between Marc J. Grossman, chairman of the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration and Mr. Stillman, federal relief director, serve to divert the attention of the unemployed from the real issue: What will happen to the "unemployable," to those not eligible for the P.W.A., when federal relief is withdrawn.

Conference June 30
Recognizing the emergency, the Ohio State Unemployment Councils have started a state-wide mobilization for a conference on June 30 to build a united front to include the Unemployed Leagues, Workers Alliance and the A. F. of L. around the following four-point program:

- 1) Organizing every work relief job into one organization.
- 2) To combat the cry of "chiselers, unemployable" by securing relief to all who need it.
- 3) Strong recruiting drive to organize the unemployed.
- 4) Raising funds for a national paper of the unemployed.

Foreclosures Speeded Up
Slight rise in the value of real estate was immediately followed by wholesale foreclosures and evictions directed mainly against the small home owner. With June 27 set as a deadline for Home Loan applications, and refinancing refused those home owners who have no visible means of support, that is, the unemployed, who need it most, the courts have been clogged with foreclosure proceedings.

The number of foreclosed home owners evicted from their homes amounted to 12,921 in 1934 and 5,304 in the first five months of 1935 in Cuyahoga County alone.

The courts ground out over 1,000 foreclosures in the first week of June, averaging about three foreclosures a minute, the number of the subsequent evictions limited only by the physical ability of the bailiffs and sheriffs to carry out these evictions.

Sweeping Injunctions Against Resisting Home Owners
Determined resistance on the part of the Small Home and Landowners Federation against these wholesale evictions had been met with a sweeping injunction, enjoining the membership from assembling, making speeches, picketing, or even distributing handbills. The organization, with more than 6,000 active dues-paying members, answered with a mass violation of the injunction, in the course of which two of its members have already been sentenced to jail, with other cases pending.

Proof of its record, that of hundreds of evictions, against its members, only four are out of their homes, the rest of them either had been put back, or their cases settled, the Small Home and Landowners Federation launched a successful recruiting drive. Six hundred home owners, their names clipped from the Daily Legal News as facing evictions, assembled in MeAl Trades Temple in answer to a call, joined the organization and pledged themselves to carry on a militant fight to save the roofs over their heads.

Mae West Wins Nomination
Elections conducted last week by the Republic Steel Corp. in its 31 plants and subsidiaries for the company union were not taken seriously anywhere by the steel workers.

According to the company's official announcement, 23,261 employees, or 95.5 per cent of all those eligible, voted for the employee representation plan.

No better light could be cast on the validity of this assertion than to cite the example of the Lorain National Tube Co., one of the least unionized plants in this entire district. According to reliable information, in the nominations held previous to the election, the largest number of votes were cast for Max West, Mae West being a close second. The third largest vote was received by a former boss, long dead, with Huey Long, Father Coughlin

and Daisy Dean contending strongly for subsequent honors.

Drive to Smash Steel Unions
Bolstered up by the Supreme Court's N.R.A. decision, the Republic Steel Corp. thought the time ripe for a wide drive to smash every vestige of unionism in its plants as a preparation to depress wages and worsen working conditions. The new attack was launched in the proximity of the Canton sector, in Massillon, Ohio. All union officials of the Recovery Lodge in the Massillon Plant were summarily fired on Monday. This was to be followed by the dismissal of another 150 reliably reported on the blacklist for union activities in the past two years.

Correctly recognizing this as an attempt to smash all organized labor, the A. A. union officials are enlisting the aid of all Central Labor and Trades Unions in the district to meet the challenge of the steel trust.

Youth Begins to Stir
The militancy of youth on the picket lines in Toledo, Canton, Columbus, in the strikes at the Electric Vacuum Cleaner, National Carbon, Industrial Rayon in Cleveland refused the idea that American youth is frivolous, indifferent to any political ideas.

The call for the Second American Youth Congress in Detroit on July 4 to 7 found a ready response among the youth in Ohio.

In the preliminary conference in Youngstown, 13 trade union bodies, nine church movements, 43 organizations, the Young Democratic Club, the Young Peoples Socialist League and the Young Communist League participated on the broadest possible united front basis.

Successful conferences were also held in Toledo, Cleveland and other cities and a number of delegates had been elected. The broad strata of Ohio youth, looking for a way out, will be well represented at Detroit.

Union Pledges Aid in Drive For Herndon

Deserves Support of All Negroes Says Leader of Car Porters

Every local of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will receive from the union's national office copies of the signature petition to the Governor of Georgia, asking for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the repeal of the state "slave insurrection law," according to a letter received yesterday by Herndon from A. Philip Randolph, national president of the organization. A campaign for two million such signatures is being organized.

Randolph recently sent a letter to the Negro press, in which he declared that "Herndon deserves the utmost and definite and aggressive moral and financial support of every Negro, with any pride of race, regardless of his political philosophy." His letter to Herndon follows in full:

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
105 West 136th Street
New York City
June 19, 1935

Mr. Angelo Herndon
c/o International Labor Defense
Room 510, 80 East 11th Street
New York City

Dear Sir and Brother:
Just a word to thank you for your letter of the 12th instant relative to my article in the New York Age in behalf of your liberation from the Georgia chain-gang.

Glad to note that plans are on the way to develop a petition for re-hearing, and that you hope to get two million signatures addressed to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia demanding the repeal of the Slave Insurrection Law. Be assured that I shall be glad indeed to cooperate in getting these petitions signed by the members of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the citizens generally.

You may send me such paraphernalia as will be available for carrying out this program. I shall be glad to send it to our various locals in order that they may proceed with the work. I am confident that if we are able to mobilize the Negro and white workers of the country behind your case, you won't go to the chain-gang, and the Slave Insurrection Law will be repealed, and all workers will be free to develop labor organizations for their common protection in the South without regard to race, creed, color or nationality.

Fraternally yours,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Down with the military dictatorship of Batista - Mendieta-Caffery in Cuba. Support the delegation to Cuba.

WHAT'S ON
Dayton, Ohio
Gorki's "Mother," Russian film has "terrace," directed by V. I. Pudovik, will be shown at Mecca Theatre, 121 West Third St., Thursday, June 27 only! Two full shows, starting 7 and 9 p.m. Adm. at door 25c; in advance 15c.

Chicago, Ill.
Anti-War Rally and Huge Picnic, Thursday, July 4th at Birutes Grove, Archer and 79th St. Free showings "Waiting for Lefty" by New Theatre League, singing, dancing, games, sports, refreshments, etc. Adm. 10c, Gate 10c. 100 W. Wabash. Tickets at Argo, 111 Wabash. Free trucks to grove. Asap. C. P. District 8.

East-Parade!
Saturday, June 22, 8:30 p.m. at Chicago Workers' School, 505 S. State St. Green the "Red" Director of the Chicago Workers' School. There'll be dancing, with an excellent orchestra, a skill by the Chicago Group Theatre, moving picture, and a grand parade, games, refreshments. Adm. in advance 25c; at the door, 35c. Come and have a gay time!

Reception for Will Ours, Director of Hollywood Group Theatre, who will speak at Hull House, 500 S. Halsted St., Sunday, June 23 at 2 p.m. Well-known speakers will participate.

Bunin's New York Troupe of animal-puppets in Chicago, June 23 to July 4th. Scheduled performances at the Cool Sky Room, Maltese Hotel, 29 Ogden St., Friday, June 28 and Wednesday, July 3. Tickets at the New Theatre League, 20 W. Jackson, 35c. To engage the Bunin Puppets phone 25 August, number 1321. Open shows at 7 June 29th to July 2nd inclusive.

Reserve Sunday, July 21st. All language and mass organizations... All Party Sections are urged to reserve Sunday, July 21st for the Daily Worker Picnic - Silver Leaf Grove, Milwaukee.

Portland, Ore.
Workers' Play, "The Trial of Dirk de Jonge," based on the recent trial and conviction of Dirk de Jonge on charges of Criminal Syndicalism, Friday, June 28, 8 p.m. Free showings. Side, 11th and Alder St. There will be a dance after the play.

Annual picnic under auspices of Portland Section C. P., Sunday, June 23. Oristal Lake Park. Takes Oregon City car to Milwaukie, Adm. 25c. Refreshments, games, plays, etc.

Newark, N. J.
Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the I.L.D., Saturday, June 22nd, 8 p.m. at L.W.C. Center, 218 Clinton St. A court room scene given by the pioneers, sketch by the Collective Theatre. History and significance of the I.L.D.—Lectures, dancing, refreshments. Adm. 15c.

State Picnic, District 14, Communist Party, Sunday, June 30th, Seashore Coney Island, Coney Island, singing, sports, games, good food for proletarian picnic. Directions from Elizabeth, N.J., 28 to 60th St. Garwood and lines follow signs.

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lecture "Second Five-Year Plan toward a Classless Society in the U.S.S.R.," Speaker Fred Abbott at Workers' School, 5 Stevenson Street, Adm. 15c.

The Annual Picnic of the District of the Communist Party will be held this year on Thursday, July 4th at the Schuylken Park, 83rd and Tinticon Ave. An elaborate program for the day has been prepared which includes a play by the New Theatre Studios, dance orchestra, sports, etc. Pketchy to eat and drink. Directions: Take No. 37 Subway Surface Car and get off at 83rd and Tinticon Ave. Adm. at Park, 15c.

Lecture on the "Supreme Court Decision on the N.R.A." will be held on Friday, June 28th, at the Park Manor Workers Club, 32nd and Montgomery Ave. B. D. Amie will be the speaker.

Building Labor Party Main Task of U. S. Workers, Says Foster

Political Basis For Success Exists Today

Traces the Historical Reasons for Past Failure to Build a Mass Labor Party in U. S.

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The Communist Party, U.S.A., has in the recent period resumed its efforts to establish a mass labor party in the United States. Its work is beginning under very favorable auspices. Historical facts show that wide masses of the American working class have been until now unable to detach themselves politically from the two bourgeois parties and to form a mass party of their own. But, under the pressure of the deep and prolonged industrial crisis, occurring in the developing general crisis of capitalism, the situation is radically changing; in fact, it has already become so altered that one may correctly say the objective conditions for a mass labor party now exist in the United States and make such a party of profound importance for the working class.

In order to understand why the situation is at present so much more favorable to establish such a party of labor, it is necessary to first review, at least briefly, the main causes why no mass party of workers has as yet arisen in the United States.

It is a fact that mass parties of the workers first grew in those European countries where the bourgeois revolution either largely or wholly failed to give democratic rights to the workers. In such countries, notably, Germany, Austria, Russia, etc., the workers, being acutely aware of their burning political grievances, early organized Socialist Parties to fight, in first line, for the democratic rights which they, the workers, so evidently lacked. In England and France, on the other hand, where the workers had more democratic rights, the mass parties of the proletariat were consequently much longer delayed in taking shape and strength.

It was in the United States, more than all other major countries, that the working class had the most extensive democratic rights and freedoms. This is the basic reason why they did not develop class consciousness and a workers' mass party. Possessing in some measure the formal rights of free press, free speech, free assembly, the right to vote and hold every political office, the legal right to organize unions and to strike, as well as a theoretical social equality with all other citizens, consequently, the American workers became saturated with bourgeois democratic illusions in spite of the fact that in America, as well as in other capitalist countries, these bourgeois democratic rights were used against the workers. Unlike the workers of Russia and Germany (and even of England and France), they did not feel the necessity for having a political party of their own to fight for immediate political demands. And, of course, they felt an even lesser urge to form such a party for the purpose of ultimately overthrowing capitalism. Therefore until very recently, the Communist Party remained a small organization without wide mass influence.

Political Consciousness Lacking

In order to organize a separate mass political party it was necessary that they be conscious of a whole series of burning immediate political demands; but of these urgent needs they were not conscious. The grievances that pressed them most, and often these were very severe—chiefly long hours, low wages, bad working conditions—were mostly of an

economic character. Hence, historically, the struggle of the American working class has almost always been limited to that for economic demands, and did not go beyond the bounds of simple trade unionism, which did not, however, prevent it from often being extremely bitter in character. And hence, also, for two generations all attempts to found a strong Socialist or Labor Party resulted in failure.

There were a number of other powerful factors that further checked and frustrated the growth of class consciousness and the political organization of the American working class. Among these were the presence of great tracts of government free land during several generations; the relatively higher wages and living standards of the proletariat in the United States than in European countries; the fact that during the rapid industrialization of the country large numbers of workers became well-to-do and some even became capitalists, thereby creating widespread petty bourgeois prosperity illusions among the proletariat; the reactionary influence of the large labor aristocracy and trade union bureaucracy, the heterogeneous composition of the working class, etc. But the decisive factor was the lack of a popular program of concrete political demands for elementary democratic rights put forward as mass demands by the whole process of the class struggle.

It is not surprising, therefore, that during this whole period, which only now in the crisis is coming to an end, the trade unions, although they raised certain political demands, never developed a real political program. The demands they formulated were not of such a burning and urgent character that they could serve for the foundation of a labor party. The center of these demands was a defensive political struggle to prevent encroachments upon the trade unions' legal rights through court decisions on picketing, boycotts, trade restraint, etc. Aside from further scattering demands for the abolition of child labor, for factory health and safety inspection, for workmen's accident compensation and a few minor labor questions, the rest of organized labor's (A. F. of L.) so-called political program consisted mostly of a lot of haphazard petty bourgeois measures against the rustification of industry, for currency reform, against prohibition, for immigration restriction, etc. And during this whole period the masses themselves did not develop outside the framework of the A. F. of L. legislative program any additional major political demands, nor could the Socialist Party succeed in creating a popular mass political program that the workers would fight for, although it tried diligently for many years to do so, and the Communist Party failed likewise.

To sum up in short: the basic reason why the American working class did not organize a mass powerful Socialist or Labor Party during so many years was because it was not conscious of a set of pressing immediate political demands around which it could develop a class viewpoint, and for which it felt impelled to organize its own party and to conduct a systematic and persistent political struggle. It is clear, that if the absence of such a program or the absence of a mass movement for such a program hindered the establishment of a mass party prior to the general crisis of capitalism, then in the recent period it prevented the Communist Party becoming transformed into a mass party.

The Promotion of a Mass Political Program

But the deep-going and protracted industrial crisis has fundamentally changed this situation. Suffering under years' long prostration of industry, which has brought gigantic mass unemployment, starvation wages, low farm prices, ruthless rustification of industry, etc., and produced widespread poverty and pauperization of many millions, vast sections of the toiling masses have become conscious of a whole series of the most urgent political needs. These demands, in sum, amount to a popular political program. As yet this developing political program is somewhat scattered and unorganized; but it is real and vital and it undoubtedly can be



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

come a political base upon which to organize a mass labor party.

How did the Communist, Socialist or "progressive" elements act in past years when they tried to organize a labor party? They first formulated immediate demands such as they thought the masses ought to want and then they tried to get the masses to support these programs. But for many years it remained a vain task; the masses did not respond. Now, however, great masses of workers, farmers and lower petty bourgeoisie are becoming conscious of the need to advance many such political demands, and more, are showing their willingness to fight for them.

Many of these political demands have assumed the character of mass demands under the pressure of the crisis (such as those for social insurance, etc.). The demands for social insurance are new; while others (such as those dealing with hours, wages, status of trade unionism, etc.) were formerly considered simply as economic questions. Thus, not only is the American class struggle becoming in general more political, but hitherto economic demands of the workers (even local ones) are turning into national political questions.

Of the issues listed below, every one is a mass demand in a real sense. Literally millions of the impoverished masses are supporting each one, and often several of them together. Many of these demands were wholly or partially popularized by the A. F. of L. several (unemployment insurance, Negro rights, fascism, war) by the Communist Party; one (old age pensions) by the Townsend movement, etc. All of them have become acute national questions in American political life.

Among the more burning of the demands (not arranged in the order of their relative importance) are the following:

- Unemployment insurance.
- Unemployment relief.
- Old age pensions.
- Thirty-hour week.
- Relief for poor farmers.
- Legalized national minimum wages.
- Government recognition of the trade unions (legalizing of company unions).
- Against high cost of living (reduction of government fixed prices).
- For government building program (right to work).
- Full union wages on government relief work.

- Relief from growing tax burden.
- Relief for small home owners.
- Abolition of child labor.
- Equal rights for Negroes.
- Against fascism (defense of strike rights, free assembly, etc.).
- Against imperialist war (indorsement of the U.S.S.R. peace policy).

All these demands (and more that could be added) have become deeply rooted among the great masses who are militantly demanding them. They are serving as the basis of the sharpening present-day American political struggle. Besides the growth of this new mass political program of immediate demands there is a general radicalization of the workers. There is a growing feeling among the toiling masses that life for them is becoming intolerable under capitalism, that the capitalist system is doomed and must be supplanted by a new social order. On all sides there is vague but militant talk of revolution. This developing mass antagonism to capitalism itself is also quite new in American history. Very probably, therefore, the coming labor party, especially if it develops first in the lower organs of the trade unions, will reflect this growing radicalism, although only in general terms, by demanding the abolition of the capitalist system.

Demands Are Basis for Labor Party

The foregoing popular immediate demands undoubtedly constitute a sufficiently solid political platform around which to build a mass labor party. The possibility of these demands being liquidated by an easing of the industrial crisis is excluded. Even if the United States should regain the production level of 1929, which is not likely, there would still remain huge mass unemployment and mass pauperization of workers and farmers, and every one of the above-mentioned demands would remain a vital issue.

And it is also futile to expect that the bourgeoisie can or will satisfy the workers on these burning questions. Roosevelt is dabbling with most of them trying to forestall more insistent demands by sops and promises. But although his government is pouring out unparalleled billions for public works, unemployment relief, etc. it clearly cannot satisfy the masses, and daily their political demands grow sharper and become the center of more acute struggle. Despite Roosevelt's billions and his demagoguery, the radicalization of the American working class and large masses of

poor farmers is growing at a pace unheard of in the history of the United States. And, of great significance, undoubtedly the broad, impoverished masses are steadily losing hope of securing real relief from Roosevelt or by the ending of the crisis. As a result of this, Roosevelt's influence among the masses is falling and indications of a mass breakaway from the two capitalist parties are becoming more and more obvious.

The Labor Party Will Not Automatically Develop Itself

Thus, the basic elements are fast accumulating for a broad workers' party in the United States. Most important, there is for the first time a real mass working class political program of immediate demands taking shape; secondly, the masses, despairing of achieving this program within the two old parties, are also developing very definite signs of splitting from these parties; and, further, the trade unions have recently greatly strengthened themselves and are now in a much better position to serve as an organized basis for a labor party.

Despite these favorable developments, however, it would be the very greatest mistake to conclude that because of them a labor party in the United States is inevitable, and that all we have to do is to sit around with arms folded until it automatically takes shape. The formation of a labor party is far from being an easy task, it is safe to assume that only by the greatest struggle, especially on the part of the Communist Party, can a mass labor party be definitely established.

A severe struggle will be necessary, because the bourgeoisie, which has no intention of granting the demands of the workers and poor farmers, will not sit idly by while they create a broad labor party to fight for these demands. Already, indeed, it is vigorously attempting to make use of these discontented masses so that they may be used for their own further enslavement. Fascism, supported by the big capitalist elements, is now growing with great rapidity in the United States. A whole crop of well-financed fascist and semi-fascist leaders, with the wildest demagoguery and reckless promises, are working to confuse the discontented masses and to secure organized control over them. And, unfortunately, they are only too successful—undoubtedly millions of oppressed workers and farmers are already looking to them, for leadership and organization.

The great danger consists in the fact that although the toiling masses are formulating urgent political demands and are tending to break with the two old parties and labor party sentiment is growing, they are still not yet convinced that they should form a party of their own. In their political immaturity, they are very susceptible to fascist demagoguery, and if the bourgeoisie realize that they can no longer control these masses in the old parties, they will, to forestall the organization of a labor party, very probably, through their new fascist agents and reactionary trade union leaders, try to mislead the growing demand of the impoverished masses for a new party into a third bourgeois party, more or less fascist in character, which will be a real menace to the whole working class. Indeed, such a semi-fascist third capitalist party is now a real probability in the United States. Preliminary conferences have been held and it may take shape in the coming Presidential elections of 1936.

The great present political importance of the Communist Party's labor party slogan, therefore, lies precisely in the fact that the formation of a broad mass labor party is the best way to prevent the discontented masses from falling under fascist control and also to organize these forces politically for effective working class struggle. A strong labor party can be made a great rallying ground, become the expression of the broad united front, which unites all the forces fighting against the rising wave of fascism in the United States.

Chief Responsibility Rests Upon Communists

In the building of an American labor party, the growing Communist Party confronts a huge task. It will have to do the bulk of the work. Upon it rests the chief responsibility of convincing the masses of the need to build a mass labor party, exploding the fascist demagoguery and of overcoming the

Communists Bear Major Responsibility

Points to Danger of Masses Being Sidetracked into Third Bourgeois Party

opposition to a labor party among the reactionary trade union leadership, of building up the necessary united front among the various labor organizations, etc. And, even more important, especially will it fall to the Communist Party to prevent the new labor party itself from falling under reactionary leadership and thus becoming an instrument of fascist reaction, and to make of it a force that will lead the workers along the road to revolutionary struggle. Hard tasks are these, and they will test all the Bolshevik strength and leadership of our Party. This indicates that the recent growth of the C.P. is also an important factor for the building of the labor party.

In this connection we must briefly remark (in so far as in this article we are only dealing with one side of the problems of the labor party) that the question of the labor party is indissolubly connected with that of the Communist Party in the period of the general crisis of capitalism. But these two questions are not identical. The resolutions of the January plenum of the C.C. of the C.P. of the U.S.A. clearly indicated why the C.P. which is now becoming transformed into a mass party, still supports the movement for a mass labor party (help for wider masses than those who can follow the party directly, to break with the capitalist parties, to help these masses to find the revolutionary path of struggle as distinct from social-reformist compromise with the bourgeoisie). The resolution also pointed out that only the Communist Party is the consistent revolutionary class party of the proletariat.

This does not mean, however, that a labor party can be of value to the workers only if the Communists are in complete organizational control of it. On the contrary, one of the surest means of defeating the labor party movement would be to build on the basis of Communist control as an imperative condition. That would surely strip the labor party, from the outset, of its character as a mass united front organization. The labor party must be a real united front on the political field. The labor party must be based upon the broad mass unions, while the Communists must stimulate the unions to link up with the movement for a mass labor party. In the given conditions in the United States a labor party will certainly take on a militant and radical aspect, and if our Communist Party acts energetically and intelligently (it can especially entrench itself in the lower organs of the labor party) it can acquire a very powerful and even leading influence in the new party. This will be true even though, paradoxically, it may be that if the labor party were formed by the A. F. of L. officially, our Party might not be permitted to formally affiliate nationally with it.

By campaigning vigorously for the labor party—without slackening in its strike and other activities—our Party can enormously increase its strength, prestige and leadership in the new party and in the working class generally. The situation is such that if the C.P. energetically takes up the work, local united labor tickets and labor parties with a real mass base and powerful Communist influence, can certainly be launched in many of the smaller but very important industrial centers, also very probably labor parties can be organized in several states and, so rapidly are the masses on the move, even the establishment of a national labor party or a national labor ticket by the time of the Presidential elections of 1936 is not out of the question. The fight for a labor party is the greatest single task now confronting the American Communist Party.

300 at Bankrupt Sale Halt Bidding at \$1.20 On \$1,000 Store Stock

(Daily Worker Ohio Bureau)
PARMA, O., June 21.—Preventing all outsiders from bidding, a crowd of neighborhood workers numbering over 300 took charge of the federal court auction and compelled Gus Rosen, liquidator, to sell the entire stock of John Timan, bankrupt grocer, 5697 State Road, valued at \$1,000 at \$1.20, with the intention of returning it to Timan. Charles Metzbaum, a relative of State Senator James Metzbaum was bodily thrown out of the store, when he offered a certified check of \$100 for the entire stock. A half a dozen other outside bidders were also quickly discouraged. Bored and hooted down they quickly withdrew their bid and left in a hurry. The auctioneer tried vainly to get bids. No other bid was permitted by the workers outside of the single bid \$1.20. Finally he deemed it advisable to close the sale at this figure, especially when he noticed the appearance of the Parma police riot squad failed to dampen the militancy of the crowd.

New Jersey Communist Party to Hold Picnic

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—District 14 of the Communist Party is arranging a State-wide picnic on June 30 at Garwood, New Jersey. It is expected that a minimum of three thousand workers, from various parts of the State, will attend this picnic. An elaborate program has been arranged. Admission to the picnic is only 30 cents in advance. Tickets can be purchased at all Workers' Centers throughout the State.

Wagner Bill Aids Wage Slashing; Would Strengthen Company Unions

By CARL REEVE

Labor has been handed another gold brick by the Roosevelt administration. The Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, having passed both houses of congress, will soon become a law. The Wagner Bill has been rushed through at the moment when an attempt is being made by big business to reduce living standards all along the line. President Roosevelt proposes to the workers that they rely on the Wagner Bill to fulfill their needs. He is trying desperately to maintain a "truce" in this period of the wage cut drive. William Green makes the same proposition. Both Roosevelt and Green want the workers to refrain from strike, and to seek redress for grievances before the National Labor Relations Board which is to be set up under the Wagner Bill.

A study of its provisions answers the question as to whether the workers would be justified in placing hopes on the Wagner Bill rather than on strike struggle. Read the Wagner Bill from the first word to the last, and you will not find a single proposal on wages, hours, speed-up, or working conditions. There is no minimum wage set in the Wagner Bill. There is no provision for maximum hours of labor. Nothing in the Wagner Bill provides for slowing down speeded up machinery.

Company Union Protected

Those who have tried to "sell" the Wagner Bill to the trade union members, declare that it guards the right of the workers to "collective bargaining," the right to select representatives, "of their own choosing." William Green declares that the Wagner Bill is "labor's Magna

Charta," the same thing he said of the N. R. A. when it was organized. In reality, however, the Wagner Bill encourages the company union and legalizes the "open shop." The open shop is another name for refusal to grant union recognition. "Let me emphasize that NOTHING IN THE MEASURE DISCOURAGES EMPLOYERS FROM UNITING ON AN INDEPENDENT OR COMPANY UNION BASIS," said Senator Wagner, author of the Wagner Bill, in a recent speech.

Senator Wagner said only this week, "The Bill gives added protection to workers who wish to exercise their free choice to remain completely unorganized. . . . There is nothing in the bill which favors the closed shop."—New York World-Telegram, June 19.

The very sentence in the bill which claims to give the workers majority representation, contains a nullifying clause which legalizes the company union. Says section 9, "Representatives designated or selected for the purpose of collective bargaining by the majority of the employees in a UNIT APPROPRIATE FOR SUCH PURPOSES, shall be the exclusive representatives of all of the employees in such unit for the purposes of collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, wages, hours, of employment, or other conditions of employment; PROVIDED THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE OR A GROUP OF EMPLOYEES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT AT ANY TIME TO PRESENT GRIEVANCES TO THEIR EMPLOYER."

places the company union in a favorable position to dominate the employees, bars union organizers and bodies outside employees of the employer involved. In Hitler style, this clause attempts to strengthen the government control of the trade unions. THIS CLAUSE ROBS THE WORKERS OF THE RIGHT TO HAVE A UNION OF THEIR OWN CHOICE AND PLACES THAT CHOICE IN THE HANDS OF AN EMPLOYER CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT BOARD. Hitler could not have devised a better scheme to attack the real trade unions of the workers.

The Labor Board is even empowered to decide by what method it will choose representatives of the employees. Section 9 C, empowers the board to "certify in writing the name or names of the representative or representatives that have been designated" and "may take a secret ballot of employees, OR UTILIZE ANY OTHER SUITABLE METHOD" to ascertain such representatives. The Roosevelt government thus wants to take from the workers the right to choose their own representatives, and even to dictate as to how these "representatives" shall be chosen by the Labor Board. The amendment, added to the Wagner Bill in the house by a vote of 127 to 87, makes even clearer to the company union character and purpose of the whole bill. This amendment declares that "NO UNIT SHALL INCLUDE THE EMPLOYEES OF MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER." This vicious clause would place into the hands of a government board of three men, appointed by Roosevelt, the power to decide, WHAT FORM OF UNION THE WORKERS SHALL HAVE. It

"to sugar coat the whole anti-labor purpose of the bill, a section is put in which is entitled, "Rights of employees" (section seven). This section lists five "rights" of the employees, which should not be violated, including the right to "self organization," to "bargain collectively," to run their own organizations, to make agreements with employers, and that employers shall not discriminate. But the burden of proof of violation of these five "rights" is placed upon the worker. He must go before the labor board, he must prove that this section of the bill has been violated, and he must then drag his case before the courts. The "enforcement" provisions of the bill make it impossible for the worker to secure the carrying out of any of these five points.

How can a worker get redress, under the Wagner Bill? First, the Labor Board makes a "complaint" (section 10 B). A notice of hearing is given. A hearing is held. "The person so complained of shall have the right to file an answer." Then "In its discretion, the Board upon notice may take further testimony or hear argument" (section 10 C). If the Board finds the complaint valid, it issues "findings of fact," and "files an order," that the unfair labor practice must be stopped. The case then goes to the district or circuit court. Then (section 10 D) either party has the right to apply to the courts "for leave to adduce additional evidence." Upon hearing this evidence, "the board may modify its findings as to facts or may make new findings." After all this is gone through, "THE SAME SHALL BE SUBJECT

Boston Mass Meeting Will Protest Arrest Of Negro Peddler

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—A mass open air meeting has been called for Saturday evening at Hammond and Shawmut Avenues to demand the release of a crippled Negro peddler whose arrest Monday has aroused the whole South End Negro neighborhood here. More than 100 Negro children rushed to protest the arrest when the owner of a small store at Hammond and Tremont Avenues, had the man arrested on the grounds that he was taking business from the store. After his arrest the children formed a mass picket line in front of the store and demanded the unconditional release of the peddler.

These Labor Boards to be employers' boards. Now Roosevelt and Green tell the workers to start all over again with a new N. R. A., with new Roosevelt Boards. But the wage cuts and longer hours are being put through NOW. Company unions are being built NOW. The promises of the Wagner Bill are just as false as were the promises for N. R. A., made two years ago. There is only one way to defeat the anti-labor drive of the employers which Roosevelt himself is carrying through. That is to ACT NOW to defend the living standards of the workers and to win the wage demands of the workers. Senator Wagner, as well as Roosevelt, has a black anti-labor record. His bill does nothing for the workers. It is a strike-breaking, company union proposition. The workers can only win something by going out and fighting for it themselves. To build the unions, to prepare strike news is the only method of winning labor's demands.

Broad United Parley Endorses Program Against Coolie Wage

36 A. F. of L. Locals Take Part in Philadelphia Conference—Reflect Mass Disillusionment in Roosevelt

By A. W. MILLS

On June 12, a very broad and highly significant gathering was held in Philadelphia. Thirty-six local unions of the A. F. of L., the Building Trades Council, a representative of the State Federation of Labor of Delaware, and the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, Del. were officially represented. A number of white collar and professional groups were present together with the Unemployment Councils.

The delegates in the main were old and experienced American trade unionists coming primarily from the building trades. Not only were the locals represented by delegates, but what is important to note, that the conference involved lower trade union officials as well. In fact, a great deal of the initiative for this conference came exactly from these very officials, being pushed ahead by the sentiment of their membership.

To Fight Coolie Wage

The specific issue around which this broad labor conference took place was the announced wage schedule of the Roosevelt Administration on the relief projects. The building trades section of the organized labor movement feel must be directly and directly the effects of the \$19 to \$24 monthly wage scale. They consider this a definite challenge to the wage rates established by the building trades unions after decades of organization and struggle. The whole tone and spirit of the conference was one of militancy and defiance against the wage level determined by the Federal government to be \$85 for 140 hours work for Philadelphia labor.

Sensing the mood of these workers, our movement did not adopt a narrow approach to the problem of fighting the proposed wage scale and organizing the project workers. The conference was not called by the Unemployment Councils, though the Unemployment Councils participated and played an important role. The basis for the conference was laid down below, but the actual initiative for the conference came from the Building Trades Council and the local unions. This made it possible to achieve in practice a united labor movement, embracing the broadest sections of the organized labor movement.

Reflected Disillusionment

The conference reflected in the sharpest, clearest manner the whole developing process of deep discontent and profound disillusionment with the Roosevelt administration. When the grandiose promises of Roosevelt are suddenly transformed into a 34 cents an hour wage scale, then the American labor movement starts learning the lessons and real essence of the Roosevelt policies from its own bitter experiences.

The perspective opened up by the decisions of this conference are of the greatest significance. The conference decided to start a real drive and campaign to organize all project workers regardless of craft divisions, race, creed, nationality or political affiliations into project unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The very program of organizing the unemployed into the A. F. of L. is of great importance. Imagine, being able to organize some 3,500,000 project workers (let us even assume that 10 per cent to 15 per cent are already members of A. F. of L. unions—this would still leave over 3,000,000 to be organized) into the A. F. of L.—making immediately an increase of 100

per cent in the organized strength of American labor. This would be a fact of real revolutionary importance and would effect an almost complete change in the social composition of the A. F. of L. and would inevitably change the character of the A. F. of L.

Want Fighting Program

What must be clearly appreciated is the realization that the building trades unions have been struck a deep blow by the six years of crisis. Their standards have suffered greatly. The bulk of their membership is unemployed. The government's wage scale deals a smashing blow to the building trades unions—and as a means of self defense and protection these unions particularly are in a fighting mood. They can be won throughout the country from the local unions through to their councils for a program of unionization of the project workers and for resistance to the proposed wage scale. There must be much greater efforts made to contact these unions and councils throughout the country, and the united front established with them.

The organization of 3,500,000 workers on the relief projects is a task of no mean importance. It is a great and difficult task. On C.W.A., L.W.D., F.E.R.A., etc., we succeeded in organizing a small group here and there. We never succeeded in organizing any appreciable numbers of workers except the professional groups.

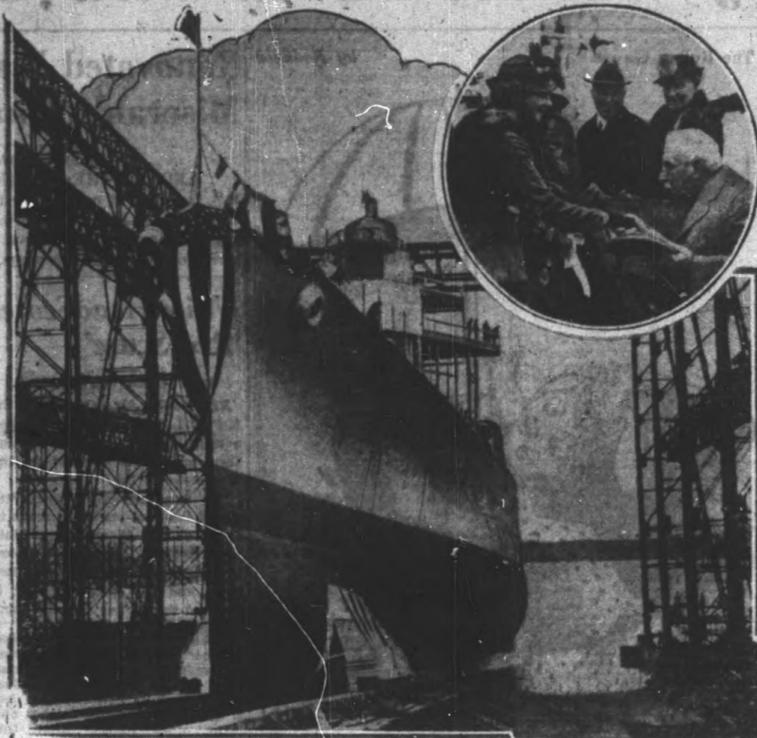
The organized labor movement, with its old and experienced members who have a knowledge of organization, provides an immediate base of operations and the forces with which to undertake such a gigantic undertaking. Without the support of organized labor, we won't get very far in our organizational work. At this moment, it is declared to be able to achieve the united front in action with the organized workers of Philadelphia and throughout the country, and not to place any petty obstacles or permit any of our old sectarian practices to break this united front of struggle.

Must Build Unity

At the same time, the work of building up broad, mass rank and file movements in every local union of the A. F. of L. assumes special meaning. To the degree that rank and file groups are set up; to the degree that the membership of the A. F. of L. unions are involved in this campaign; to that degree stability and permanency will be given to this broad united front movement of Philadelphia. Our comrades active in the united front movement in Philadelphia will have to act with the greatest skill, making practical suggestions for work, acting as a driving force in the campaign, showing their loyalty and devotion through hard plugging and work; showing the greatest amount of flexibility as regards tactical questions and matters of organizational forms; not making any mechanical efforts to assume leadership, but winning the confidence of the organized labor movement through our serious and sincere efforts.

The Philadelphia Conference of June 12 is only a beginning. The real job only begins now. It shows what possibilities are opened up on a national scale for the left wing movement. The time for proving by deeds that we are capable organizers and good leaders is here. Future events must prove and will prove our assertions.

MORGAN FAMILY REUNION AT CRUISER LAUNCHING



J. P. Morgan greets Mrs. Henry Morgan, daughter-in-law, as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Adams, look on (inset). Daddy Adams was once Secretary of the Navy. The vessel in the foreground is the latest Morgan offspring, new cruiser Quincy, which was sponsored by Mrs. Henry Morgan. Quite a family reunion, eh?

F. D. R.'s 'Security' Bill Aims to Benefit Rich; Dodges Genuine Jobless and Social Insurance

By HARRY RAYMOND

The Roosevelt Social Security Bill, which passed the Senate last Wednesday and was served the next day to the people of the United States by the capitalist press as a great boon to mankind, the poor, the unemployed and the aged, is in the final analysis a measure designed to make the rich happy by making secure their tremendous profits and incomes. It is the New Deal's method of dodging payment of genuine old age and unemployment insurance.

The old age pension plan for which \$40,750,000 is to be appropriated this year will not give one cent of insurance money to the aged men and women who are not at present on payrolls in industry. In order to be qualified to receive an old age pension a person must be 65 years old and must have received wages "on some five days after December 31, 1936, and before he attained the age of 65, each day being in a different calendar year." Payments to those qualified, according to the measure, will not begin before Jan. 1, 1942.

Devolves Upon State Laws

Furthermore, the aged man or woman will have more hurdles to cross after he or she has passed the required test by being lucky enough to remain until the designated date. No pension will be paid to the aged person unless the legislature of the state in which he lives has passed a pension plan. In this case the federal treasury is to pay to the state one-half the total of old age pensions, but the limit of the federal contribution must not be more than \$15 a month per individual.

Another interesting feature of the plan is the Social Security Board of three members to be appointed by the President with the consent of

the Senate. The "pensions" for these three gentlemen will commence at once. There will be no waiting for them. Their jobs shall last six years and they shall receive \$10,000 per year for carrying out the duty of studying and recommending various phases of the so-called security program. They will act as the supreme court of the pension plan and their word will be law.

No agriculture laborer, domestic servant, casual laborer, federal or state employee, scientific, educational or literary worker will be eligible for benefits according to the plan.

Where the Money Comes From

Workers in the employ of companies that have established group insurance plans and other company schemes of deducting monies from workers' payrolls to pay bonuses and insurance will be exempted from benefits, according to the Clark amendment to the bill. This will exempt thousands of employees of the Standard Oil Company and other rich concerns that have established such schemes. The present millions of needy who have been thrown out of industry by the crisis will be left at the mercy of the relief bureaus, welfare agencies and cooie Works Progress Division projects.

Where will the money come from to finance this remarkable plan? Will it come from the super-profits of the rich? Will the war funds be turned over to aid the unemployed, aged and needy?

Certainly not. The workers will have to pay through a tax on their wages.

The bill stipulates that the employer shall deduct from the wages of his employees one per cent for the years 1937 and 1938 inclusive; one and one-half per cent for the years 1940 to 1942; two per cent for the years 1943 to 1945; two and one-half per cent for the years 1946 to 1948; after December 31, 1948, a rate of

three per cent is to be deducted from the wages of the workers. The employers must also pay a similar excess tax on their payroll. This, of course, the employer can be expected to make up by a careful slashing of wages, more speed-up and stretch-out in the plant or factory.

'Unemployment Insurance'

The so-called unemployment insurance features of the measure are similar to the old age clauses. The states must first pass bills before any federal funds will be paid. The present unemployed, agriculture laborer, domestic help, federal, state, religious and charity employees will not be eligible. The funds are to be taken from a tax on workers' wages and a payroll tax on the employer. All monies collected will rest in the U. S. Treasury unemployment trust fund and no compensation shall be paid for unemployment occurring within two years after the beginning of the contributory system.

The whole program is an obvious monstrous fable designed to protect the wealthy class against paying real unemployment and old age benefits. It is part of the attack of finance capital on the living standards of the toiling population of this country. It fits neatly into the plan of Works Progress Division \$19 to \$24 a month cooie wage scale.

The monies appropriated to "aid dependent children," for public health and the blind and crippled are added into the bill to dress it up. But in reality there has been very little increase in appropriations for the foregoing purposes. The federal and state governments have each year appropriated funds for hospitals and clinics. This section of the so-called security measure is merely a trick of bookkeeping. To make the bill look stronger, funds

that heretofore were appropriated for hospitalization are appropriated again—but this time under a new guise, the guise of the Social Security Bill. It's an old toy painted with a new color.

Green's Position

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that the "primary object of unemployment insurance is to secure the worker and his family against privation and suffering and to help them preserve some standard of health and decency." Notwithstanding his previous remarks Mr. Green, however, was the leading supporter in the ranks of the labor movement of the spurious administration Security Bill. There is no labor representation in the plan, yet Mr. Green backs it. It will not bring relief to the millions now unemployed, still Mr. Green is for it.

But the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor and the entire labor movement will make the final judgment of the Roosevelt plan.

The measure which is gaining the overwhelming support of labor is the workers' own bill—the Workers' Unemployment, Old Age and Social Insurance Act (H. R. 2827), introduced into Congress by Congressman Ernest Lundeen.

No Discrimination

The bill discriminates against no worker and includes in the benefits "industrial, agricultural, domestic and professional workers. There is no waiting period designated in the workers' bill. Benefits begin immediately after the bill is passed and the amount of benefit would "in no case be less than \$10 per week, plus \$3 for each dependent."

The rich, according to H. R. 2827, shall pay the old age and unem-

ployment insurance, the funds coming from taxation of incomes of more than \$5,000. Administration of benefits under the workers' bill would be through an insurance commission of workers and farmers and not by three \$10,000 a year men as designated in the Roosevelt act.

The fight for H. R. 2827 must now be pressed forward with the utmost vigor. The workers' bill can and must be passed and the fraud administration thrown in the scrap heap, where it belongs.

Organize Congressional District Action Committees for genuine social insurance in every section of the United States, in every trade union. Bring pressure on your Congressman, your Senator. Demand that they vote for the workers' bill.

H. R. 2827 must win.

Back the Emergency Conference on Unemployment in session today and tomorrow in Washington, D. C. This meeting will be a mile post toward the winning of real insurance.

United May Day Cited as Example of What Can Be Done

To the County Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Dear Comrades:

"The Supreme Court decision sounds the signal for a new and intensified attack by the employers and government against the living standards of the working people and against the trade unions. This comes after two years experience of the N. R. A., which together with its various Labor Boards, proved itself an effective instrument of the big trusts to reduce the size of the workers' pay envelope, increase the cost of living, add new taxes, build up the company unions while trying to smash the legitimate workers' unions and numerous other experiences we know in life itself. All this was done to increase the employers' profits and strengthen the power of the trusts and stimulate the fascist trends evident in the country.

The N. R. A. which had been an effective instrument against the toilers, was no longer useful and had accomplished its real purposes. It was abolished because the most reactionary sections of the employing class, especially in the basic industries, now feel precisely because of the results of the N. R. A., strong enough to go over to a new and broader offensive against the workers.

Offes Recent Strikes

"The first results of this are evident throughout the country. While they have not yet fully expressed themselves widespread in Cleveland, it is only a matter of a few weeks,

and already in a number of strikes, such as Industrial Rayon, National Carbon, Electric Vacuum, Addressograph; or in the building trades unions; and the Canton steel strike, we see the determination of the employer to stubbornly grant nothing and to try and smash the unions.

"To defeat this new general attack means that all the forces of labor must be united. The greatest danger before the labor movement is to put our faith in new illusory legislation, such as Constitutional amendments or the Wagner Bill. This is only a continuation of the N. R. A. set-up, which every worker knows was a fraud. We cannot rely on new Roosevelt promises. Today only the united action of the entire labor movement through struggle and increased union organization can beat back decisively this new general attack. Any other way out, especially of new "new deals" can serve only to paralyze and weaken the resistance of the workers.

May Day Unity

"The experience we have had in Cleveland in welding on May First around a fighting program, united action of both Communist and Socialist Parties, together with the unions, prove not only the correctness but the possibility of such action. The May Day United Action did not alienate either Party from the organized labor movement, as was argued by some within the Socialist Party. On the contrary, more A. F. of L. workers participate than in previous years, deep going sympathetic discussion was widespread among the A. F. of L. unions as best evidenced in the 40 per cent vote of delegates within the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the need for the Cleveland Federation of Labor leadership to maneuver by deciding upon another action which never materialized.

"We again raise before you in the spirit of the recent appeal of our Central Committee to your N. E. C. the whole issue of the United Front. Our already successful experience on May 1 makes the uniting of our forces much easier because in life itself, not only has the effectiveness of joint action been proven, but many of the doubts which existed have been swept away.

"The situation today is serious. The Cleveland workers will correctly look for a fulfillment of our joint statement evaluating May Day, where we stated:

"May 1, 1935, shows that workers' organizations can unite their forces for a common cause and our united demonstration has served as an inspiration to thousands of Cleveland workers. The central slogan "Make Cleveland a Union Town," has created great enthusiasm in the ranks of the labor movement. We must now work hard to realize this aim."

"We Communists are ready and confident that such united action to defeat the new attacks is possible. We place no conditions to

Letter Recounts Rising Strike Struggles in Cleveland Area

the opening of our discussions. We suggest here for your consideration merely the general outlines of what we think can be effectively done by joint action:

"1. Issuing a joint appeal in the name of the Communist Party and Socialist Party to the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the entire organized labor movement for common action to defeat the new attacks and to urge the Cleveland Federation of Labor to hold a special meeting with all other labor organizations invited, to map out emergency action.

"2. The basis of this joint action of the Cleveland labor movement, must not be dictated by disputes about evaluating the N. R. A., but a recognition that all of us are faced with new attacks on the living standards and A. F. of L. trade unions, which must be defeated. This campaign against the employers must be organized around such issues as, not a penny off the wages, no lengthening of hours, abolition of company unions, trade union wages and organization on all relief jobs, make Cleveland a 100 per cent union town. To further this, plans for mass meetings should be adopted, consideration given to a one-hour protest strike by all labor as a warning against any new attacks and effective measures for a real unionization drive into the A. F. of L. as the answer and guarantee of Cleveland labor, against the employers' drive.

Would Win Progressive Forces

"3. A uniting of all Communist and Socialist forces inside the A. F. of L. locals and central bodies, especially the winning of all the progressive forces to initiate and win every union for such a program.

"4. A joint manifesto by the Communist Party and Socialist Party to the working people of Cleveland, arousing them to action and in this way, fulfilling the pledges made to the Cleveland workers from the same platform on May Day, by the National Chairman of the Socialist Party, Comrade Kryszewski and the District Organizer of the Communist Party, Comrade Williamson.

"We set forth here only general outlines of possible united action. We stand ready and are anxious to meet with your spokesman on the burning problems of the Cleveland working class. We urge that you encourage all the lower organizations and committees of your Party to initiate, as we are doing, similar action on a local scale.

"Hoping for a quick and favorable action,

"Yours for working class unity,
"JOHN WILLIAMSON,
"On Behalf of District Committee, Communist Party, Cleveland Dist."

13 in Oklahoma Frameup Raid Are Released

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 21.—Three of the 13 defendants who were arrested here for protesting the frame-up of the unemployed workers arrested in connection with the federal food depot were released Wednesday on their own recognizance after five months in jail. The other ten defendants have been released already.

One of the defendants who had little connection with the case was discharged last week after making a nolo contendere plea. The plea is such that the defendant neither pleads guilty or not guilty, but throws himself on the "mercy of the court."

Attempts by the prosecution to get the other defendants to take similar pleas were defeated when the defendants stood fast on their pleas of not guilty.

Marcantonio Bill Provides for Immediate Bonus Payment

The veterans' fight for immediate cash payment of the bonus is today centered around the following bill introduced in Congress by Representative Marcantonio of New York. The full text of the bill follows:

74th CONGRESS
1st Session
H. R. 8365
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
June 5, 1935

Mr. Marcantonio introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for the immediate payment to World War veterans of the World War adjusted-service certificates, providing an authorization for an appropriation of \$2,265,000,000, and to extend the period for filing applications for rights under the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, and for other purposes.

Whereas the adjusted-service certificates constitute a debt in back wages long overdue from the Government for services rendered by the World War veterans; and

Whereas an overwhelming majority of

the World War veterans and their dependents, together with other millions of Americans, are in dire need because of the crisis which was brought about and exists through no fault of their own; and

Whereas the Government itself established the principle of adjusted compensation and refunds by returning billions of dollars to bankers, railroads, industries, taxpayers on large incomes, and to other monopolistic enterprises after the World War; and

Whereas the Government of the United States is directly responsible for the care and maintenance of not only veterans of the World War but of veterans of all wars and peacetime services; and

Whereas immediate cash payment now of the adjusted-service certificates with cancellation of interest accrued and the refunds of interest paid will profit a large section of American people with an increased purchasing power, thereby providing not only veterans but also wage earners, farmers, and small business men a degree of temporary respite from the present economic crisis with no additional burden to themselves: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, that notwithstanding the provisions of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 38, ch. 11; U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 38, ch. 11), the adjusted-service certificates issued under the authority of such Act are hereby declared to be immediately payable. Payments on account of such certificates shall be made in the manner hereafter provided: in this Act upon application therefor to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and upon surrender of the certificates and all rights thereunder (with or without the consent of the beneficiaries thereof). The payment in each case shall be an amount equal to the face value of the certificate, except that if, at the time of application for payment under this Act, the principal with respect to any loan upon any such certificate has not been paid in full by the veteran (whether or not the loan has matured) then, the Administrator shall (1) pay or discharge such unpaid principal in such amount as is necessary to make the certificate available for payment under this Act; (2) deduct the same from the amount of the face value of the certificate; and (3) make payment in an amount equal to the difference between the face value of the certificate and the amount so deducted.

Sec. 2. In the case of each and every loan heretofore made pursuant to law by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and/or by any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia, upon the security of an adjusted-service certificate, any interest that has been or, in consequence of existing law, would be charged against the face value of such certificate either shall be canceled or not so charged, as the case may be, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary. Any interest on any such loan payable to any such bank or trust company shall be paid by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Any interest on any such loan heretofore paid by the veteran to anyone shall be refunded to said veteran by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Sec. 3. (a) An application for payment under this Act may be made and filed at any time before the maturity of the certificate (1) personally by the veteran, or (2) in case physical or mental incapacity prevents the making or filing of a personal application, then by such representative of the veteran and in such manner as may be by regulations prescribed. An application made by a person other than a representative authorized by such regulations shall be held void.

(b) If the veteran dies after the ap-

plication is made and before it is filed it may be filed by any person. If the veteran dies after the application is made, it shall be valid if the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs finds that it bears the bona fide signature of the applicant, discloses an intention to claim the benefit of this Act on behalf of the veteran, and is filed before the maturity of the certificate, whether or not the veteran is alive at the time it is filed. If the death occurs after the application is made or filed but before the receipt of the payment under this Act, payment shall be made to the beneficiary designated.

(c) Where the records of the Veterans' Administration show that an application, disclosing an intention to claim the benefits of this Act, has been filed before the maturity of the certificate, and the application cannot be found, such application shall be presumed, in the absence of affirmative evidence to the contrary, to have been valid when originally filed.

(d) If at the time this Act takes effect a veteran entitled to receive an adjusted-service certificate has not made application therefor he shall be entitled, upon application made under section 302 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended, to receive, at his option, either the certificate under section 501 of this Act, as amended, or payment under this Act.

Sec. 4. Subdivisions (b) and (c) of section 302, section 311, subdivision (b) of section 312, section 602, and subdivision (b) of section 604 of the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 38, secs. 612, 621, 622, 662, and 664), are hereby amended, to take effect as of December 31, 1934, by striking out "January 2, 1935" wherever it appears in such subdivisions and sections and inserting in lieu thereof "January 2, 1940."

Sec. 5. To carry out the purposes of this Act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of all funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,265,000,000. Further funds necessary to provide the sum hereby authorized to be appropriated shall be raised by taxation to be levied on inheritance, gifts, and individual and corporation incomes of \$5,000 a year and over; the Secretary of the Treasury being expressly prohibited from making any payments under this Act or under the Appropriation Act authorized by this Act through the issuance of bonds or by incurring any further indebtedness of the Government of the United States or by any form of currency expansion.

Sec. 6. This Act may be cited as the "World War Veterans' Adjusted Compensation Act of 1935."

Fatherland

By **Karl Billinger**

Chapter II
Columbia
2.

HALF an hour later one of the detectives returned, made several fruitless telephone calls for a typist, and finally sat down at the machine himself.

"Once more I warn you to tell the whole truth. We've been watching you for four months. Here are the documents in your case."

He pointed to a thick portfolio lying in front of him.

"You're a Communist?"

"I was a member of the Communist Party of Germany."

"How long?"

"Since 1923."

"His forefinger picked out the letters laboriously, one by one."

"You deny, then, that you belong to the underground Communist Party?"

"I do."

"What were your functions in the Party?"

"No special functions. I wasn't fitted for organizational enterprises and confined myself to theoretical work."

"Did you speak at meetings?"

I remembered two meetings at which the police had taken my name. "Twice, from the floor in a general discussion."

"You've been in Russia?"

"Yes." (My passport had a Soviet visa.)

"The real hero of the novel is the ragged, hungry and poorly equipped Red army. How the army, hampered by a large lack of effective fighting its way over the Caucasian mountain range against terrific odds and succeeds in defeating superior intervention and counter-revolutionary forces, is a thrilling chapter out of Soviet history."

"The obstacles facing the army at the outset of its march are explained by Kozhukh at a conference with his company commanders and soldier representatives."

"You must know, comrade Kozhukh, that you, comrade commanders, how we stand. The town behind us and the port are occupied by cossacks. About twenty thousand wounded Red soldiers remained there but all of them have been killed by order of the cossack officers. They'll deal with us in the same way. The cossacks are close upon the heels of our third column. To our right we have the sea, to our left, the mountains. At the foot of the mountains the land dips and in that dip of land we now stand. The cossacks come down the mountains, reaching at us through the ravines, and we have to beat them back every minute."

"They'll continue to attack us till we get to where the mountain range turns away from the sea—there are deep valleys there where we shall be out of the cossacks' reach. Therefore we must follow the coast to Tsupes, three hundred yers from here. There we'll take the high road across the mountains, and to cross back to the Kuban where our main forces are concentrated."

"It's our one chance. We must make a forced march. We have food for five days, after that we starve. We must march, must run for all we are worth, without stopping to drink or sleep. We must run desperately—in this lies salvation; and if our way is blocked we must push through it."

"DISSENSION breaks out among the commanders and in the ranks. Socialist sailors accuse the Bolsheviks of betraying the peasant and worker population and try to spread discord among the soldiers. The cossacks attack at night, at unexpected intervals. The families of the fugitives are broken up, women wounded, babies shot to death suckling at their mothers' breasts. But, the army continues on. And when the starving and broken columns reach their destination it is an achievement made possible only by a whole population united in collective effort."

"The Iron Flood has won for Serafimovich wide acclaim in the Soviet Union as a master of the collective novel. American writers seeking to catch the spirit of worker and farmer life in this country in the mass will profit by a reading of this famous novel."

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"What are you standing there for, you block-head?" he shouted suddenly at the one. "Come over here and don't budge from the spot."

(To Be Continued)

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LITTLE LEFTY



Stirring Soviet Novel of Red Army in Civil War Days

THE IRON FLOOD, by A. Serafimovich, published by International Publishers. Price \$1.

Reviewed by **HARRY KERMIT**

THIS fine and stirring Soviet novel, now available for the first time in English, is an epic narrative of the Civil War period in Russia. The story tells of an entire population on the march as an incident in the civil conflict is heroic in scope and a vital cross-section of the struggle for Soviet power.

The plot is simple and direct and based on an actual campaign of the Tamon Red Army in the Caucasus. The outstanding individual character is the army's steel-tempered peasant leader, Kozhukh. Like his contemporary peasant commander Chapayev, Kozhukh is no fictitious personality. His true name is Koryukh and he has three times been awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

The real hero of the novel is the ragged, hungry and poorly equipped Red army. How the army, hampered by a large lack of effective fighting its way over the Caucasian mountain range against terrific odds and succeeds in defeating superior intervention and counter-revolutionary forces, is a thrilling chapter out of Soviet history.

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All Washed Up!



Is the 'Daily' Hard to Understand?

THE leading article in the June issue of the National Research League Bulletin, just out, is a report of a study of the question "Is the Daily Worker Hard to Understand?"

Analysis shows that the "Daily" does not use many hard words, but it has long sentences. Using as a basis for their study Thorndike's "Teacher's Word Book," which classes the 20,000 words most frequently found in print according to their difficulty, the League compared the Daily Worker with the New York American, Journal and Daily News. Results show that the "Daily" uses three-fourths as many "moderately difficult" words as the other three papers combined, and 84 per cent as many difficult words.

In studying the length of sentences, news articles and editorials were considered separately. Editorial sentences were about the same length in both the "Daily" and the tabloids. But news article sentences were much longer. The median number of words per sentence in news articles for the "Daily" was 24, for the "American" 18, and for the "Journal" 21. The Southern Worker, also studied for sentence length, came out with the poor score of 45 words per sentence (median). This means that many of the sentences in both the Daily Worker and the Southern Worker are "far too long for easy comprehension."

The Children of Political Prisoners Ask Your Help!

I.L.D. Prisoners' Relief Launches Drive for Summer Milk Fund

By **SASHA SMALL**

EVERY kid in the United States who goes to school learns songs about the "beautiful summer time," the "good old summer time," "vacation days are here again" and more charming sentiments of the same nature. None of the songs mentions anywhere in their lovely rhymes how these good times are to be achieved—how they will be paid for and other minor details of that sort.

There are 250 children in different parts of this country who sing these songs along with all their schoolmates. To these children the songs are an empty mockery. Vacation time to them will be the monotonous grind of hungry days, ragged clothes, discrimination, taunts and jeers. Out of school, just as well as in school they will be called little "jailbirds" by the lady from the relief agency and the other "respectable" citizens of the town.

These are the children of our political prisoners, men who gave their freedom for loyalty to the working class. Thirty seven of the children live in Kentucky and West Virginia mining towns. The families of twenty of these children are serving life sentences because they were militant union men, fighting to make enough to feed their kids. Milk a vital necessity for healthy childhood, is a luxury for these boys and girls. The regular relief their mothers get from the Prisoners' Relief Department plus the dollar or so a week they get once in a while from the local relief agencies—does not make it possible for families of five and six children to get enough milk for all.

These 250 children represent only the children of the long term political prisoners—men serving from one year to life imprisonment. There are hundreds and hundreds of others whose fathers and mothers are serving shorter jail terms ranging from 30 days to one year.

The Prisoners' Relief Department of the International Labor Defense, nationally, is only able to help the children of the long term prisoners. The district organizations of the I. L. D. have the responsibility of aiding the short termers and their families.

The list of our wards grows longer every week. Since the beginning of this year 33 new long term political prisoners have been added to our rolls. Every struggle that is to come, will bring new victims.

The Prisoners' Relief Department of the I. L. D. depends for its funds on a regular monthly voluntary pledges from individuals, I. L. D. branches, trade unions and other organizations and on individual contributions. But even this regular income is not enough to cover the monthly obligations of the department to the prisoners and their families. It therefore becomes necessary to conduct two special drives each year for additional large sums of money. One drive is conducted at Christmas time to supply winter relief and clothing the other in the summer—this year it was launched on June 15—to supply milk for the children of our political prisoners.

This is not charity. It is a privilege to help the political prisoners by helping their children. It relieves their most serious and gnawing worries while they are in jail.

They gave their freedom in the fight to keep their children alive—we owe them our support by supporting their children.

Contribute to the Summer Milk Fund for the children of our political prisoners. Send as much as you can to the Prisoners' Relief Department, International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

This is not charity. It is solidarity with those behind the bars for their courage and loyalty to the working class. Help us maintain their children, guard their health, their well being, so that they may in time grow up ready to fill the places left empty by their imprisoned fathers.

Soviet Union as a master of the collective novel. American writers seeking to catch the spirit of worker and farmer life in this country in the mass will profit by a reading of this famous novel.

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by del



To Sing Tonight

One of the hit numbers of "Parade," Avis Andrews has consented to help raise funds for the "Negro Liberator" by appearing at the June Frolics tonight, at the Savoy Ballroom.

THE second article in the Bulletin "The F.W.A. Makes 3,000,000 Jobs," proves that the government bellyhoo about made work is just a book-keeping stunt. "Psychology and Counter-Revolution" shows that bourgeois attempts to find "the psychological basis of revolution," as illustrated by Pareto, Everett Dean Martin, and DeMan, are only intended to explain away the real motives. This article is an appropriate companion to a Marxian criticism of Psychoanalysis, the second installment of the series on "The Social Basis of Psychological Theory."

The Bulletin is published at 11 West 18th Street, New York City. The price is 5c.

Called "Little Jail Birds" by Relief Agencies

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Questions and Answers

This department appears daily on the feature page. All questions should be addressed to "Questions and Answers," c/o Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

The New Deal

Question: What are the main characteristics of the new Deal?
F. C.

Answer: The New Deal represents the ruthless efforts of American capitalism to organize a gigantic slave machine for the super-exploitation of the workers in order to reconsolidate its position and increase its profits at the expense of the living standards of the working class.

The New Deal is driving toward fascism and war in order to hold the workers in industrial slavery under conditions of super-exploitation while the capitalists conduct a world dumping campaign for markets and prepare for a redinvision of the world.

The essential characteristics of the New Deal are: super-justification, inflation, the increased servitude and exploitation of the workers, and accelerated military and naval preparations to back up by force of arms the world offensive of American capitalism for markets.

The New Deal has accentuated the process of consolidation of the big monopolies. The little business men, as the Darrow-Thompson report showed, have in many cases been exterminated by the codes which favor the monopolies—and which, in fact, were written by the monopolists themselves. Through throttling of production, price fixing, and big loans and subsidies from the government, the monopolies have increased their hold upon the economy of the country.

The New Deal has steadily pursued inflationary policies. It has raised prices, thus indirectly reducing the wages and living standards of the workers. On the basis of the depreciated dollar the American capitalists have conducted a world-wide campaign to wipe out their competitors.

The New Deal has intensified the exploitation of the workers. Speed-up and the stagger system have reduced the incomes of the workers while bringing huge profits to the bosses. At the same time the New Deal has legalized company unions, introduced compulsory arbitration, and is moving in the direction of the outlawing of strikes and genuine labor unions. At the present moment the drive for fascist unions is being conducted at an accelerated tempo.

Finally the New Deal is building the greatest military machine in the world which the capitalists intend to use for imperialist expansion.

For a lucid and comprehensive analysis of the New Deal read the two penny pamphlets by Earl Browder, "What is the New Deal" and "What Every Worker Should Know About the N. R. A."

Bunin Puppets Will Appear in Chicago

CHICAGO—Louis Bunin and his troupe of Animated Puppets will come to Chicago June 28th to July 4th, inclusive. Tens of thousands of workers' groups in New York City and vicinity have seen the Bunin Puppets in action.

The troupe brings to Chicago a complete repertoire of Puppet Skits, including the "Kingfish" skit built around Huey Long—written by Sender Garlin; "Pain in the Neck," skit adapted from Moths Nadi's column in the Morning Freiheit; Jimmy Durante skit, Jungle Dance and numerous others.

Two performances are scheduled—both at the cool Sky Room, Majestic Hotel, 29 Quincy Street, one performance Friday, June 28th, at 8:30 p.m., and another Wednesday, July 3rd, at 8:30 p.m.

The following dates are open—and engagements will be accepted for any of these dates—June 29, June 30, July 1 and July 2. To engage this troupe communicate with Bob Riley, New Theatre League, 20 West Jackson Boulevard. Tickets for performances scheduled June 28th and July 3rd are also available at the New Theatre League.

New Pamphlets Just Published

TROTSKYISM—Counter-Revolution in Disguise—by M. J. Olgin. 160 pages. 15 cents.

WHY COMMUNISM? Plain Talks on Vital Problems—by M. J. Olgin. New, revised edition. 72 pages. 5 cents.

THE SOVIETS AND THE INDIVIDUAL—by Joseph Stalin. 3 cents.

Unite Labor's Ranks in Answer to the Green-Woll Edict!

EVERY LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL AND CENTRAL BODY SHOULD FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF FURRIERS AND CONVERT SPLITTING DRIVE INTO UNITY MOVE IN THE A. F. L.

A STORM of protest has broken over the heads of William Green and Matthew Woll as a result of their threat to revoke the charters of all local and international unions that admit Communists.

Their attempt to split the ranks of labor at the very moment when the employers are launching new attacks on living standards has aroused angry resentment not only among thousands of rank and file trade unionists, but is being repudiated by official after official of A. F. of L. unions.

It is significant that the leaders of the union at whom the Green-Woll ultimatum was specifically directed, the International Fur Workers Union, rejected it before 6,000 fur workers Thursday and declared

their determination, in the words of President Pietro Lucchi, to "carry out the will of the fur workers and abide by the unity decision of the Toronto convention 100 per cent."

Moreover, it has become clear that Green and Woll are acting on their own. There has been no decision of the A. F. of L. Executive Council calling for the lifting of charters of unions that admit Communists.

President Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in a statement published elsewhere in this issue, definitely disassociates himself from any part in this campaign. He indicates that no such decision was made at the June 6 meeting of the Executive Council, of which he is a member, or at a

conference with Woll June 17 at which Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and William Collins, A. F. of L. New York organizer, were also present.

The only group that has dared openly to endorse this union-wrecking Hearstian drive is the "Old Guard" of the Socialist Party. The current issue of the New Leader publishes a gleeful report of the Green-Woll statement and lyingly involves Dubinsky, Hillman and Collins in it.

The fur workers have spoken. They have declared their determination to build a united union despite all the threats of the Greens and Wolls.

Let organized labor everywhere speak—and act.

Every local, every international union and central labor body should at once send protest resolutions to the Executive Council in Washington demanding that it repudiate the Green-Woll statement.

Throw the threats of Green and Woll back into their faces and give your answer by following the example of the fur workers. That means:

Unite all workers: Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist, as well as those of no political belief, to build the unions and prepare strike action to hurl back the attacks of the employers on wages, hours and the right to organize.

Convert the splitting move of Green and Woll into a unity move to strengthen the fighting arm of labor!

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1935

'No One Won'—??

GOVERNOR R. L. COCHRAN of Nebraska, commenting on the Omaha street car strike settlement, expects people to believe that "no one has won this strike." Thus he attempts to conceal his own strike-breaking role, and the temporary victory which he gave to the company.

The Omaha workers have put up a fine fight. For two full months 268 street carmen battled against the Street Car Company for increased wages, shorter hours, seniority rights and union recognition. They had the loyal and militant support of the city's working people.

From the outset they met most stubborn resistance from company and city officials, who were determined to smash the strike. Two workers gave their lives in the struggle; 100 workers were wounded by brutal police attacks. But the workers' ranks were not broken; their militancy grew with each attack of the police. It was then that Governor Cochran stepped in, calling out the militia, establishing martial law, and ordering arbitration. Now he claims that "no one won" that arbitration is a matter of "give and take."

The workers, driven by the militia, and possibly having illusions as to the workings of arbitration boards, are back at work today. Their demands have not been granted; they are being "arbitrated." Beginning now the company and state officials will attempt to accomplish by trickery, through the medium of the arbitration board, what they failed to accomplish by force: the defeat of the workers!

The workers, now more than ever, must be on guard. They should instruct their own representative, Ernest Bowerman, to accept nothing short of their own demands. They should be prepared to re-strike in the event that their demands are not granted—and speedily at that! Only organization and a readiness to fight will bring victory.

No 'New' N.R.A.

WILLIAM GREEN yesterday announced another plan for a "new N.R.A." Green declared that next week he will ask Congress to set up a "licensing commission" to replace abandoned N.R.A. codes.

Green is busy attacking Communists who want to prepare a united fight of labor against the present wage-cut drive of the employers. Meanwhile, he holds out nothing to the workers but a forlorn hope of a "new N.R.A."

The employers are anxious to have

labor maintain a "truce" while they cut wages and lengthen hours. The employers want labor to refrain from strike and wait to get something out of the Wagner Bill or a "new N.R.A." While labor waits, they hope, the anti-labor drive will be put through.

These ardent desires of the employers are being fulfilled by William Green. Green tells the workers to have faith in Roosevelt, the very man who is leading the employers' attacks on the workers' living standards. Green does nothing to prepare strikes against wage cuts. Instead he splits the movement by trying to expel Communists.

Not a "new N.R.A." not the Wagner Bill, not expulsions, will defeat wage cuts and win labor's demands. The only way these demands can be gained is through the united front of labor to build the unions and prepare strike.

Wipe Off the Grin

THE legal torture of the ten handicapped cripples who were brutally beaten and arrested while picketing the Emergency Relief Bureau at 902 Broadway continues.

Not satisfied with the clubbing administered to the poor twisted bodies by New York's "finest," the city administration with sadistic glee throws the cripples at the mercy of scoffing Magistrate Overton Harris, who speaks ironically about his "tortured soul," jibes the ten defendants about picketing, and then orders them to the Tombs prisons like common criminals.

Yesterday five more cripples were arrested for picketing, for demanding just treatment and jobs.

The editor of the Hearst New York American must have thought he was awfully funny when he ordered a rewrite man to make a joke of the proceedings in Magistrate Harris' courtroom.

"Their (the cripples) irreverence so rankled in Harris' breast that he refused to parole them in the custody of their lawyers," said the American in a jocular tone.

Well, Hearst can grin and Magistrate Harris can wise-crack at the expense of the handicapped workers. But the workers are mighty sore. They will wipe the grin off your face, Mr. Hearst and Mr. Harris.

They will picket again at 902 Broadway this morning at 10 o'clock and more workers are urged to join them.

Hear Kato

KANJU KATO, Japanese labor leader just arrived in this country, will speak at the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43rd Street, on Monday night.

He brings with him words of solidarity from the Japanese toilers, and the pledge to struggle against the Japanese militarists in China. The American workers must show Kato that they are determined not to let the Hearsts, the Morgans and the Fords advance one inch in their schemes of war incitement against the Japanese masses.

Show our solidarity with the workers and peasants of Japan.

Fill the Hotel Delano, at 108 West 43rd Street on Monday night to hear Kanju Kato speak!

Police Fire on Lumber Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrawal of armed forces from the strike area.

Protests should be sent to Police Chief Littlefield at Eureka, and to Governor Merriam at Sacramento, Cal., demanding the release of all arrested strikers, the immediate disbanding of Littlefield's fascist band of armed strikebreakers, and full rights for the strikers to meet and picket.

Strike Committee in Leadership
Governor Merriam of Washington is co-operating with the fascist Committee of 800 which is trying to break the strike through vigilante terror. He was the principal figure in a \$50,000,000 W.E.R.A. graft steal recently.

The strike is being led by the Joint Northwest Strike Committee, which includes elected representatives of the A. F. of L. locals which are on strike. This Strike Committee was elected after the unions rejected the proposal of A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member

of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, with which the lumber locals are affiliated. The locals refused to carry out Muir's order that they return to work, and decided to continue the strike until they win their original demands.

Many Unions Back Youth Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

Second American Youth Congress in Detroit, July 4, 5, 6 and 7, is developing here in face of a vicious "red scare" campaign being conducted by the Hearst "Sun-Telegraph" against the regional youth congress.

Ten industrial clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association joined today in a protest to the management committee of that organization against the dismissal of Miss Marion Briggs secretary, for her activities in connections with the regional youth congress held at the Chatham Street "Y" in March in preparation for the July 4 Congress in Detroit.

Following the protest today a general membership meeting of the industrial groups will be held Monday when, according to the protest statement, "the whole question of free speech in the Y. W. C. A. will be discussed."

The protest statement, in part, said:

"We feel that Miss Briggs' contract was not renewed because she entertains liberal opinions that are not entirely in accord with the ideas of a minority of contributors."

"We also feel that the refusal of a new contract was an attempt to prevent the membership of the Y. W. C. A. as well as all staff members from participating in any activities of a social character. It is an attempt to curtail freedom of thought and movement of any Y. W. C. A. member or employee."

Miss Briggs "was made the center of a vituperative 'red scare' drive in the Hearst 'Sun-Telegraph' in connection with the Youth Congress, and reactionaries on the Y. W. C. A. Board sought her dismissal when certain influential contributors threatened to halt their donations unless she was discharged. Her contract does not expire until September.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Literature Conference Involve Mass Organizations Results of Wrapper Plan

REALIZING that the main fields for the struggle for unity among the workers is the trade union and the unemployed organizations, and the field of strike struggles, the Wilkes-Barre Working Class Literature Conference, which met June 8th, in discussing one of the main instruments in our hands for achieving this unity—our literature—made the following decisions:

Since it was brought out in the discussion that the comrades have too general an approach to the sale of literature it was decided to concentrate on pamphlets covering concrete issues, such as The Real Huey Long, We Want H. R. 2827, Why Communism? and For a Labor Party. It was decided that a literature agent will be responsible for this work, and the units will discuss plans for selling pamphlets in their units' territory, especially in the unions and councils and unemployed leagues.

The comrades will bring up the question of the pamphlets in the union meetings, and have agents elected in the unions who will be responsible for the sale and distribution of the pamphlets.

One comrade already got Coughlin pamphlets on his stand. The Literature and Daily Worker agents have already made plans for a motorcycle for their collective use. A workers' literature stand will be opened in the Workers' Center at 325 Market Street. The center will be reorganized and cleaned and an affair will be given June 30th to celebrate the opening of the Bookstand in the Center. A sign will be made for the outside reading: Workers' Books For Sale Upstairs From One Cent Up. Daily Worker On Sale Upstairs, Three Cents. A copy of these plans will be sent to Scranton, Shamokin, and the comrades there will be urged to discuss and work out their own plans and report to the District and to Wilkes-Barre what plans they are making.

In the campaign to popularize the Bookstore there will be an intensive drive put on the Stella Petrofsky deportation case pamphlets, which the comrades will see are bought by the bundle of a hundred here in the anthracite, taking the initiative in popularizing this case. Naturally the literature agents will work closely with the Language paper agents and the Daily Worker agent.

New members will be added to the Literature Committee from the workers' organizations. The committee will meet every Saturday morning at 11 a.m. at the Center. The comrades that were present at the June 8th conference will see that reports are brought to the five units that were not present.

Each unit will discuss within the next month how to recruit new members by selling literature, how to get our literature to the workers in our territory, and write down plans to do this work.

E. J. Wilkes-Barre.

SECTION 5, Unit 1, Detroit, has seriously undertaken the wrapper plan and has obtained the following results:

Two comrades in the unit volunteered to carry out the work of distributing twenty copies of the Daily Worker, with the wrapper. Out of these twenty copies they obtained five new readers, three daily, one three times a week, and one for Saturdays.

The majority of the other people approached were in favor of the Daily Worker, but were unable to buy any kind of paper.

If every unit carries out this plan, we will surely succeed in getting 75,000 new readers before July 1st. In this way we can strike an effective blow against the fascist Hearst, Coughlin and the rest. Every "Daily" is a weapon against fascism.

From the "Michigan Organizer."

Join the Communist Party

35 East 12th Street, New York

Please Send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME

ADDRESS

"TAKE IT AWAY, MR. GREEN!"

by Burck



Letters From Our Readers

'Labor Leader' McGuire To the Rescue

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

I hear via radio that in October, Father McGuire (said to be chairman of the department of economics in a college in Kawakee, Ill.) will be with us again over WCFL. Nervily self-styled "The International Voice of Labor" Priest McGuire said tonight that he advocates "reduction of interest—the wages for money or capital—in proportion to the reduction of wages for labor. . . . I see no reason why high interest rates should remain when wages have fallen." He also "supports shorter hours of labor, one day of rest in seven, and better protective legislation for women in industry" (let the male workers lose an arm or so in unguarded gears and ten ton presses, I suppose).

What a man! What a leader of the masses!

J. G.

Street Speaker Warns Against Provocateurs

New York, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

The following incident is worth recording to help us in our mass agitation. The other day I spoke at an open air meeting. The meeting was held under the auspices of the down-town Action Committee leading the meat strike. In the course of my talk, I showed up in a simple way the treacherous role of the "Forward" in this strike. In the middle of my talk somebody among the audience raised his hand to ask a question. I acknowledged him. But instead of a question, the Hearst-inspired yokel asked to be allowed to prove that the Soviet government is more autocratic than the Czarist government was.

It was obvious that the disrupter sought to distract the minds of the big audience away from the meat strike. I therefore cut him short by demanding that he limit himself to the discussion of the issue in question. The audience backed me. And here the crowd immediately learned who the fellow was.

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

When they pressed him for an answer. What does he propose to force down the high price of meat, if he doesn't like the tactics of the Communist Party?—he replied: We have to study the law of supply and demand. Of course, the audience burst into laughter and boomed him out of sight. The Old Guard Socialist provocateur was thus exposed.

The Hearst-Cahan cohorts are afraid to approach such a local issue as the meat strike. The masses know the developments of the struggle and are intimately familiar with the sinister role of the Forward clique. They therefore seek to befuddle the issue with slanderous tales about the Soviet Union before an audience whose lack of true information disables them from telling truth from falsehood.

Our mass agitators should be careful in appraising the circumstances of the moment not to permit themselves to be dragged into abstract argumentation with a provocateur. If the traitor tries to avoid a local issue (because on such an issue he will surely burn his fingers) we must by all means hammer just on that point.

H. F.

Caravans of the Pioneers Again Take to the Roads

Sallisaw, Okla.

Comrade Editor:

I live on Highway 64, one of the main thoroughfares of the State of Oklahoma. I have been confined to my room for more than a year. From my window I watch the procession go by, men in rags and tatters, women in bad state of neglect, little children. There are hundreds of young men, equally as many young women, wandering hopelessly over the country. Whole families go by on foot the man—his heavy loads of old bed—his woman carrying a battered

suit case, while the little tots carry heavy pots and other cooking utensils.

Dispossessed farmers are wandering over the country in old model T Fords, sleeping wherever night overtakes them, begging, perhaps stealing, or eking out a miserable existence at anything which time and circumstance may offer.

When I look at the ugly scene that daily passes before me and then see that smiling face of F.D.R. in the papers, it makes me resentful, for those outcasts are my people, they are my flesh and blood; though some are black and others are white, some are foreigners, they are my brothers and sisters, they are my comrades in the class struggle.

Day by day, week by week, I see my neighbors and my neighbors' children falling into the ranks of the outcasts. Thus the army grows and grows, and in spite of the damnable smile of hypocrisy, and in spite of that suave deceit that the country is feeling better than it has felt for a long time, that army is growing class-conscious and that army of unemployed will overthrow the despotism that forces such conditions upon it.

Capitalist Press Lies Move Him to Irony

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrade Editor:

Allow me to quote from an article in the newspaper with the world's largest circulation, the Daily News:

"June 18 Lansing Kansas.—The men for today in the Kansas State Prison, where prisoners mutinied, demanding better food:

"SUPPER—Chicken, Fried Steak, Country Gravy, Boiled Potatoes, Baked Corn, Garden Vegetables, Bread and Iced Tea."

Imagine prisoners demanding better food than that! The Daily News persists in insulting the intelligence of its readers by such statements. The thousands of starving unemployed should grab the next train to Kansas and beg for admission to the Kansas State Prison where such meals are served.

World Front

BY HARRY GANNES

S. P. Congress in France Danzig Nazis Swindle Attack on Franco-Soviet Pact

ALL hopes of the American ("Socialist") New Leader and the French capitalists for the rupture of the united front of the Socialist and Communist Parties of France were completely wrecked at the Mulhouse Congress of the Socialist Party, just concluded.

No delegate to the Socialist Party Congress dared even raise the issue. Unanimously the Socialist Party delegates expressed the desire of the French proletariat for a strengthening and extension of the united front.

In fact, the problem before the Socialist Party of France is the broadening of the united front into the People's front, including greater masses of petty-bourgeois and peasants against the danger fascism; against the attacks of French finance capital.

When several of the Socialist delegates raised the question that the Socialist Party in some places had not gained as much out of the united front as had the Communist Party, they got their reply from Zyromski, leader of the Paris region of the Socialist Party.

In those places where the Socialists half-heartedly entered the united front or resisted it, the Socialist Party did not gain or actually lost ground. But that was due to its failure in such places to carry out the united front desired by the members of the Party.

WE learn now that the victories of the Communists and the united front in the recent round of elections extended to the colonies. In Saigon, French-Indo China, where the Communist Party is illegal, the workers' ticket won four out of six seats. The government of Indo-China is trying to get the election declared invalid on the ground that the workers elected are ineligible because they do not pay 25 piastres (about \$8) in yearly taxes.

DANZIG Nazis in government of dances cleaned up a nice bit of change in the financial panic that hit the "Free City." The Berlin correspondent of the Basle "National Zeitung" reports the incident as follows:

"An extensive scandal is reported from Danzig. A number of persons whose positions bring them into close contact with the government, have exploited for their own manipulations of the worst kind, the intention of the government, known to an extremely narrow circle, to devalue the gulder."

"In their greed they have abused the confidence placed in them and have utilized their knowledge for the purpose of purchasing gulders to be paid for at a later date. Some of these sums, 200,000 to 300,000 gulders, have been paid for in depreciated currency after the devaluation decree. Enormous profits have naturally resulted from this manipulation."

HITLER already announces his plan for five battleships, two airplane carriers, eight cruisers, thirty destroyers and forty submarines, while Captain Anthony Eden becomes a traveling diplomat to "explain" Britain's position to Italy and France.

London advices indicate that Eden's explanation will be the best Mussolini could desire: The British imperialists will stop their double-crossing and back-biting over the Ethiopian adventure, and permit Mussolini to proceed more rapidly, in return for no complaint over the granting of the Nazi naval armaments.

His aim in France will be again to try to strain if not break the Franco-Soviet pact. Under the pretext of a broader "naval accord," the British aim is now to propose a new "four-power pact," including Nazi Germany. Hitler's struggle, thus, to smash the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pact, gains powerful allies.

THE air forces another aviation officer, Sir Philip Game, Air Vice-Marshal, will get the job.

THE Red Belt around Paris has its counterpart in Prague, Czechoslovakia. There also as a result of the last elections, the Communist Party made the greatest gains in the industrial suburbs. The Communists got 23,035 votes (gain of 6,531); Czech Socialists, 14,963 (loss of 1,448); and the Social-Democrats, 12,112 votes (a gain of 1,309).

Lincoln and Webster on Labor

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent."—DANIEL WEBSTER.